NOTES ON A FEW OF THE RARER NEW ENGLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

BY WM. T. M. FORBES, WORCESTER, MASS.

These are odds and ends in the way of rarities picked up during several years of collecting. I am indebted to quite a number of entomologists for naming specimens for me, especially to Mr. Busck for naming my Micros.

Anosia plexippus fumosa; Worcester, fall of 1900. It was quite common here that year, but I have not seen it once since.


Argynnis cybele: At Crotch Island, near Friendship, Me., the dwarf form almost entirely replaced the usual ones.

Cinclidia harrisii: Worcester.

Basilarchia: The majority of astyanax (? I have caught at Worcester show traces of arthemis characters, such as a bit of white band below, or red spots on the hind wing above.

Satyurs alope maritima: Commoner than the type at Friendship, Me.

Chrysophanus hypophlaeas fasciata at Worcester, Westboro, and Fitzwilliam, N. H.

Feniseca tarquinius is certainly not limited by the Connecticut valley. West Swanzey, N. H., Aug. 8, 16; Worcester, July 12; caterpillar webs common at Worcester.

Pieris oleracea hiemalis: Slaterville, N. Y.

" " virginiensis: Mt. Killington, Vt., not rare.

Oleracea differs not only in looks but in manner of flight from P. napi of Europe.

P. rapae inmaeulata: Amherst, Mass., May 8; Worcester, May 20. Does not seem so common or so well marked as in Europe (Constantinople).

P. protodice: Worcester, August, 1901.

Eurema lisa: West Swanzey, N. H., Aug. 27, 1903.

Eurymus philodice: A specimen of the spring-brood albino female at Amherst, June 5, Eurymus eurytheme: A typical female (amphidusa) was caught at Seal Harbor, Me., by E. Q. Abbot of Worcester.

Papilio cresphontes: Amherst, Mass.

Lercma laevata: South Hadley, Mass., on the slope of the Holyoke range.

Eacles imperialis: South Hero, Vt. (caterpillar.) If what Packard writes is true, this will extend its range the whole length of a state (Monograph of the Bombycine moths, II, 126).
Anisota senatoria is common at South Hero, Vt. (caterpillars).

Apantesis phyllira: Amherst, June 5.


Estigmene acraea: I have bred a male in which all the white of the wings was slate gray, and the yellow was very dark and dull. The body is as bright as usual.

(var. dubia ?)


Diacrisia latipennis: Amherst, June 14; Worcester, June 29.

Phragmatobia assimilans: Worcester, May; found dead under a light.

Panthea furella: West Swanzey, N. H., found dead.


Baileya doubledayi: Amherst, June 13; West Swanzey, Aug. 10.

Adita chionanthi: Amherst, Sept. 22.

Caradrina miranda: Amherst, May 12, 18.

Crambodes talidiformis: Amherst, June 20.


Feralia jocosa: Amherst, May 4.

Ufens satyricus: Amherst, found dead.


Papaipema rigida: Amherst, Sept.

P. inquassite: Amherst, Sept. 21 to Oct. 12. The commonest Gortynid there; both with and without the white spots.

P. impecuniosa: Amherst, Sept. 21.

P. limpida: Amherst, October.

Xylotype capax: Amherst, Oct. 19.


M. rubefacta: Amherst, June 12.


Erastria albidula: Looks almost exactly like the last on the wing, and flies with it, June 14 to July 27.


Salia interpuncta: Found dead in lights at Holyoke, Mass.

Eudeilinea herminiata: Amherst, May 18.

Calledapteryx dryopterata: Amherst, June 19.

Nyctobia limitata: Amherst, April 22.

Phigalia titea; Amherst, May 5.
Metrocampa praecgrandaria: Amherst, June 11; Worcester, Sept 12.
Lagoo crispata: caterpillar common at Amherst.
Thyris maculata: Worcester, July 12.
Blepharomastrix sternalis: Amherst, June 3.
Glyphodes hyalinata: Amherst, Oct. 4.
Phlyetacia tertialis: Amherst, June 2, 4.
Pyrausta aeglealis: Amherst, June 11.
Nymphula badiusalis: Westborough, July 19, common at Hoekumocko pond.

CHERMES OF MAINE SPRUCES.

BY EDITH M. PATCH, ORONO, MAINE.

Six species of gall forming Chermes have been under observation on spruces in the vicinity of Orono during the season of 1909.

1. Chermes pinifoliiac Fitch. This dark species develops in a cone-like gall on the black and red spruce (in which connection it was named abieticolen in 1879 by Thomas and subsequently merged by error with abietis in 1897) and migrates to the needles of the white pine to oviposit (in which connection it had been previously named pinifoliiac by Fitch in 1858, and merged by error with pinicorticis in 1869). A historical discussion with full reasons for resurrecting this doubly merged species under the original name of pinifoliiac, which has been discarded for about 40 years, will be published presently together with a technical description of the species, by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.
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