

at the tip, while in *concinus* it is truncate, and in numerous other characters.

This species has never been reported from the United States, but since the fauna and conditions of the country in the southern part of Arizona are very similar to those of Pinos Altos, Mexico, from where the species was originally described, it is not surprising that it should be found in our fauna. The specimens were sent to Mr. Gilbert Arrow, who has kindly compared them with the type in the collection of the British Museum, and has returned them with the following remarks:

"The male is like *A. restrictus*, except that the median fovea of the thorax is less broad behind in the unique type. Without examining a series of specimens I cannot tell whether this is of importance."

In examining a series of specimens of some of our other species which have the thorax deeply impressed, this character was found to vary considerably in the different specimens, so it is possible that the same condition will be found in *restrictus*.

A new *Euphydryas* from Nebraska (Lep.).

By R. A. LEUSSLER, Omaha, Nebraska.

Euphydryas bernadetta n. sp.

♂.—Expanse 38 mm. *Upperside*: Primaries black, an irregular key-stone-shaped white spot at base of cell, another large quadrate one in middle of cell, and three oblong conjoined ones at the distal end; between these several white spots in the cell are two red spots bordered with black; beyond the cell three irregularly curved rows of white spots, the inner row slightly tinged with red, and preceded on inner margin by a large white irregular spot, the outer row somewhat lunulate; all of the spots well separated from each other and from the other rows by the black ground color; a terminal row of small red spots; fringe black-and-white-checked. Secondaries black, a median row of oblong white spots, beyond this a row of red spots, another row of white spots and a terminal row of red spots; an irregularly shaped white spot at end of cell; one near base of cell, another near base at costa, and a fourth above anal margin; beyond cell is a narrow red spot; all spots well separated by black ground color as on primaries; fringe black-and-white-checked.

Underside: Primaries red, with the white spots all repeated, the subterminal ones enlarged, distinctly lunulate and separated by a heavy black line across apical half of wing; spots all well defined. Secondaries: red and white spots of upperside reproduced beneath greatly enlarged, the only black being the defining lines between spots; submarginal white spots lunulate. All the red on this insect is between Brazil red and scarlet (Ridgway Color Standards Pl. I).

♀.—Expanse 47 mm. *Upperside:* Quite similar to ♂ in maculation but the white spots are larger, especially the outer row and these too are distinctly lunulate. *Underside:* Less red than ♂ with the white spots larger.

Described from 26 ♂ and 16 ♀ collected in Monroe Canyon near Harrison, Sioux County, Nebraska. Types in the collection of R. A. Leussler, Omaha.

This species is nearest *maria* Skinner; in fact examination of the genitalia places it very close to this species and it may prove to be a race of the same. It is quite variable in size, wing shape, color of spots, etc., but can be separated from *maria* by one very constant character, namely, the distinctness of white spots on underside of primaries, the outer rows being clearly defined by black borders of varying width.

A new Species of *Coenosia* from the Western United States (Diptera, Anthomyiidae).

By J. R. MALLOCH, Urbana, Illinois.

The species described herein has been in my hands for two years and the description is printed now to enable the subsequent publication of a key to the species from the United States.

There is no species with three bristles on the hind tibia which has the same color, and hypopygial and apical tergal characters as this.

Coenosia cilicauda sp. n.

♂ and ♀.—Black, opaque because of a dense coating of gray pruinescence; proboscis, femora and hypopygium shining. Antennae and palpi black. Thorax not vittate. Abdomen with two pairs of dorsal fuscous spots, on third and fourth segments, and sometimes a very indistinct pair