

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION,

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

VOL. III.

DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 10.

CONTENTS:

Blaisdell—New Coleoptera from Calif.....	241	Strecker— <i>Erebia sofa</i>	255
Ottolengui—Entomologizing on Mount Washington.....	243	Wickham—Collecting in the Far North	256
Dyar—Egg & Larva of two <i>Lithosians</i>	245	Slosson—A new <i>Arctia</i>	257
Gillette—Colorado <i>Cynipidæ</i>	246	Neumoegen—A new <i>Cossid</i> from Texas	258
Holland—N. sp. of <i>Neptis</i> from Africa.	248	Editorial	260
Smith—New species of <i>Noctuidæ</i>	250	Economic Entomology.....	261
Hamilton—Notes on <i>Bruchus alboscute-</i> <i>tellatus</i> , etc.....	253	Notes and News.....	263
		Entomological Literature.....	265

NEW COLEOPTERA FROM CALIFORNIA.

By F. E. BLAISDELL, M. D.

Eleodes interrupta n. sp.—Length 16.6 mm.; width 7.1 mm. Body slightly inflated, convex; color black. *Head* little shorter than wide, rather more than half as wide as prothorax; finely and evenly punctate, somewhat coarser on epistoma; antennæ slender, reaching to base of pronotum, terminal three joints but slightly widened. *Prothorax* one-sixth wider than long, evenly convex, apex feebly sinuate in circular arc, angles obtuse; sides in anterior half moderately arcuate, in posterior half straight and moderately convergent to base, margin rather abruptly interrupted at middle for the distance of one millimetre; base slightly arcuate, angles quite broadly obtuse; disc very finely, evenly and sparsely punctate, alutaceous. *Elytra* at base perceptibly wider than contiguous base of prothorax, and about two and one-half times longer than the latter; widest at middle; sides evenly arcuate; humeri not prominent; disc smooth, shining, punctate, not sculptured in anterior half, posteriorly sulcate, ridges narrow, very convex, nearly angulate, alternately prominent, intervals twice as wide as ridges, outer longest, others gradually shortening towards suture, sutural sulci obsolete, punctures not impressed, moderately fine, nearly simple, not asperate at sides, arranged in rows, alternate rows coarser passing into the intervals, in the finer series the punctures more distant and less regularly placed, becoming mostly obsolete on ridges; apex declivous, tips everted. Legs moderately slender; anterior tibial spurs very unequal, middle equal, posterior subequal.

Hab.—San Diego.

This species has the general appearance of *gentilis*, but is unique in the character of its sculpturing.

Blapstinus Coronadensis n. sp.—Length, males 4.6–5.6 mm.; females 5–6.3 mm.; width ♂ 2–5 mm.; ♀ 2.8 mm. Form elongate oblong; color black, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous; surface polished; pubescence evenly distributed, conspicuous, rather long, recumbent, pale flavate. *Head* feebly transverse, moderately finely densely punctured; epistoma narrowly and deeply sinuate; eyes moderate, rounded; antennæ rather slender, moderately incrassate in last four joints. *Prothorax* moderately convex, about a third wider than long; apex feebly emarginate in circular arc, angles slightly acute; sides subparallel in posterior third and thence to apex rather strongly arcuate; base transverse, lateral sinuations feeble, angles right; disc moderately finely, densely and evenly punctured, basal impressions just perceptible. *Elytra* about two and a half times longer than prothorax, sides subparallel, very feebly arcuate to posterior third, then rather evenly and strongly to apex, which is rounded; base transverse, not perceptibly wider than contiguous base of prothorax; disc finely striate, striæ very feebly impressed, finely and regularly punctured, intervals just visibly convex, extremely finely punctured; scutellum bright. *Abdomen* finely and sparsely punctured; legs moderate, femora rather robust.

Male.—Anterior and middle tarsi dilated, but not as strongly as in *rufipes*. Eyes larger; abdomen feebly impressed in middle towards base; head shorter and more transverse.

Described from a male and female, supplemented by a series of one hundred specimens. A distinct species and readily distinguished from *rufipes* by having well-developed wings, which are about one-third longer than the elytra, the smooth and polished surface, denser pubescence, finer punctuation, nearly flat elytral intervals, darker legs and less dilated tarsi. The pubescence is very readily removed by slight friction, and cabinet specimens are generally quite denuded. The species is diurnal. Frequents garbage heaps during May and June.

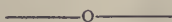
I have carefully compared the above series with a large series of *rufipes* and found no intergrading of alar development. On the other hand, there was a wonderful constancy in the form and size of the rudimentary hind wings in the latter species, agreeing in details with the description given by Thos. L. Casey in his "Coleopterological Notices," p. 440.

Careful examination of a large series of *rufipes* demonstrates that the elytral intervals may be decidedly convex, and always more so than in *Coronadensis*. The former species is often quite pruinose when captured, and this I have never observed in the latter.

Ulus latus n. sp.—Length 7.1 mm.; width 3.7 mm.; elliptical, strongly convex, piceous, legs and antennæ concolorous; pubescence pale luteous, rather long, moderately slender, recumbent, and quite evenly distributed, but not densely so. *Head* moderately transverse and convex, rather coarsely and evenly, but not densely punctate; epistoma rather deeply sinuate; antennæ slender, joints nine, ten and eleven, subequal in width, last visibly longer than wide and narrowly rounded. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as long; apex rather more than three-fourths as long as base, quite strongly emarginate in circular arc, angles slightly rounded; sides convergent, in basal third straight, very feebly arcuate in anterior two-thirds; base moderately arcuate at middle third, laterally slightly sinuate, angles right; frimbriæ moderately short and robust; disc convex, strongly so in basal third, feebly dished at lateral situations, rather coarsely and unevenly punctate, somewhat denser at sides, interspaces polished. *Elytra* strongly convex, widest in middle third; base nearly equal to contiguous prothorax; sides evenly arcuate, apex rounded; disc feebly striate, striæ not perceptibly impressed, closely, evenly and rather coarsely punctured, intervals equal, not convex, finely and quite sparsely punctate, surface feebly shining; scutellum narrow, triangular, impunctate, glabrous; pubescence confined to intervals, giving the elytra a decidedly striate appearance. *Abdomen* finely and rather densely punctate; apical segment slightly dished near tip. Legs long, faintly rufo-piceous, anterior femora decidedly robust.

Type a female. San Diego River.

This species differs from *crassus* in being strongly convex, with convergent sides of prothorax; from *fimbriatus* in the character of the pubescence.



ENTOMOLOGIZING ON MOUNT WASHINGTON.—Part II.

By R. OTTOLENGUI, M.D.S., New York.

At three miles we saw the last straggling *semidea*, and the trees became more like trees and less like bushes. Suddenly a little red butterfly crossed the road close to me. With Dr. Scudder's statement in my mind, I was so astonished to see a real live *montinus* that I stupidly stood still as it flew over the wall and disappeared far down among the crags. I was so disgusted with myself that I started to go in pursuit, but was stopped by Mr. Perkins, who showed me the folly of climbing over a dreadfully steep embankment in search of an insect that had passed from view. Half a mile further we could easily see below us the half-way house, toward which we were aiming. Just here the road makes a long detour in the shape of a horse-shoe. To save a