

ally 180–225 μ and being of about the same width 165 μ the femur appears more slender. The ovisac of *kingii* is also not so compact as in this species. The drawings are by Prof. Tinsley who is also responsible for the comparison with allied species.

SECOND NOTE ON A NEW HEMI-LEUCA.

Hemileuca sororia race *oliviae*, Ckll., Psyche, 1898, p. 252. ♂. (Sta. Fé. N. M.) On Aug. 20, 1898, Mr. John Davis sent me some larvae collected at Maxwell City, N. M., stating that they were then extremely numerous, and were devouring the pastures. With the larvae were sent pieces of grass, which Prof. E. O. Wooton identifies as a *Muhlenbergia* probably *M. texana* Thurb. (*porteri* Scrib.). From these larvae I bred four moths of *oliviae*, which was only known heretofore by a single ♂! A male emerged Sept. 13, two males Sept. 14 and a female Sept. 15.

Larva. Of the living larva, I noted as follows:—Ochreous with a very dark brown head; body irregularly marbled with very dark brown, especially about the sutures; tufts of spines as usual in the genus, the central ones black, the lateral ones (*spinules*) ochreous with black tips; thoracic legs black.

The skin is sparsely beset with colorless hairs. Spiracles narrowly edged with black.

Cocoon. The cocoon is composed mainly of fragments of the *Muhlenbergia* loosely woven, with many open spaces.

Imago. The males agree in the main with the Santa Fé type, but are perhaps, a little grayer. The female expands 65 mm., and has a warmer, more rosy color than the males. The general color of the anterior wings is nearly uniform, with the two pale bands distinct.

Compared with the description of *H. sororia* Hy. Edw., the ♀ *oliviae* differs thus:—Costa of primaries orange-ferruginous

throughout; secondaries above with the nervures pale ferruginous; on the under side the nervures are pale ferruginous on all the wings, and the costa of the primaries is broadly orange ferruginous, subfuscous at base, that of the secondaries washed with blackish; head clothed with dark fuscous hair, gray on vertex and occiput; thorax with dense long gray hairs; antennae entirely bright orange; abdomen above with fuscous hair, chestnut on the first two segments; hind margins of third to fifth segments with red hair, which is replaced by white on the extreme sides, and beneath except in the middle; apex with mixed fuscous, white and red hair. The expanse is 11 mm. less than that of *sororia*.

H. oliviae is of about the same size as *H. sororia hualapai* (Neumoegen), from S. W. Arizona, but differs in the markings. The three forms, *sororia*, *hualapai* and *oliviae* are clearly geographical races of a single well marked species.

In the Mesilla Valley, N. M., I have never taken *H. oliviae*, but only *H. maia* race *artemis* (Pack) and *H. juno* Pack., the former being much the most frequent.

T. D. A. Cockerell.

N. M. Agr. Exp. Sta.

A CURIOUS COCOON OF ATTACUS CECROPIDIA. — In September last I found a very large larva of *Cecropia* feeding on willow in a swampy place. I took it home and it began its cocoon the next day, in a white paper box, from which I removed all leaves. The cocoon was glistening white at first, and in this state was packed with white cotton for transportation from Vermont to Brookline. The box was unopened for a month, and when the cocoon was taken out it was nearly all green, the small spaces not green being just off white. The pupa seems to be in good condition and is evidently alive.

Caroline G. Soule.

Brookline, Oct. 15.



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