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ON CERTAIN *OLENE* SPECIES.

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A very interesting article on our present knowledge of the genus *Olene* has recently appeared from Doctor Dyar's pen in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington (Vol. XIII, p. 16, 1911.) This spring we have received several larvæ belonging to three different species from Southern Pines, North Carolina, and offer the following observations in the hope that they may perhaps serve somewhat to clear away a little of the existing doubt regarding the identity of several of the older species.

O. achatina A. & S.

We received two larvæ which agree fairly closely with Abbott's figure. The two anterior and two posterior lateral hair-pencils combined with the lack of the dorsal hair-pencil from the tuft on abdominal segment VIII, are distinguishing features. Unfortunately both larvæ were parasitized so the imago was not reared; the larvæ were oak feeders. We append a fuller description for the sake of future reference.

Larva. Head blackish; body black, marbled strongly with white with two anterior and two posterior long black hair-pencils and very thick dark tufts on abdominal segments I-IV and VIII, intermingled laterally with plumed white hairs; of these tufts the one on segment IV is the smallest and contains the most white hairs. Tubercles dark, smaller than in allied species; dorsal tubercles with black bristles and numerous plumed white hairs; tubercle III with several bristles, one central black plume and numerous white ones; lateral tubercles with spreading white plumes and several central blackish ones. Abdominal segments VI and VII with conical, whitish, eversible, dorsal glands; legs and prolegs flesh color; spiracles creamy with black rim. Length full grown about 40 mm.

O. leucophaea A. & S.

Abbott's figure of the larvæ of this species is rather inaccurate. As Doctor Dyar has pointed out the figure shows a double dorsal

hair-pencil from abdominal segment VIII and seven dorsal tufts; this must, we think, be attributed to inaccuracies in the drawing, as it is rather improbable that the abdominal segments V-VII would ever be tufted, VI and VII containing normally the eversible dorsal glands, which indeed are present in Abbott's figure, but almost hidden in the tufts; a double dorsal pencil seems equally improbable.

Allowing for these inaccuracies two larvæ which we successfully bred through on apple agree well with Abbott's figure in the general yellow coloration, which is quite characteristic. We would describe them as follows:

Larva. Head black with pale yellow mouth parts; body gray-green, marbled slightly with ochreous and with a broad blackish dorsal band on abdominal segments V-IX; dorsal tufts on abdominal segments I-IV and VIII dark ochreous, the latter with a long black hair-pencil; two anterior and two posterior lateral black hair-pencils; tubercles pale ochreous, with numerous plumed hairs, similar in color to the tufts; eversible conical glands of abdominal segments VI and VII pale yellowish. Prolegs flesh color with dark lateral plate. Spiracles pale cream, with black rim. Length, 40-55 mm.

The female larva seems to undergo an extra skin shedding. From the two larvæ received, we bred one male and one female, which we figure in the accompanying plate. Abbott's figures are not good. In the male the median area is much too strongly shaded with white and the basal dash too prominent; the submarginal row of dark spots is more suffused in our specimen, but the white spot at inner angle is even more distinct than given by Abbott; the course of the t. a. line is practically straight; the line itself is angled three times outwardly; the t. p. line is much as in the left-hand side of Abbott's figure. Abbott's figure of the female is very rough; the basal portion of wing contains far too much white and the t. a. line is too regular. In our specimen there exists a general diffuseness both in color and markings towards inner margin; the white spot at inner angle is present as in the male; the hind wings are lighter than in Abbott's figure and show a distinct dark postmedial line.

O. *interposita* Dyar.

Four or five larvæ found on a species of pine agree very exactly with Mr. Beutenmuller's description of the larva of *montana*,

assuming that Doctor Dyar is correct in stating that a black hair-pencil accompanies joint twelve, a fact not mentioned by Beutenmuller. These produced two males and one female of what we consider to agree most closely with var. *interposita* Dyar. This would support Doctor Dyar's theory that *manto*, *interposita* and *montana* are but three forms of one species. The ground color of the female is much lighter brown than in the males, and the closeness of the t. a. and t. p. lines on inner margin is apparently characteristic. We refer to the plate for further details.

In conclusion we venture to describe as a new species a form from British Columbia, which is totally unlike anything we know, but which may possibly be but an extreme melanic race.

***Olene styx* n. sp.**

Primaries deep black-brown; all traces of maculation practically lost with the exception of an obscure black basal dash, a large reniform very faintly outlined in whitish and a small white spot above anal angle. Secondaries deep smoky, in the female with outer margin concave below apex, in the male well rounded. Beneath smoky with faint traces of discal spots on both wings. Expanse, male, 32 mm.; female, 36 mm.

Habitat, Duncans, B. C. (Hanham). 1 male, 1 female. Types Coll. Barnes.

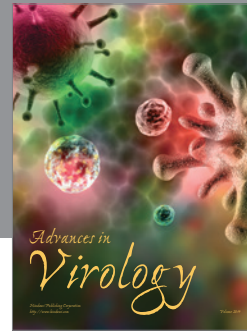
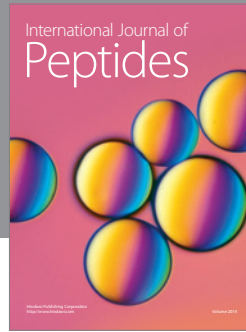
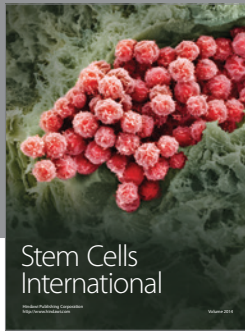
DANIEL WILLIAM COQUILLET.

In the death of Mr. Coquillett on July 8th., entomology has suffered a severe loss, which is a deep personal one to a host of workers who have had the good fortune to know this accomplished student of Diptera.

He was born near Woodstock, Illinois, in 1856, and twenty-four years later began his entomological career with some work on larvæ of Lepidoptera, published in the tenth report of Prof. Cyrus Thomas, who next year made him assistant to the State Entomologist of Illinois. Soon, on account of ill health, he went to Los Angeles, California, where he engaged in entomological work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, discovering the feasibility of using hydrocyanic acid gas for orchard fumigation, and doing other valuable work in rearing imported scale-insect parasites. In 1896 he was made Honorary Custodian of Diptera in the U. S. National Museum, where he continued to study the taxonomy of Diptera until shortly before his death, publishing a long series of valuable papers.

Mr. Coquillett was one of the most kindly and patient of men, rare attributes which will be cherished in the memory of his many friends.

C. T. BRUES.



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