

This, in some respects anomalous *Aphis*, was detected feeding on a tender shoot of the willow oak, *Quercus phellos*, variety *laurifoliae*. No winged specimens could be found.

The broad head, slightly pubescent abdomen and other characters would seem to exclude it from the genus *Lachnus*. I have therefore placed it provisionally in *Phyllaphis* genus, to which it seems most closely allied.

## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF TROCHILIUM.

BY HERMAN STRECKER.

TROCHILIUM GRANDE, n. sp.—General appearance of *T. Ceto* (*Melittia Cucurbitæ* HARR.) but very much larger, expanding  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

Antennæ blackish. Palpi reddish orange. Head white in front, dark lustrous greenish gray on top. Collar red. Thorax above dark greenish same as top of head. Abdomen red, each segment outwardly edged with black. Beneath whole body reddish orange; on the abdomen a row of black ventral spots. Posterior legs heavily clothed with red hair, accompanied by a narrow ridge of black, above, towards the abdomen; tibial spurs black edged with white hair inwardly. Fore and middle legs red, tarsi black and white ringed.

Primaries. Upper surface same dark silky gray as back of thorax. Secondaries transparent, broadly fringed on exterior edge with same color as primaries; some orange hairs at abdominal margin and base of wing.

Under surface. Primaries shining orange red shading somewhat into gray towards exterior margin. Fringe gray. Secondaries as on upper surface, but with some red scales along costa.

Hab. Texas.

Allied to *Desmopoda Bombiformis*, Feld., *Trochilium Astarte*, Westw., but still more closely to our smaller indigenous species *T. Ceto*, above alluded to, and to a species from Mexico lately described by Hy. Edwards as *Melittia Gloriosa*; this latter differs from all those mentioned in having opaque hind wings.

As the description of Hübner's genus *Melittia*, in which the Americans place *Ceto*, is much too vague and uncertain ("The fore wings partly, the hind wings entirely transparent; the feet very thickly haired.") I have preferred to adopt Prof. Westwood's infinitely better determined genus *Trochilium*.

May 4th, 1881.