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PROF. FERNALD'S SPHINGIDÆ OF NEW ENGLAND.

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This very carefully written pamphlet brings us quite a step forward in our knowledge of the structure of our Hawk Moths. In the first place, it may be doubted whether the divisions of the Sphingidæ, first laid down in their present shape in Grote & Robinson's Synonymical Catalogue (1865), are not of lower rank than sub-families, but as all our divisions are based on comparative characters, this point need not detain us long. I had diligently searched the literature for older terms for these groups, finding them in part, but they were not adopted by Butler, and the terms of our Catalogue of 1865 with a sub-family ending seem to be preferred. I commenced with the Macroglossinæ, because these genera more resemble the Hesperidæ in their frequent diurnal flight, pupation on the ground between leaves with a few threads of silk, and in the more prismatic antennæ. Our genera are *Hemaris*, *Aellopos*, *Euproserpinus* and *Lepisesia*, with entire wings. I never was so fortunate as to possess any specimens of the genera *Lepisesia* or *Pogocolon*. Twelve years after describing *Lepisesia* from a specimen in Coll. Phil. Ent. Soc., another species of *Lepisesia* was sent me for determination from Cambridge, where accordingly my type of *L. Victorie* now is. This species is said to be the same as Boisduval's *Pogocolon Clarkiæ*, unknown to me. We have then at least two species of *Lepisesia*. I only know Abbot's figure of *Gaura*; this represents a species with angulated wings, looking a little like the European *Ænotheræ*. In the Central Park Coll. is or was a specimen belonging to Mr. Robinson, brought by Mr. Ridings from Georgia. I thought, after only casually examining it, that it might be an allied species or a variety; but I never had it in my possession long enough to study. Nor do I know any of Mr. Hy. Edwards' species. Whether these are true *Pogocolon*, or whether this genus is distinct from *Lepisesia* (which is much the older term), I cannot at all say. But having