

patch near the apical third of the costa. Behind this is a whitish cloud, followed by a darker shade which cuts the wing directly across from about 16 mm. from the apex to about the same distance from the internal angle. This darker shade encloses, a little from the apex, a heavy black streak, and some shadings of brown. The lower wings are dusky brown, pale along costa, bluish gray at the anal angle, and there marked by a double dentate streak. Beneath both wings are brownish gray, with a submarginal dentate line, an oblique simple median line, and on the secondaries the same lines continued, the marginal one being more distinctly curved. Abdomen brownish black, the segments edged rather broadly posteriorly with whitish. A rather indistinct dorsal gray line, much widest in the male. The thorax is gray, mottled with brown, and from the middle run towards the junction of the abdomen two black lines forming an acute angle, something as in *Sph. cinerea*. Collar transversely marked with black. The shaft of the antennæ is whitish, the pectination pale brown.

Average exp. wings, male, 115 mm.; female, do., 150 mm.

Described from 6 examples in my collection, from Cuba, Brazil, Mexico and Arizona.

The claim of this species to a place in our fauna rests upon the capture of two specimens, male and female, at Tucson, Arizona, by Mr. W. S. Edwards, and one male found in N. W. Texas, and now in the collection of Prof. O. S. Westcott, Maywood, Illinois.

There is no doubt but that this is the *Sph. Hasdrubal* of Cramer = *Macrosila Hasdrubal* of Walker, and it has been so quoted by Mr. Grote in his admirable paper on Cuban Sphingidæ (Proc. Entom. Soc. Philad., 1865, p. 64), in which notice the full synonymy of the species is given. It would seem, however, that in Clemens' description of *Macrosila Hasdrubal* Cr., in Morris's "Lepidoptera of N. Amer.," p. 185, the allusion to the male must have reference to the dark form described by Butler in "Revision of the Sphingidæ," p. 610, as *Pseudosphinx obscurus*. Poey, in his description, speaking of the male, simply says that "it is smaller than the female, with the black lines more distinct." This is correct, but the under surface is not "ash gray," which I take to be the color of ashes of wood or coal, but brown gray, with the bands of a darker shade. The larva is described by Poey (Cent. Lepidopt.) and a translation or adaptation of his description is given by Clemens, loc. cit. A singular error, however, occurs with reference to the pupa. Prof. Poey