

A NEW AEGIALE (MEGATHYMUS).

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Aegiale Streckeri, n. sp., ♂.—Expands from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches to 3 inches. *Upper side*.—Superiors rich brown, but not as bright, nor has the brown as much red in it, as in *yucca*. There are three sub-apical costal white spots; a lemon-yellow spot at end of cell; there is a row of five yellow spots running across the wing, parallel with the exterior margin; the upper two are small and square in shape; the lower three are small and triangular, and there is one in each of the three median interspaces. The inferiors have a yellow marginal border about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width, the wing being otherwise immaculate, and is clothed with long, silky brown hair. *Under side*.—Superiors have the spots repeated. Inferiors are gray, with a varying number of small white spots—one specimen having two and the other five. The female is larger and has the same number of spots as the male; the three sub-apical spots are white and the remainder yellow; in the female the five spots on the wing are in two series, the two upper being nearer the exterior margin, and the three lower are nearer the base; in other words, they do not form a continuous line as in the male. This species has been confounded, in collections, with *cofaqui*, Strecker, which was described from a female. The male of *cofaqui* is marked practically like the female, but the male has the long hair on the inferiors as in the new species. This long hair is also conspicuous in *Streckeri* at the base of the superiors below. This fine species is described from two males in my own collection; one is from Texas and the other probably from Arizona (the exact locality not being known in either case), and a pair in the collection of Dr. Herman Strecker, of Reading, Pa.; one of these is from Texas, and was collected by the late Jacob Boll, and the other from the San Juan reconnaissance, made under the charge of Lieut. Ruffner, in Colorado, in 1877. Of the four described species, *Neumoegeni* is very different from the other three; *yucca* may be known by the peculiar white spot on the anterior margin of the secondaries below. The spots on the superiors above in *Streckeri* are small, and all practically of one size, and form a straight row, while in *cofaqui* the spots are very large, being a quarter of an inch in length; the secondaries above are also spotted in this species. *Streckeri* differs in colour very much from the other species, not being nearly so red.