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LEPIDOPTEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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Nola ovilla, n. s.

3. A small frail form with ciliate antennæ, no ocelli, and long, dependent palpi, their second joint thickly squamous. Fore wings grayish white, with the inner line black, fine, angulated. Outer line denticulate, followed by a pure white shade. A pure white shade in the place of the subterminal. Hind wings dusty white. Beneath the fore wings are pale fuscous, immaculate; hind wings whitish with a discal dot. Expanse 16 m. m. Canada, Mr. Saunders. This species differs decidedly from the N. Am. species described by Prof. Zeller; I do not find descriptions of N. Am. species in any other author.

Dilophonota merianæ Grote.

According to my correspondent, Mr. Meske, this species, formerly known from Cuba and Mexico, has been found in Texas by a collector and examples reared from larvæ. It must therefore be included in the List of our Sphingidæ.

Apatela tritona (Hübn.) Zutr., 107, 108.

Hübner's figure has the t. p. line more irregular and the hind wings more yellowish than the form we consider as intended. *A. grisea*, differs by the white hind wings, and is, *perhaps*, redescribed as *pudorata* by Mr. Morrison in the Annals of the N. Y. Lyceum. No comparison with *grisea* is made of his new species by Mr. Morrison. Specimens of *tritona* show the stigmata, and the inner edge of the reniform is perhaps included with the median shade in Hübner's figure. It is on a line with it in the specimens, which have also the small orbicular very faintly outlined and which latter may be indicated by the two dots in Hübner's figure. On the whole, I cannot see that Gueneé's description of *tritona* differs from