

while I hope to get it all straightened out, and I am glad that my original proposal to separate first the species of *Agrotis* with unarmed tibiae has been adopted in his revision by Dr. Smith. I may say, in conclusion, that it is the property of all changes in the synonymy, whether proposed by me or by Prof. Smith, that they should be verified and that they are subject to examination. I have been showing reasons why some of Prof. Smith's changes are not to be followed.

### A MEXICAN ALEURODICUS.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, MESILLA, N. M.

*Aleurodicus Dugesii*, n. sp.—Length,  $1\frac{2}{3}$  mm.; length of anterior wing,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm.; its greatest breadth nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Pale grayish-ochreous, covered with white meal, abdomen beneath shining silvery. Wings white; upper wings iridescent, with markings similar to those of *A. ornatus*, but very pale gray and quite different in detail. There are four gray bands crossing the wings, of which only the third and fourth are joined by a longitudinal band. The first (basal) band bends abruptly inwards after crossing the main nervure, which branches so near the base of the wing that there are practically two nervures, the first gray band failing in the angle between them, but strong again beyond the second. Second gray band broad as far as the first nervure, just beyond it interrupted broadly, but continued as a large, nearly circular, gray patch, the greater part of which is above the second nervure, and passing thence as an oblique narrow band to the margin. Third band resembling the second as far as the first nervure, which it meets at its fork; after that failing, but reappearing strongly a little way down the lowest branch of the nervure and thence passing downwards, becoming very faint. Fourth band broad, passing across the end of the fork, bent inwards, joining the continuation of the third band after the break, itself forking at its lower end. The curve of the fourth band leaves a white apical area in which there is a gray spot. There is also a gray spot at the tip of the second nervure.

The pupæ occur on the under sides of the leaves and are of the usual type—oval, flat, pale ochreous, with white mealy powder.

Habitat.—Guanajuato, Mexico, on *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*. Sent by Dr. Alfred Dugès in great quantity. Dr. Dugès writes that it is also found on the large-leaved *Begonia* and other plants, and it does not appear to do them a great deal of harm. It is the first *Aleurodicus* described from Mexico, and is most nearly allied to the Jamaican *A. ornatus*, Ckll. The genus now includes five species, all neotropical except the U. S. *A. asarumis* (Shimer, 1867).