

ON *THECLA INORATA*, G. & R., AND *THECLA FALACER*, Godt.

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In the proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, Mr. S. H. Scudder publishes a paper, "On the Synonymy of *Thecla Calanus*," under date of March, 1870.

Mr. Scudder says: "In Eastern North America there are two species of *Thecla*, closely allied, occupying, so far as we know, the same geographical area (from Canada to Virginia or Georgia, and from Massachusetts to Iowa), and, until recently, almost invariably confounded by American entomologists. Messrs. Grote & Robinson first called public attention to the fact of their specific distinctness, although Mr. W. Saunders, both in his correspondence and MSS., had previously urged the same point. As my material was insufficient, and because certain specimens to which I had constant access seemed to combine many of the features which generally separated the specimens into two groups, I have hitherto been unwilling to accept the determinations of these Entomologists. But recently, through the kindness of many friends, I have had the opportunity of examining more than one hundred specimens of each species, and have become entirely convinced of their specific value."

Mr. Scudder then goes on to say: "The most prominent points of distinction between the two species are to be found in the general tint of the upper and under surfaces of the wings, in the presence or absence of orange spots near the anal angle of the secondaries, and in the nature of the extra mesial band upon the under surface."

These points of distinction between the two species, *Thecla inorata*, G. & R., and *Thecla calanus*, Hubner, *spec nobis*, we had previously urged in separating the two species, with the exception that we availed ourselves of no character drawn from the extra mesial band of the under surface in so doing. Mr. Scudder is more fortunate in this respect, and finds "most striking differences between the species" in the character offered by the extra mesial band of the under surface. From a perusal of Mr. Scudder's paper, it might be inferred we had, in separating the species, entirely overlooked the point. Yet this is not the case. In our first paper on the subject we discuss the aspect of this extra mesial band in the closely allied species of *Thecla* belonging to this group. In the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, page 173, August, 1867, we say:—*T. fulacer*, Harris, Ins. Inj. Veg. p. 276, may be assumed as a synonym of *T. calanus*, since, while the "orange colored spot" of the secondaries above is mentioned, "there are two rows of spots bordered on one side only with white," crossing the wing beneath. This latter character would hardly apply to *acadica*, the only other