

I do not know that I can say any more on the subjects that we have had under discussion. I trust that I have written with befitting modesty, and that I have given the reasons for my statements with sufficient clearness. After weighing all that has been written, I am convinced that *Hyphantria textor*, Harris, is not one and the same with *Bombyx cunea*, Drury, and that the insect I have described as *cunea* more closely corresponds to Drury's figure than any other moth, or any figure or description that has come under my notice.

NOTE ON CYANIRIS PSEUDARGIOLUS OF BOISDUVAL AND LE CONTE.

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In 1782, Cramer described and figured a *Cyaniris* (Pl. CCLXX., figs. D, E), and incorrectly gave the Cape of Good Hope as its locality.

In his "Rhopalocera Africæ Australis," Mr. Trimen described the species from a single example labelled "S. Africa" in the British Museum collection, and stated that this was the only example he had seen. In his later work this species is ignored, Mr. Trimen having evidently satisfied himself that it never came from any part of Africa. On looking up the authority for the locality of the specimen mentioned by Trimen in our oldest "Register of Accessions," I find it entered as "*P. Ladon*, Cram., n., S. Africa?" the locality having evidently been entered on Cramer's authority.

As a matter of fact, Cramer's insect is undoubtedly *Cyaniris pseudargiolus*, which it necessarily supersedes, and our reputed African example is a large specimen of the form *marginata*, rather less suffused than usual on the under surface.

It is always inconvenient to alter the names of well-known and abundant species, but under the circumstances I do not see how it can be avoided in the present instance: it will perhaps have one advantage — as *C. pseudargiolus* is not half so nearly related to *C. argiolus* as it is to the Sikhim species, *C. dilectus*, an inappropriate name is suppressed.

A NEW OAK-GALL FROM NEW MEXICO.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, N. M. AGR. EXP. STA.

Dryophanta Porterae, n. sp.—♀. Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; very dark brown; cheeks, tibiæ more or less, and antennæ except tips, clear ferruginous; smooth and shining, parapsidal grooves distinct; head transversely quadrate, broader than long; antennæ 13-jointed, 13 a little longer than 11 and 12, 3 about a third longer than 4 (3 about 200 μ , 4 about 150 μ , 13 about 180 μ); scutellum prominent; ovipositor rather long, ferruginous, its apical portion with six rings, counting the apex as one;