

Chelicerae not quite twice as long as the *face* is high. Anterior row of eyes a little longer than the second, nearly straight; anterior median eyes much larger than the lateral, at most one-fifth their diameter apart, still closer to the lateral eyes, not fully one-third their diameter from eyes of second row; anterior lateral eyes not fully their diameter from front margin of clypeus, some closer to eyes of second row; anterior median eyes three-fourths as large as those of second row; eyes of second row about their radius apart; quadrangle of posterior eyes as wide in front as long, only one-sixth as long as cephalothorax. *Spines* of anterior tibiae greatly reduced, minute; none at all on either anterior or posterior side of joint. Epigynum nearly the same as that of *funerea*.

Total length, 6.6 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 3.2 mm.; width, 2.25 mm. Length of leg iv., 9.4 mm.

Locality: Louisiana.

The other species of *Allocosa* so far described are *funerea*, Hentz; *rugosa*, Keys (*nigra*, Stone, nec *funerea*); and *sublata*, Montg. I have a fifth species not yet described.

STRANGE ATTEMPTED HYBRIDIZATION IN NATURE.

It will doubtless be of interest for me to record what seems to me the strangest cross-copulation between different species of lepidoptera that I have ever heard of. Mr. Arthur Hudson informs me that one night recently he found on a treaced post a ♂ *Orthosia Conradi* in coitu with a ♀ *Noctua Smithii*, and on the same night on another treaced post, a ♂ *Xylophasia lateritia* in coitu also with a ♀ *N. Smithii*. Both pairs remained in cop. for some little time after boxing; but the ♀♀ died, probably from dry heat, within about twenty-four hours, without laying. Mr. Hudson's dictum on matters concerning the habits, etc., of our local lepidoptera is unimpeachable, and he says there cannot be any doubt as to the species in each case. Of course it is unlikely that, had eggs been obtained, they would have proved fertile. During my 17 years' experience as a collector I never yet saw even supposed different species in cop., and never heard of copulation between species so widely distinct. The occurrence of the two cases on the same night would seem to suggest that something about the atmospheric conditions had turned the moths a bit "crazy."—F. H. WOLLEY DOD, Millarville, Alta.