

CATOCALA NEBRASKÆ, DODGE.

BY G. M. DODGE, GLENCOE, DODGE CO., NEBRASKA.

Expanse, 2.70 inches. Primaries scalloped, apparently brown, being densely sprinkled with black scales on a reddish gray ground. Reniform tinged with red, clouded anteriorly with black, and having a black central spot. Sub-reniform indistinct. Terminal line nearly obsolete, the grayish band which precedes it showing plainest on the costa. All the transverse lines are black, and a curved row of seven black dots appears on the interspaces along the outer margin. Fringe dark, tipped with white.

Secondaries red, of about the same shade as appears in *C. parta*. Median band not much curved, and of nearly the same width as appears in *C. unijuga*, excavated anteriorly at the extremity of the discal cell, slightly constricted just after crossing the first median venule, and ends abruptly at the submedian vein; a few scattered scales appear beyond. Marginal band of medium width; even on inner edge, excavated opposite the termination of the median band, and ends about half way between the submedian and internal veins. Apex white, tinged with red.

Fringe white, spotted with black, which color predominates at the anal angle. Thorax same color as primaries. Abdomen clear brown, three of the segments tipped with white. Beneath, the general appearance much as in allied species. Median band of secondaries ends at submedian vein.

Taken at Glencoe, Dodge County, Nebraska, in August, 1874. Mr. Grote informs me that this species seems to be related to *Catocala Californica*.

NOTE ON CATOCALA NEBRASKÆ, BY A. R. GROTE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mr. Dodge has sent me a specimen of this species, recently discovered by himself. It is closely allied to the European *C. nupta*. It differs by the greater obliquity of the t. p. line and the shallower submedian sinus. The fore wings are otherwise quite similar in color and design, while the lines are more deeply black marked in *Nebraska*. The hind wings differ by the greater narrowness of the terminal band, and notably by the narrower, more rounded and non-angulated median fascia. The species seem to be related somewhat as *C. locata* of Europe and *C. Walshii* of