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half of secondaries and ending in an oblique streak up the inner margin; each spot edged black on outer side, and on primaries, in the median interspaces, there is more or less fulvous outside the black; on secondaries is a large spot on the margin behind lower median nervule, made by bluewhite scales on the brown ground; and in the next interspaces are three deep red fulvous spots, diminishing gradually in size, the outer one sometimes obsolete, the largest with a black patch on its marginal side; anal angle black, overlaid on inner margin by white and a red streak; the inner of the two lines is extra-discal, somewhat irregular, especially on secondaries, and joins the other at the lower median nervule of secondaries, then makes an angle in sub-median interspace, and ends in a streak up inner margin; in cell of each wing two parallel abbreviated white streaks or bars.

Female-Expands 1.7 inch.

Upper side as in the male, except the stigma; the tails measure .26 and .12 inch respectively; under side as in the male.

From 3 \mathcal{J} 1 \mathcal{Q} taken by Dr. Wm. Wittfeld, at Indian River, Florida, 1883. This observer, in the past three years, has done more to elucidate the biological history of the Lepidoptera of Florida, than any one who has preceded him in that section, and he has discovered a remarkable number of new species of butterflies especially, and has introduced to the N. Am. fauna many other species both of butterflies and sphinges, which though previously described, had not been seen in the U. States. I take pleasure in naming this fine Thecla for Dr. Wittfeld.

The examples were sent me labelled *Favonius*, a species quite distinct from the present, which in several respects is near to *Calanus*. It differs from *Calanus* by the greater size, the very long tails, and in the inner of the two transverse lines beneath, which is single, whereas in *Calanus* this line is double, or chain-shaped; the parallel bars in the cells are like those of *Calanus*; also like *Crysalus*, and such bars are found in no other of the American species.

IMPORTANT TO ENTOMOLOGISTS.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Entomologists in attendance at the Montreal Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in August, 1882, authorizing me to call and "to provide for similar meetings for Entomological discussions at the

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