

opposite dorsal one, and one within the dorsal margin about the middle. Posterior wings yellowish-brown. *Alar ex.*  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch. Kentucky. Common. Larva and food plant unknown. Captured in July to September. The neururation differs a little from that of *G. roseosuffusella*. Possibly this may be *G. mimella*, Clem., which it seems to resemble closely. But Clemens says there is an "ochreous band near the tip," instead of the opposite costal and dorsal spot of this species; and he speaks of a few dark brown spots upon the costa and in the apical portion of the wing, which I can not discover in this species, and he describes it as tawny brown. I think this is a true *Gelechia*.

It must bear considerable resemblance to the European *G. Anthyllidella*, figured by Stainton.

4. *G. roseosuffusella*, Clem. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1860, p. 162.*

This is our commonest species. There is great difference in the extent and intensity of the roseate hue of the wings. In some specimens it is scarcely perceptible, in others it is very distinct, and spreads over the greater portion of the wing. *Alar ex.*  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

ERRATA.—V. 3., p. 206, for *L. vitifoliella* read *P. vitifoliella*, and for *P. ampelopsifoliella* read *P. ampelopsiella*. P. 222, for "*cephalanthiella*" read *cephalanthiella*.

V. 4., p. 10, for "*powdered*," in line 9 from the bottom, read *produced*. and p. 12, at the end of the 1st line, for "there" read *thus*.

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## ON A NEW CHECKERED HESPERIA.

BY AUG. R. GROTE, DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA.

A common species of *Hesperia* in central Alabama, and that I do not find described by authors, is one that I call *Syrictus communis*. It is plentiful from early spring to autumn, and must be several brooded, but I have not found the larva.

The male is a little smaller, and the white checkered spots are altogether larger and more numerous, than in the female. The ground colour of the wings is a brownish black, and longer bluish white hair spreads from the base of the forewings over the inferior portion of the primaries, and from the base of the hind wings downwardly without touching the abdominal margin. A more prominent median band of white spots, three