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strong fold from orbit over tympanum. Three outer fingers slightly webbed; nearly three phalanges of the fourth toe free, the web, however, margining its outer side. Heel of the extended hind limb reaching beyond the muzzle. Breadth of gular region from angle to angle of mandible, 9 lines; length of head and body 1 in. 10 lines; of anterior extremity 1 in.; of posterior 4 in. Color above grayish-brown, shaded with a pale plumbeous tint, like the bloom of some fruit. Abdomen, upper jaw, postorbital region, and the borders of the upper eyelid, tarsus and antibrachium, and of a brown spot near the vent, white. A dark brown line on the canthus rostralis, and band between the eyes; a longitudinal band or series of spots on the back, which bifurcates anteriorly; a spot on the coccyx. A dark brown band from angle of eye to scapular region, involving the whole of the tympanum. Femur with narrow cross-bands; posterior face reticulate or unicolor. Tibiæ more broadly cross-banded. Sides with brownish vermiculations. Gular region brown shaded.\* From Turbo. No. 4347.

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Additions to the Nomenclature of North American LEPIDOPTERA. No. 2.

BY AUG. R. GROTE.

On pages 59, 60, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1862, I described three species of Heterocera, under the genus *Platypteryx*, Lasp., adopting the classification of Heydenreich, in his Cat. Method. Lepidop. Europ.

I have since recognized my *P.* formula to be identical with *Drepana rosea*, Walker, C. B. M. viii. and also with *Cilix Americana*, H. S. Lepidop. Exot. p. 60, fig. 470.

This species seems, however, properly classified under neither of the above genera, and for the reasons following. The genus *Cilix*, Leach, was created for such Heterocera, which, closely allied to *Platypteryx*, Lasp., are aberrant from that generic type by the straight outer margin of the anterior wings. It was established upon a European species, *C. spinula*, H., formerly included and described under *Platypteryx*, Lasp., as the termination of its specific name indicates. Herrich-Schaeffer is, however, evidently in error, in placing his *C. Americana* under *Cilix*, Leach, as the outer margin of the anterior wings, unlike the type of that genus, is falcate; differing, on the other hand, from *Drepana*,

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\*A species in the Smithsonian Museum, obtained by Dr. Chas. Sartorius at Mirador, Vera Cruz, resembles this species in most respects. It is, however, different in the following respects:

It is dark slate above, with blackish confluent spots, in two parallel series; there are no white borders or anal spot. Gular region uniform yellowish; a few warts on hinder face of antibrachium. Posterior face of femur uniform slate. No light spot under eye; broad cross-bands on femur and tibia. Heel reaching anterior border of orbit. Length from muzzle to vent 3 inches. It is allied apparently to Baird's *H. vanvlietii*. It may be called *H. muricolor*.

A beautiful species has been presented to the Academy by Capt. Field, in a collection made by him in Panama. It is *Hyla callidryas* of the author, and may be distinguished as follows:

Head elongate, maxillary outlines convergent, nearly straight; loreal region subvertical, canthus rostralis straight, rounded. Eyes not large, transparent portion of inferior palpebra reticulated with white; iris cupreous. Tympanum nearly as large as eye, obliquely elliptic. Tongue elongate elliptic, openly emarginate. Inner nares large, widely separate; vomerine teeth between them, in two oblique series, convergent posteriorly, anteriorly opposite anterior border of nares. Fingers one-fourth webbed; pallettes very large; toes one-half palmate, margined. Heel reaching end of muzzle when extended. Skin above smooth. From muzzle to vent 1 inch 9 lines; do. to angle of mouth 7 lines.

Blue purple above, greenish on the scapular region; humerus, femur, except a narrow blue stripe, and under surfaces, uniform saffron. Numerous oblique bands of a lighter yellow on the sides.

1862.]

Schr. and *Platypterix*, Lasp., by the convexity of the outer margin near the middle. This difference is noted by Walker when describing this species under *Drepana*, Schr., which genus is synonymous with *Platypterix* Lasp., inasmuch as Walker's species, with the exception of his *D. rosea*, and *D. emarginata*, C. B. M. viii., as well as those I have described, do not differ generically from European species classed under *Platypterix* by most authorities; which latter genus, having apparently the priority, should be retained for our species. I propose for Walker's *D. rosea*, which specific name has the priority over *Americana*, H. S., as also for *D. marginata*, Walker, of which latter species I have seen no specimen, but which appears from Walker's description to belong here, the following genus:

*DRYOPTERIS*, nov. gen.

Antennæ bi-pectinate in the male; simple, or nearly so, in the female. Palpi short, wings broad, anterior pair obtusely falcate, with the outer margin convex near the middle and extending outward to a nearly straight line with the falcate tips. Body rather stouter than in *Platypterix*; shorter than the posterior wings.

The species under this genus are readily distinguished from the true *Platypterigides* by their brighter colors and somewhat broader and heavier wings. I have carefully compared specimens of my *P. fabula*, and *P. genicula* with the description of *D. arcuata*, Walker, C. B. M. viii., but while the description presents points of resemblance with both, I can positively identify it with neither, and must consider it as a distinct species awaiting a comparison of actual specimens. A simple enumeration of the number and coloring of the bands on the anterior wings in this genus must necessarily lead to some confusion, as there exists a great similarity in point of markings and coloring among the different species comprising it. *P. fabula* may, however, be readily recognized from *P. genicula* by the ground color; being in *fabula* dirty white; in *genicula*, pale brownish yellow. The second and third wavy lines from the base of the wing, in the former species, run close together, and unite three times near the lower margin, forming two enclosed spaces; in *P. genicula* the second and third lines run wide apart, being also much straighter than in *P. fabula*, in which they zigzag with acute angles, the third line crossing the outside and largest discal spot; while in *P. genicula* the same line runs outside of it. My descriptions are taken from males of both species. This would seem the proper place to correct an error in the obs. to *P. fabula*, page 59. It is in the American, and not in the European species, that the second and third lines run together on the anterior wings, forming enclosed spaces, as will be seen by the body of the description. The following is a list of all our hitherto described species under this family following the classification of Herrich-Schæffer, in his *Syst. Verz. der Europ. Schmett.*

*DREPANULINA*, H. S.

*Dryopteris*, Grote.

— *rosea*, Walker, C. B. M. viii. *Cilix Americana*, H. S. *Lepidop. Exot.* p. 60, fig. 470, female. *Platypterix formula*, Grote, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.* 1862, p. 60.

— *marginata*, Walker, C. B. M. viii.

*Platypterix*, Laspeyres.

— *fasciata*? Steph. Morris, *Synopsis*, N. A. *Lepidop. Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* vol. iv. 218.

— *arcuata*, Walker, C. B. M. viii.

— *fabula*, Grote, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.* 1862, p. 59.

— *genicula*, Grote, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.* 1862, p. 59.

[Sept.

Fig. 40, does not give a recognizable outline of typical *Pal. rufa*, of the size of the figure.

Fig. 43, page 27, refers to a species of shell found in the Ohio Canal at Columbus, Ohio. Other shells of a similar form at maturity, from other localities have been confounded with this as *Pal. obesa*; but later investigations referring to the embryonic young and other specimens of various sizes would warrant the conclusion that they were distinct. This shell stands related on one hand to *integra* and *ponderosa*, and on the other to *Pal. regularis*, Lea. The young shells nearly but not quite resemble Mr. Lea's types of *regularis*.

Fig. 44. *Pal. genicula*, is more nearly allied to *integra* than to any other known form.

Mr. Binney has given a figure of the lingual dentition of specimens of *Pal. integra* on page 29. It is to be regretted that minute comparisons were not made between those of *integra* with the teeth of *rufa* from the specimens of the two species which were furnished him by the writer for that purpose.

Mr. Binney is also unfortunate in his treatment of *Pal. coarctata*, Lea. It certainly cannot short of doing violence to the subject be made to embrace *Pal. exilis*, Anth., to which *P. compressa* is here submitted as a synonym.

#### ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

- Page 71, line 9 from bottom, for "chryostictus" read chryostictus.  
 73, line 34, for Ialtris read Jaltris.  
 75, line 7 from bottom, for Ophiomorphus read Opheomorphus.  
 76, note 3d, for 210 read 180.  
 77, line 12, add loreal oblong.  
 77, line 28, for "Haliophis" read Alsophis.  
 78, line 13, for "epinephalus" read epinephelus.  
 154, line 11, add after *Halophila*, Gird., (?=*Platymantis*, Gthr.)  
 154, line 12, add plicifera.  
 184, line 5 from bottom, add Tympanic orifice distinct.  
 189, line 34, for 1 in. 9 l. read 2 in. 9 l.  
 249, line 6, for *Carphoptis Harpesti* read *Carphophis harperti*.  
 337, line 3 from bottom, for *Homoroselaps* read *Homoroselaps*.  
 337, note, for Falvin read Salvin.  
 340, line 5, add, although the same parts may usually very early attain completion, thus becoming of great systematic value.  
 340, line 4 from bottom, add, from Ooroomiah.  
 340, line 3 from bottom, add Umvoti Zulu Country.  
 341, line 30, add, from Umvoti Zulu Country.  
 344, line 8, add, from Ooroomiah.  
 346, before TESTUDINATA insert CROCODYLIA. *Jacare latirostris*, Gray.  
 Dum. Bibr. iii. p. 86, Buenos Ayres.  
 350, line 14, add Perhaps the curiyú of Azara, i. 226.  
 350, line 26, add as shown by Dr. J. E. Gray.  
 353, line 5, for podicipinus read podicipitinus.  
 353, line 29, for variabilis read intermedius.  
 356, line 6 from bottom, and  
 357, line 21, for Von Martins read Von Martens.  
 358, between lines 40 and 41, add stermsignatus ex Gthr.  
 358, line 46, after *Phryne* add Fitz.  
 359, note, line 9, add perhaps not different from *H. baudinii*.

The Reports of the Recording Secretary and Curators were read as follows:

[Dec.