

EDWARDS, W. H.

"1862" [1863]. Descriptions of certain species of diurnal Lepidoptera found within the limits of the United States and British North America. No. 2. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 14, pp. 54-58.

1874. Description of new species of diurnal Lepidoptera found in North America. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 5, pp. 103-111.

1879. Descriptions of new species of North American butterflies; also, notes upon certain species. Canadian Ent., vol. 11, pp. 81-88.

EHRMANN, G. A.

1917. Some new North American butterflies. Lepidopterist, vol. 1, pp. 54-56.

MOECK, A. H.

1947. A new subspecies of *Speyeria atlantis* (Edwards) from New Mexico (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidæ). Ent. News, vol. 58, pp. 73-75.



A NOTE ON *CAICELLA MYSIE* (Dyar) WITH A FIGURE OF THE MALE GENITALIA

By J. W. TILDEN

Caicella mysie (Dyar) was described in 1904 from two specimens, the holotype and a paratype, taken by Oslar in the Pangua Mountains, Arizona. It would appear to be a rare or at least a seldom collected species. Part of this may be due to the rather isolated range. In any case, little information seems available beyond the original description, and the genitalia of the male seem never to have been figured. A male specimen taken in the type locality by the author on August 1, 1940, is figured by means of a photomicrograph of the slide of the male genitalia in the accompanying illustration, and for completeness, the insect itself is also figured, since it differs in certain respects from the type.

The present specimen was kindly compared with the type by Mr. W. D. Field of the United States National Museum, and he states that the hyaline spot in the outer third of the cell is broader in the type, completely crossing the cell on both surfaces. In the present specimen this spot is smaller, and is confined to the upper half of the cell, as can be seen by the photograph. Mr. Field also compared the photomicrograph of the male genitalia with the slide made from the male paratype of *mysie*, and considers them to be conspecific. Thus it would appear that there can be little doubt but what the individual that is figured in this article is of

the same species as the two specimens that Dyar had before him when he wrote his description of *mysie*.

Lists and revisions of the Hesperiidæ written since the description of *mysie* have had little to add to known information because of lack of material. Dyar himself placed the species in the genus *Thorybes*, but called attention to the similarity to *Phædinus caicus* (Herr.-Schæf.). Skinner (1911) in his discussion of certain North American Hesperiidæ, placed *mysie* as *Eudamus* (*Phædinus*) *mysie*, merely repeating Dyar's original description.



PLATE 2

Caicella mysie (Dyar), upper surface. Patagonia, Ariz.,
August 1, 1940. (topotype).

Skinner and Williams (1922) in their important paper on the genitalia of North American Hesperiidæ, list the species as *Cogia* (*Phædinus*) *mysie*, and state that "this species is not represented in the Academy collection and we are not familiar with it." They do not figure it. Note, however, the emended spelling, *Phædinus*.

Lindsey (1921) did not have this species at hand when he wrote "Hesperioidea of America North of Mexico." Lindsey, Bell & Williams (1931) state that they "do not know this species." In 1934, Heming proposed *Caicella* as a new name for *Phædinus* God. & Salv., which is preoccupied in Coleoptera (Cerambycidæ). Bell (1938) lists the species under its present name of *Caicella mysie*.

These appear to be the major references to this species in American literature, which seems to have been known mostly if not entirely from the type material.

As will be noted, the genitalia of *mysie* differ in many details from those of *caicus* as illustrated by Lindsey, Bell & Williams (1931, Plate VII, fig. 3). In *mysie* the tegumen is larger and more hood-like; the articulation of the valves of harpes with the

vinculum is marked by a raised condyle on the vinculum; the saccus is shorter, the distal end of the harpe is more rounded, less projecting, and while it has a blunt upturned point, is unarmed; most diagnostic of all, the ædeagus has but a single internal spicule.

The author is indebted to Mr. W. D. Field for his kindness in comparing the material with the type, and to Mr. Lester Brubaker of San Jose State College for making the photographs.

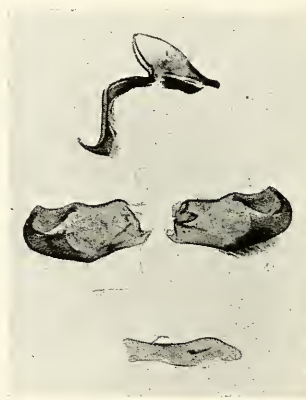


PLATE 3

Male genitalia, *Caicella mysie* (Dyar) Topotypical male,
Patagonia, Ariz., August 1, 1940.

LITERATURE CITED

- BELL, E. L., Bull. Cheyenne Mt. Mus. I (1) :10:1938.
 DYAR, H. G., Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 12:40:1904.
 GODMAN & SALVIN, Bio. Cent.-Am., Rhop. II:335:1894.
 HEMMING, F., Stylops 3:144:1934.
 LINDSEY, A. W., Bull. Lab. Nat. Hist. State Univ. Iowa IX (4) :35:1921.
 LINDSEY, A. W., E. L. BELL, & R. C. WILLIAMS, JR., Denison Univ. Bul.
 Journ. Sci. Labs., XXVI:37:38:1931.
 SKINNER, H., Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 37: :1911.
 SKINNER, H., & R. C. WILLIAMS, JR., Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 48: :1922.