

Distribution.—Sonora, Durango, Valley of Mexico, Mexico; Beulah and Denver, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, United States. (May).

This species is found chiefly in mountainous regions. Although widely distributed, it never appears to be abundant in any particular habitat.

Yvretta carus (Edwards). *Pamphila carus*, Can. Ent., 15, p. 34 (1883).

Distribution.—Guerrero, Chihuahua, Mexico; Baboquivari Mountains, Arizona (May 15-30, 1923), Arizona (Morrison, 1883), Marathon, Texas (June 3, 1940), Alpine, Texas (June 12, 1949), New Mexico (April to September).

The two specimens collected in the Big Bend section of Texas were feeding on *Verbena bipinnatifida* (L.) Britton, and *Dalea oligophylla* (Torr.) Shinnars. This, like the preceding species, never is common in any particular habitat.

For a number of years the skipper *Amblyscirtes simius* Edwards was placed in the genus *Yvretta* by various authors. Since it did not belong there, I² returned it to the genus *Amblyscirtes* where Edwards originally placed it when he described the species as new.

New Skipper Records for Mexico (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera, Hesperioidea)

H. A. Freeman¹

Hoffman² in his work on Mexican Lepidoptera listed 456 species of Hesperioidea. E. L. Bell³ listed 18 additional species, 9 of them new, making a total of 474 species found in Mexico. Since 1941 five more new species have been described from Mexico: *Atrytone nayana* Bell [American Museum Novitates, No. 1125, June 25, 1941. *Holotype* male, Nayarit, Mexico (no date)], *Lerodea julia* Freeman [Entomological News, Vol. LVI, No. 8, Oct., 1945. One female *paratype*, Monterrey, N.L., Mex. (VI-8-35). Type locality—Pharr, Texas], *Celaenorrhinus stallingsi* Freeman [Entomological News, Vol. LVII, No. 8, Oct., 1946. *Holotype* male, Monterrey,

²Ent. News, liv, p. 75, Mar., 1943.

¹Instructor in Biology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

³Catalogo Sistemático y Zoogeográfico de los Lepidópteros Mexicanos. Segunda parte—Hesperioidea. (Sobretiro de los Anales del Instituto de Biología, XII, No. 1, México. 1941.)

⁴New Records and New Species of Hesperioidea from Mexico. (Sobretiro de La Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas. Vol. II, Núm. 4, México, D.F. Dec., 1942.)

N.L., Mex. (V-28-41)], *Lerodea hoffmanni* Bell [American Museum Novitates, No. 1354, Aug. 18, 1947. *Holotype* male, Colima, Mex. (June, 1918)], *Telemiades fides* Bell [American Museum Novitates, No. 1385, Jan. 3, 1949. One male *paratype*, Presidio, Vera Cruz, Mex. (no date). Type locality-Balboa, C.Z., Panama]. This increases the number of species of skippers in Mexico to 479.

During the summer of 1935 and 1936 I collected over part of Mexico and found two species of skippers and one form previously unreported, as well as one species overlooked by Hoffman. These four species are as follows:

Thorybes bathyllus (Abbot & Smith)

On a mountain summit just southeast of Monterrey, N.L., I found (June, 1935) a rather unusual male specimen of this species. The fringes of the secondaries were very white, instead of the usual sordid white of specimens collected in the United States. This species is reported here, from Mexico, for the first time.

Heliopetes sublinea Schaus

This species was described from Orizaba by Schaus but was not included in Hoffmann's list of species. I found two males at Tamazunchale (July 1, 1936). Apparently this is a very rare species.

Atrytone ruricola metacometa female form *immaculatus* (Williams)

Hoffman records *ruricola* (Bdv.) from Baja California. Apparently his specimens are typical *ruricola* (described from California.) The subspecies *metacometa* (Harris) (described from Massachusetts) differs considerably from the California specimens. That subspecific name *metacometa* should be retained for specimens of *ruricola* occurring east of California and Baja California. Williams' female form *immaculatus*, described from Jemez Mts., New Mexico, belongs to the eastern subspecies. It differs from typical females by having no spots on the upper surface of the primaries. I collected a female of this form at Monterrey, N.L. (June 13, 1935). This form has never been recorded from Mexico before.

Amblyscirtes celia Skinner

I caught a female of this species at Monterrey, N.L., (June 9, 1935). Previously *celia* was found only in the state of

Texas, so this makes another new skipper record for Mexico.

The addition of these three species increases the list of Hesperioidea that have been collected in Mexico to 482 species.

NOTE

PINAROPAPPUS ROSEUS var. **foliosus** (Heller) Shinnery, comb. nov.—*Pinaropappus foliosus* Heller, *nomen nudum* on printed exsiccatae labels of *J. C. Blumer 1571*, Barfoot Park, Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, July 30, 1907 (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Natural History Museum; duplicates widely distributed). A specie differt caule usque supra medium ramisque foliosis, foliis ad 12 cm. longis. Differing from the species in having stems leafy above the middle, and leafy branches; leaves up to 12 cm. long. In typical *P. roseus* the stems are simple or little branched, the leaves up to 8 cm. long and mostly crowded near the stem base. Additional collections of *P. roseus* var. *foliosus* examined:

ARIZONA. Barfoot Park, Chiricahua Mountains, *Blumer 1448*, Oct. 13, 1906 (F, Mo, NY). Huachuca Mountains, *C. G. Pringle*, July 5, 1884 (F, Mo). CHIHUAHUA. Near Colonia Garcia in the Sierra Madres, *C. H. T. Townsend & C. M. Barber*, June 4, 1899 (Mo).

The above is the only new name found necessary for a revision of the small genus *Pinaropappus* Less., begun several years ago. Since completion of the revision has been delayed by press of other work, it seemed desirable to put the above into print. The known species of the genus are as follows:

P. ROSEUS (Less.) Less., Syn. Gen. Comp. p. 143. 1832. *Achyrophorus roseus* Less., Linnaea 5: 133. 1830. "In graminosis prope Jalapam et in Serro-colorado," Mexico, *Schiede & Deppe* (specimens not seen). The type of the genus, and the commonest and most widespread species, occurring from the Edwards Plateau of central Texas southward along the Eastern Sierra Madres to the State of Chiapas, Mexico; also introduced in gravel railroad ballast at Sulphur, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, *E. J. Palmer 7721*, May 20, 1915 (Mo). Flowering April-May in Texas, all year southward.

P. SPATHULATUS Brandegee, Zoe 5: 241. 1906. TYPE: near Orizaba, Mexico, *C. A. Purpus 1165* (C). *P. caespitosus* Brandegee, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 4: 388. 1913. TYPE: at Boca del Monte, Puebla, Mexico, *Purpus 5816*, April, 1912 (C). From Vera Cruz and Puebla states, Mexico, southward into Guatemala. Flowering April-June.

P. PARVUS Blake, Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. 22: 655-656. 1924. TYPE: Hilton Canyon, Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, *W. R. Chapline 660* (US). In the Guadalupe Mountains, Eddy Co., New Mexico and Culberson Co., Texas, and in the Sierra Diablo, Hudspeth Co., Texas. Flowering late June-July.

P. MULTICAULIS Brandegee, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 4: 281. 1912. Known only from the TYPE: plains between Tiburcio and Angostura, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, *Purpus 5146*, in 1911 (C).

P. JUNCEUS Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 22: 307. 1887. TYPE: Mapula Mountains, Chihuahua, Mexico, *Pringle*, in 1886 (G). Known from Chihuahua and Sinaloa; collected in flower in May, July, August, and September.

Herbaria indicated by abbreviations are those of the University of California (C), Chicago Natural History (Field) Museum (F), Gray Herbarium (G), Missouri Botanical Garden (Mo), New York Botanical Garden (NY), and United States National Herbarium (US).—*Lloyd H. Shinnery*.

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