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## Some Insects of the Hudsonian Zone in New Mexico— I.

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# PSYCHE

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## CONTENTS

SOME INSECTS OF THE HUDSONIAN ZONE IN NEW MEXICO.—I.— <i>T. D. A. Cockerell.</i>	
ARACHNIDA, NEUROPTERA, <i>Nathan Banks</i> ; ORTHOPTERA, <i>Samuel H. Scudder</i> ;	
LEPIDOPTERA NOCTUIDAE, <i>J. B. Smith</i> . . . . .	123
NOTES ON THE SPECIES OF MACROPSIS AND AGALLIA OF NORTH AMERICA—	
<i>E. D. Ball</i> . . . . .	126
LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GEOMETRIDAE.—XVI— <i>Harrison G. Dyar.</i>	130

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## PSYCHE.

### SOME INSECTS OF THE HUDSONIAN ZONE IN NEW MEXICO.—I.

From Aug. 1 to 4 of the present year my wife and I had an opportunity to collect the almost unknown fauna and flora of the Hudsonian Zone in New Mexico. The locality visited was the summit of the range between the Pecos and Sapello rivers, near the headwaters of the Pecos. This is the main divide between the Rio Grande and Mississippi river systems, and has an elevation of about 11,000 ft. The sides of the range, from about 8000 ft. upwards, possess a very uniform fauna and flora, belonging to the Canadian Zone. When we arrive at the summit however we find a tableland of moderate width, inhabited by a very different set of organisms. The plants have the low stature and large flowers so characteristic of al-pines, the bees are nearly all *Bombus* and among the butterflies we see *Par-nassius*, *Brenthis* and *Colias scudderi*.

The plants and mollusca will be reported on elsewhere, but the insects and arachnids will all be enumerated in the following pages, the several groups having been kindly worked up by those

who are most familiar with them. When the series of articles has been completed, it may be possible to add some comments of a general nature.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

#### ARACHNIDA.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

##### *Araneida.*

**Pardosa glacialis** Thorell. One female. Known from boreal and sub-boreal regions.

**Xysticus gulosus** Keys. One young specimen. Known from a large part of our country.

**Dictyna** sp. One female.

**Erigone** sp. One female.

**Prosthesima** sp. Several young specimens; near, and possibly identical with, *P. blanda* Bks.

##### *Phalangida.*

**Homolophus biceps** Thorell. Five specimens; previously known from Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

## NEUROPTERA.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

*Perlidae.*

**Nemoura** sp. One specimen, closely related to the Eastern *N. albidipennis* Walk.

*Trichoptera.***Limnophilus cockerelli** n. sp.

Head yellowish; face with much yellow and some long black hair, vertex with long yellow bristles; antennæ yellowish, feebly annulate with brown, basal joint long, brown on its outer side; thorax yellowish, with yellow hair and bristles; abdomen brown, yellowish at apex; legs light yellow, tips of tarsi more red-brown, on the lower outer side of each anterior femur is a short rather indistinct brown line; spines black, numerous and rather short; spurs yellowish, 2-3-4, not long. Wings of moderate length and width, not prominently truncate at the tips; nearly uniform dirty yellowish, surface with fine yellow hair, veins and margins with black bristles; veins in middle part of wing mostly brown, often interrupted with pale, other veins pale yellowish; costal region unmarked, pterostigma concolorous with rest of wing; discal cell is no longer than its pedicel; hind wings hyaline.

Length, 10-12 mm.

Two specimens from top of range between Sapello and Pecos River, N. Mex., 2 Aug., altitude about 11,000 ft. In general appearances this species is similar to a pale *L. sitchensis* Kol., but distinct by unmarked pterostigma, shorter discal cell, mark on basal joint of antenna, and line on fore femur.\*

\* It will be observed that we have *Limnophilus* in Trichoptera, while Mr. Coquillett, in a later section

## ORTHOPTERA.

BY SAMUEL H. SCUDDER.

The Orthoptera are all Acridiidae and all northern types.

**Camnula pellucida** Scudd.

A widespread species extending, next the Canadian border, from Atlantic to Pacific. It is found throughout the Rocky Mt. region and has even been taken as far south as Yuma, Arizona, by Morse.

**Circotettix undulatus** (Thom.).

This has not before been reported from so far south, but I have taken it in southern Colorado, including the sides of Sierra Blanca, just below timber line, or 11-12000'. It is found at points above 7500' throughout Colorado, as well as in Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada and is reported from Washington and Vancouver Island.

**Melanoplus cockerelli** sp. nov.

Closely related to *M. dawsoni* Scudd., from which it differs principally in the longer furcula, the much broader male cerci and the subgenital plate apically more elevated, and distinctly though minutely emarginate. The coloring is much as in that species. The

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describes a species of *Limnophila* in Diptera. These names may be considered sufficiently distinct, but if not so considered, the genus of Diptera has priority. The Trichopterous *Limnophilus* is also antedated by *Limnophilus* Fitz., in Reptilia, according to the dates given in the Nomenclator Zoologicus; but Hagen credits *Limnophilus* to Leach, which would throw it before Fitzinger's name. Banks (Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., XIX, 363) writes *Limnephilus* Leach, and this appears also in the Nom. Zool., with the date 1817, which is anterior to Macquart's *Limnophila* in Diptera. It would seem better to avoid confusion, to keep the original spelling of *Limnephilus* Leach, and drop *Limnophilus* (Burm., 1869) as a homonym.—T. D. A. C.