Anal siphon of moderate length, sides a little inflated; tracheal gills moderately long .................Culex pipiens

Anal siphon very long, rather slender, slightly tapering to tip; head narrower than thorax; tracheal gills short.

Culex salinarius

Anal siphon very long and slender; a little constricted centrally; head as wide as thorax; tracheal gills moderate or long,

Culex territans

Anal siphon very long, stout; tapering uniformly. Scales about 80 .........................................Aedes dyari

Antennal tuft below the middle.

Scales 24-30, antenna not arising from an offset..Aedes abfitchii

Anal siphon of moderate length, tracheal gills rather long.

Culex resitans

Anal siphon 5 times as long as widest diameter. Antennae dark at tip .........................................Aedes fitchii

22. A bronzed brown larva, with rather long moderately stout, black, breathing tube ..........................Culex melanurus

A new Hesperid Butterfly from Cuba (Lepid.).

By Henry Skinner.

Ephyriades cubensis n. sp.

Female. Expanse 49 mm. Primaries black (very dark brown) with three small silvery dots at the outer third of the costa, extending into the wing at a right angle from the costa; below these are one or two silvery dots almost obsolete, and in the disc below the end of the discoidal cell are two other silvery spots, much more distinct. Beyond these, toward the margin, the wing is somewhat lighter in color. Secondaries black and very faintly marked with spots or bands (almost obsolete).

Underside. Primaries as above, with the spots repeated, but more distinctly shown. Secondaries smoky black, interspersed with light brown scales or hairs, that show distinctly under a low power lens.

Body and legs black; pectus and palpi white; antennae black with the tips lighter in color below.

Described from one specimen, from Mr. C. T. Ramsden, taken at La Yberia, twenty miles west of Baracoa, Cuba, September 18th, 1909. Altitude 2000 feet.

The genus to which this species is referred may not be the correct one. To be sure of the proper genus it is necessary to have a specimen of the male sex.