lacks tails and is characterized by being light blue over the
discal area on the upper surface, becoming darker toward
the costa and margins of the wings. On the lower surface
of the secondaries it is a uniform green color.

I wish to acknowledge the help of Mr. Don B. Stallings
and Dr. J. R. Turner in the proper identification of these
species of hairstreaks.

Further Observations on Calpodes evansi Freeman¹
(Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera, Hesperiidae)

H. A. Freeman²

This beautiful tropical-American skipper is figured here
for the first time. The purplish-blue sheen present on the
lower surface of the secondaries does not show in the pho­
tographs; nevertheless, this sheen, and the broad, indistinct
white band, characterize this species. There is very little
sexual dimorphism; the females are only slightly darker on
the lower surface and have a somewhat more elongated wing
shape than the males. Generally speaking, the habits of
both sexes are very similar as to flight and flower prefer­
ences. Of the four specimens that I have collected, three
were feeding upon Eupatorium Parryi Gray, and the fourth
was resting on the leaves of a large lily in a city flower gar­
den. Apparently this skipper is more abundant than would
be indicated by the six known specimens in the American
Museum of Natural History and my collection, as I have
seen no less than ten specimens feeding upon Eupatorium
Parryi in the Pharr area. This plant very often grows in
places where cacti and tangled vines are abundant, and the
capture of specimens is very difficult. Calpodes evansi has
the characteristically bold flight of the large skippers and
is one of the most nervous feeders that I have ever seen.
They seldom remain more than five seconds on a blossom
and when disturbed fly up and away at tree top level.

In the Pharr area this species is single-brooded, making
its appearance on the wing during the first of October and
then not being seen after the first week of November. Of the

²Instruc or in Bio og , Southern Met'od's. Uni ves. i y. Dallas.
Explanations of the plate

Fig. 1, Upper surface of the HOLOTYPE of Calpodes evansi Freeman (×2, linear). Fig. 2, Lower surface of the same.
two Central American specimens in the American Museum of Natural History, one was collected at Limon, Costa Rica (X-5-15), and the other at Belzie, British Honduras (VII-06), indicating that in its southern range *Calpodes evansi* is double brooded. Even though no specimens have been collected in Mexico, I am certain that this species occurs all along the Gulf coast from Reynosa east and south to Panama. In this area, very little collecting has been done, as is shown by the "spotty" reports from Mexico and Central America.

When I placed my types in the American Museum of Natural History, Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos of Mendham, New Jersey, made photographs of them, and kindly sent me copies of the upper and lower surfaces of each. The specimen figured (×2) shows the upper and lower surfaces of the *Holotype* male, which was collected at Pharr, Texas (X-21-44), by the present writer.

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The Texas Species of *Thelesperma* (Compositae)¹

*Lloyd H. Shinners²*

Seven genera of *Compositae-Heliantheae-Coreopsidinae* as delimited by Hoffman (1894) are found in Texas. The first of these, *Calyptocarpus* (see Blake, 1930, for orthography), differs from the others in having a simple involucre; it contains the single species *C. vialis* Less., a trailing weed of the Rio Grande Plain, extending west and north to Val Verde, Kerr, and Bell counties, and eastward near the coast to Jefferson County. The remaining genera have a double involucre, the inner phyllaries more or less united at base and with distinct subscarious margins, anomalous in the tribe *Heliantheae*. *Coreopsis*, *Bidens*, and *Cosmos* have recently been reviewed by Sherff (in 1936, 1937, and 1932, respectively); *Dahlia* is found only in cultivation; and *Heterosperma* is represented by the single species *H. pinna-

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¹Grateful acknowledgment is made to Dr. J. F. Davidson, Curator of the Herbarium, University of Nebraska, for the loan of *Thelesperma* collections; and to the Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, for photostats of the original descriptions and plates of *Coreopsis filifolia* and *C. trifida*. When not otherwise indicated, cited specimens are in the Herbarium of Southern Methodist University, and distributional notes are based on the collections deposited there (139 sheets at the time of writing).

²Director of the University Herbarium, and Assistant Professor of Biology, Southern Methodist University.