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 Freeman[1] (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera, Hesperiidae)

H. A. Freeman[2]

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 photographs; 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 preferences. 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 garden. 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

[1]Described in *Ent. News*, Vol. LVII No. 8, Oct., 1946. pp. 185-187.
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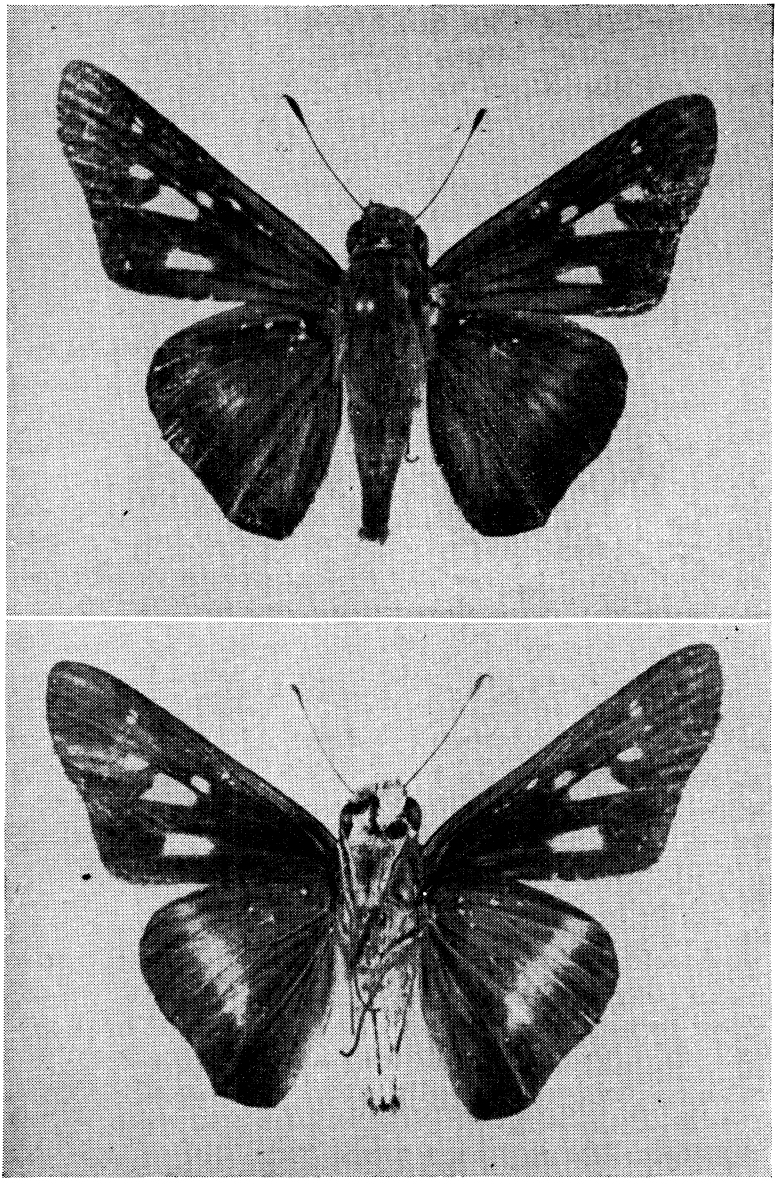

Explanation of the plate

FIG. 1, Upper surface of the HOLOTYPE of *Calpodes evansi* Freeman (×2, linear). FIG. 2, Lower surface of the same.

two Central American specimens[3] 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.

[3]Freeman, H. A. Notes on some tropical American skippers. *Field & Laboratory*, Vol. XVII, No. 3, June, 1949. p. 80.

The Texas Species of Thelesperma (Compositae)[1]

Lloyd H. Shinners[2]

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-*

[1]Grateful 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).

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