

other species in this group with t. a. and t. p. lines which do not join to form loops.

The aedeagus also seems quite peculiar. I have found it quite difficult to remove without damaging the manica and pulling the juxta as well.

The species is named for my wife, who is a constant and devoted companion on my entomological collecting trips.

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LITERATURE CITED

- RINDGE, F. H., 1959. A Revision of *Glaucina*, *Synglochis*, and *Eubarnesia* (Lepidoptera, Geometridae). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 118: 263-365, plates 23-27.

THE FEMALE OF *GLAUCINA MAYELISARIA* A. BLANCHARD (GEOMETRIDAE)

Among some unmounted specimens recently donated to the American Museum of Natural History by Mr. Blanchard were some *Glaucina*. Included with these were four examples of *mayelisaria* collected by A. and M. E. Blanchard from the following Texas localities: 10 miles north of Van Horn, Culberson County, June 24, 1965, and Oak Spring, Big Bend National Park, June 30, 1965. There were two males from the first locality, and one male, one female from the second. As the female of this species is undescribed, the following descriptive notes will be of interest.

The female of *mayelisaria* is very much like the male in size, color, and pattern. There is slightly more pale scaling basad of the t. a. line and distad of the t. p. line than in the holotype. The length of the forewing is 11 mm.

The female genitalia of this species are very distinctive. The sterigmal area is heavily and extensively sclerotized, with a broad, medially invaginated lamella postvaginalis, bordered by a wide, curving anterior band extending farther cephalad than in any known species of *Glaucina*. The ductus bursae is short, weakly sclerotized, and extends more or less dorsally into the membranous corpus bursae. The latter is ovate and relatively small, and does not have a neck. The signum is small and somewhat poorly defined; it has a transverse, inwardly pointing median ridge. The intersegmental membrane between A_7 and A_8 is not modified.

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