

light ochreous; at the end of the cell a barely perceptible darker brown spot. Hind wings whitish fuscous; cilia ochreous. Abdomen and legs whitish ochreous.

Alar expanse, 22-24 mm.

Montclair, N. J. (W. D. Kearfott); Tryon, N. C. (W. F. Fiske).

Type.—No. 11945, U. S. National Museum. Co-types in Kearfott collection and Museum Walsingham.

Closely related to the following species and to *B. unipunctella* Clemens, but at once distinguished by the darker rich brown color and the light costal edge.

Brachyloma querciella, n. sp.

Labial palpi whitish; second joint shaded with light fuscous exteriorly. Face whitish. Thorax dark gray. Fore wings light ochreous gray with a very strong lustre; the fold slightly darker; at the end of the cell are two blackish dots one above and somewhat nearer the base of the wing than the other. Hind wings whitish fuscous. Abdomen ochreous fuscous, anal tuft whitish. Legs whitish, front legs dark fuscous anteriorly.

Alar expanse, 22-24 mm.

Hazleton, Pa. (W. G. Dietz); Montclair, N. J. (W. D. Kearfott); Sulphur Springs, Pa. (O. Heidemann).

Foodplant.—*Quercus* (Dietz, Kearfott).

Type.—No. 11946, U. S. National Museum. Co-types in Kearfott collection and Museum Walsingham.

Similar in size and wing form to the foregoing species, but very distinct in coloration.

DESCRIPTIONS OF ELEVEN NEW NORTH AMERICAN PYRALIDÆ, WITH NOTES ON A FEW OTHERS.*

[Lepidoptera.]

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Subfamily NYMPHULINÆ.

Elophila dæmonalis, n. sp.

Grayish white, the ground color largely overlaid by the markings; markings resting on the costal edge of fore wing brown, consisting of a large wedge-shaped mark near the base, beyond which the inner line

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crosses the wing, straight, white; a small mark on costa beyond; two wedge-shaped spots subapically, converging below, separating three white dashes, the brown marks fading to yellow below; a broad yellow terminal band, joining at tornus an oblique wedge-shaped mark from the end of the cell; four erect yellow bars on inner margin, the outer cutting the mark from the cell and enclosing a metallic silvery patch above tornus, the second one small, the other two reaching the cell; subterminal white line silvery below. Hind wing with a short broad yellow bar in the disk, preceded and followed by silver scales, the area between the outer silver patch and the margin to apex again yellow; four or five illy separated black spots on the margin, separated by silvery metallic scales and preceded by partly confluent black arcs. Expanse, 14 to 16 mm.

Thirteen specimens, Devil's River, Tex., May 5 and 6, 1907 (Bishopp & Pratt).

Type.—No. 11845, U. S. National Museum.

At first sight this looks like *E. fulcalis* Clem., except for its pale yellowish color, but the markings of the hind wings are different.

Subfamily CRAMBINÆ.

Dicymolomia opuntialis, n. sp.

Silvery gray; head, thorax, and second joint of abdomen shaded with orange-fulvous. Wings silvery gray; fore wing with the base fulvous-orange, followed by a broad straight band of this color; a faint wavy narrow black line with an orange blotch on costa; a small black discal mark; a fine black outer line excurved over cell, angled on submedian, with an orange blotch on costa; a shaded orange submarginal band; a curved white costal subapical bar; followed by orange; fringe dark gray; hind wing with five black dumb-bell-shaped marginal spots, separated by metallic scales and shaded with dull orange within, the rest of the wing irrorate with black, silvery gray. Expanse, 13 mm.

One female, San Diego, Cal., issued September 8, 1905.

Type.—No. 9780, U. S. National Museum.

Subfamily PHYCITINÆ.

Ephesiodes mignonella, n. sp.

Light gray. The fore wing has a black stripe on the costa at base; inner line well removed from the base, white, edged with black without, especially on costal half, nearly erect, slightly indented on submedian fold; discal dots black, joined; outer line black within, white without, oblique, rigid, with a slight outward point at median vein; in several of the specimens a subbasal black dash on median vein;

fringe gray, with a black line at the base in the middle of the margin. Hind wing whitish, fuscous tinged outwardly, subpellucid. Expanse, 13 mm.

Five specimens, Kerrville, Tex., April 11, 12, 13, 1907 (F. C. Pratt).

Type.—No. 11848, U. S. National Museum.

Lighter colored than the other species of the genus and with more contrasted markings, but similar in pattern.

✓ **Zophodia bidentella**, n. sp.

Fore wing gray, black scales on a pale ashen ground, uniform, the inner margin broadly, faintly luteous shaded; inner line black, slender, indistinctly geminate, dentate, a sharp tooth on discal fold and on median vein; discal dots approximate, not confluent; outer line rather near the margin, black, slender, irregularly dentate, followed by a white line and a dark gray shade that nearly fills the terminal space; a row of terminal black dots. Hind wing whitish, with a terminal fuscous line, the apex slightly tipped with fuscous. Expanse, 20 mm.

Four specimens, San Antonio, Tex., July, 1899 (O. C. Poling); Brownsville, Tex., June (F. H. Snow).

Type.—No. 11850, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *glaucatella* Hulst, *polingella* Dyar, and *dilatifasciella* Ragonot, but distinguished by the dentations of the inner line.

Salebria robustella, n. sp.

Body stout, fore wing comparatively broad. Gray, the segments of the abdomen tipped with ochreous, darker shaded at the sides at base. Fore wing light gray, luteous-olivaceous shaded along the inner half; costal half of basal space whitish, the space crossed by an oblique blackish shade; inner line whitish, slightly oblique, narrow, illy defined, followed by a blackish shade that fills the cell to the discal dot, which is single, blackish; outer line whitish, obscure, slender, dentate, incised on submedian and discal folds, preceded and followed by a blackish shade, the outer shade extending to the margin; a terminal row of faint dark dots; fringe with a dark basal line. Hind wing fuscous, darkest on the veins and marginal line, the fringe interlined with dark at the base. Expanse, 16 mm.

One male, Burnet Co., Tex. (F. G. Schaupp), from Mr. Kearfott.

Type.—No. 11849, U. S. National Museum.

Nearest to *georgiella* Hulst of any of the described species, but not much like even that.

Salebria ademptandella, n. sp.

Fore wing light gray, peppered with black; lines black, strongly relieved, the inner angled on subcostal and median veins, oblique and

doubled below vein 1; discal dots black, rather large, conjoined; a pulverulent strigose black mark below the discal dots on submedian fold; outer line black, geminate, whitish-filled, like the inner line, bent inward opposite the cell, indented on submedian fold; a row of connected terminal dots. Hind wing pale fuscous, the fringe whitish, lustrous. Expanse, 17 mm.

Two males, Kerrville, Tex., May and June, 1906 (H. Lacy).

Type.—No. 11705, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *S. annulosella* Rag., *nubiferella* Rag., *turpidella* Rag., and *tenebrosella* Hulst, but of a brighter gray than all these, with markings prettily contrasted.

Salebria rectistrigella, n. sp.

Fore wing dark, blackish gray; basal space filled in with blackish except a white shade on costa inward from the inner line and an obscure red-brown spot near the line below; inner line straight, a little oblique, white, distinct, a dark wedge on the costa beyond it; discal dots black, separate, the upper one relieved in a white cloud that rests on costa; outer line whitish, obscure, excurved mesially. Hind wing whitish, narrowly fuscous along the costa and outer margin; fringe pale. Expanse, 18 mm.

One male, Kerrville, Tex., June, 1906 (H. Lacy).

Type.—No. 11706, U. S. National Museum.

A distinct species, that at first sight looks like *Mineola amplexella* Ragonot.

Euzophera placidella, n. sp.

Pale gray, the body ochereous tinted. Fore wing whitish gray on the costal half, nearly white on the costa, more irrorated with dark scales below, the inner half shaded with ochereous gray; inner line black, rather broad, erect, slightly curved, cut off before attaining the costa; a single black discal spot, outer line oblique, close to the margin and parallel to it except below vein 2, where it curves and becomes perpendicular to inner margin, black with an outer white border and a small black speck before apex. Hind wing whitish, grayish tinted, subpellucid. Expanse, 18 mm.

One male, Yuma County, Arizona, Colorado Desert; from Mr. Kearfott, I think, though this label has not been attached.

Type.—No. 11847, U. S. National Museum.

Entirely unlike any American species in the genus, looking rather like a species of *Honora*. The smooth labial palpi with long third joint and the long cell of the hind wings compel the present reference.

Subfamily ANERASTIINÆ.

Bandera binotella Zeller.

My specimens agree with Zeller's description better than with Ragonot's figure. There is present in all a gray powdery shading on the fore wings, leaving the ocherous ground-color showing clearly only in two streaks on either side of vein 1. By Ragonot's figure and description the wings should be entirely ocherous except for the costal markings and dots. Whether Ragonot's specimens were in poor condition or whether another species is involved may be left for later decision.

Brownsville, Tex., May 21, 1904, and June 9, 1904 (H. S. Barber); Five Mile Beach, N. J., July 2 (F. Haimbach).

Bandera cupidinella Hulst.

My specimens of this species, when in good condition, appear to have a white costal stripe owing to the width of the white lining on the subcostal vein; a lens shows that it does not reach the base except on the vein. It does reach the costal margin on outer half of the wing, and in this respect my specimens do not agree with the descriptions of Hulst and Ragonot, or the figure of the latter. As these authors appear to have had but a single specimen, in which the markings may not have been clearly apparent, I am inclined to retain the identification of my specimens.

Twenty specimens are before me from Colorado from the prairie at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, Denver and Fort Collins. I have seen many more, now in the collections of Doctor Barnes and Professor Gillette.

Bandera virginella, n. sp.

Allied to *cupidinella*, with the same pattern of markings and venation. It is smaller and whiter, the white of the veins spreading out, so that the ocherous color shows only along submedian fold; the costa is broadly white to base with a somewhat silvery sheen; rubbed specimens look entirely silvery white like a miniature *Crambus perlellus*. One specimen has a blackish dot on vein 1 at basal third, a small one near the end of this vein, and a slight aggregation of scales above on vein 2.

Six specimens, Pullman, Wash., July 8, 24, 31, August 3, 6, 10, 1898 (C. V. Piper). One specimen bears the number 463 of the Washington Experiment Station in red ink.

Type.—No. 11851, U. S. National Museum.

The specimen with the dots suggests *binotella* Zell., but it

has not the venation of that species, veins 3 and 4 of fore wings being well separated as in *cupidinella* Hulst.

Pectinigera (Cayuga) pamponerella, n. sp.

Palpi long, porrect, perfectly straight, the second joint convex above. Pale ocherous, shaded with vinous. Fore wing with the costa broadly and evenly white, vinous shaded, the rest of the wing of the ocherous color; a fine black line along subcostal vein and vein 6 in one specimen followed by a faint blackish shading over the cell, the other specimen without the black line and the shading fainter. Hind wing faintly fuscous tinted in the dark specimen, whitish ocherous in the other. Expanse, 27 mm.

Two males, Chimney Gulch, Golden, Colo., August 12, 1907 (E. J. Oslar), from Mr. F. Haimbach, who has kindly permitted me to keep one type for the National Museum.

Type.—No. 11854, U. S. National Museum.

Similar to *P. (C.) gemmatella* Hulst, but the costal stripe reaches the apex of the wing instead of terminating before it, and the color is not so red.

Ollia holoponerella, n. sp.

Palpi long, porrect, gently and regularly downcurved. Ocherous, the palpi grayish tinted on the outside. Fore wing yellowish ocherous, with a few gray scales toward the outer margin, the costa broadly and straightly white with a fine black line along the subcostal vein. Hind wings whitish stramineous. Expanse, 27 mm.

One male, San Bernardino Ranch, Cochise Co., Arizona, 3750 ft., August (F. H. Snow).

Type.—No. 11855, U. S. National Museum.

This pattern of coloration is extremely common in the subfamily, but most of the species so marked are smaller. The size is the same as in the foregoing, *Pectinigera pamponerella*, and I at first thought it to be the same species. However, there is no tuft of scales discernible on the antennæ, the palpi are distinctly downcurved, the serrations of the antennæ are pointed teeth instead of quadrate plates (as in *pamponerella*), while the color is ocherous, without any red tint.

Pectinigera (Cayuga) bistriatella Hulst.

Ragonot makes this a synonym to *gemmatella* Hulst, and Doctor Hulst records it as a variety of the same in Bulletin 52, U. S. National Museum, presumably out of deference to Ragonot's opinion; but it is clearly distinct. I have no present notes of the type, but from the description it must be closely similar to *Peoria discostrigella* Dyar. In fact I have but little

doubt that I have redescribed Doctor Hulst's species, the difference in generic reference being due to instabilities in the venation. In my type, veins 4 and 5 are coincident on one side, very long stalked on the other, but in additional specimens the stalk of these veins is occasionally even rather short, varying on the two sides of the same specimen. My species was described in these PROCEEDINGS (Vol. VI, p. 115, 1904) and the variation in venation was noted, but I did not think to compare with *bistriatella*, as that name was buried under *gemmatella*, which it really does not resemble at all. The types of *discostrigella* are females, so the antennal structure can not be compared.

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