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MOTHS OF THE GENUS RHABDATOMIS DYAR  
(ARCTIIDAE: LITHOSIINAE)

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The genus of moths treated in this paper is neotropical in distribution and contains 13 species, 5 of which are described as new. One of these species was included formerly in a second genus, for which a type designation needs to be made. The following discussion will clarify the nomenclature.

Hampson (1900, pp. 517, 518) described as new the genus *Diarhabdosia* with two included species: *Eustixis minima* Butler and *Lithosia laudamia* Druce. Although Hampson usually selected a type species for his genera, he failed to do so for this genus. Hampson's second included species, *Lithosia laudamia* Druce, is congeneric with *Rhabdatomis zaba* Dyar, the sole species included in *Rhabdatomis* by Dyar (1907, p. 227).

In order to preserve both names, *Diarhabdosia* and *Rhabdatomis*, and also because Hampson used the "first species rule" in selecting types for the genera of other authors, I designate as type species of

the genus *Diarhabdosia* the first species listed and treated by Hampson, *Eustixis minima* Butler=*Diarhabdosia minima* (Butler).

I am not further concerned here with *Diarhabdosia* except to say that it appears to be more closely related to *Clemensia* Packard and *Talara* Walker than to *Rhabdatomis* and *Haematomis* Hampson.

The species included in *Rhabdatomis* differ from those included in *Haematomis* in possessing a well-developed proboscis and in having narrower forewings strongly marked by two fasciae. In *Haematomis* the proboscis is developed very weakly and on the forewing the dark ground color is divided weakly into two fasciae with a third one sometimes faintly indicated. In venation *Rhabdatomis* differs from *Haematomis* in having the origins of veins 3, 4, and 5 on the forewing much farther apart and in having the origin of vein 10 closer to the stem of 7, 8, and 9.

The venation of *Rhabdatomis* is as follows: Forewing with vein 2 from past middle of cell and from near outer third; vein 3 from just before lower angle of cell; 4 and 5 separate; 4 from lower angle and 5 from above lower angle of cell; 6 from well below upper angle; 7 from stalk of 8 and 9; veins 10 and 11 free; 10 from nearer stem 7, 8, and 9 than 11; 11 from near middle of cell and curved toward 12, sometimes distally coincident with 12. Hindwing with vein 2 from about outer third of cell; 3 stalked with 4 from lower angle of cell; 5 from near middle of cell; 6 and 7 stalked from upper angle of cell and 8 from just before middle of cell.

### Key to the Species of *Rhabdatomis*

#### BASED ON EXTERNAL CHARACTERS

1. Antennae annulate . . . . . 2
- Antennae evenly colored fuscous or gray . . . . . 3
2. Hind tarsus fuscous; large species, length of forewing 11 mm. (figs. 18, 19) . . . . . **mandana**  
Hind tarsus straw yellow; small species, length of forewing usually between 7.5 and 8.6 mm., never more than 10 mm. (figs. 26, 27) . . . . . **cora**
3. Fuscous color covering nearly two-thirds of hindwing above (fig. 17) . **dognini**  
Fuscous color covering only one-half or less of hindwing above . . . . . 4
4. Submarginal fuscous fascia in upper half of forewing above nearly divided in the middle by the yellow ground color of costa (fig. 20) . . . . . **melinda**  
Submarginal fuscous fascia entire . . . . . 5
5. Abdomen fuscous above . . . . . **pueblae**  
Abdomen straw yellow above . . . . . 6
6. Costal margin of hindwing below entirely fuscous . . . . . 7  
Costal margin of hindwing below with at least basal half straw yellow . 10
7. Hind tarsi straw yellow (fig. 16). . . . . **zaba**  
Hind tarsi fuscous . . . . . 8
8. Fuscous color of apex of hindwing above not extended along margin below area opposite discal cell (figs. 32, 33) . . . . . **pusa**  
Fuscous color of apex of hindwing above extended to vein 2d A . . . . . 9

9. Abdomen straw yellow above, fuscous below (fig. 23). . . . . **draudti**  
 Abdomen with terminal segments entirely fuscous (fig. 30). . . . . **fasseli**
10. Abdomen entirely straw yellow. . . . . 11  
 Abdomen straw yellow with a lateral patch of fuscous near middle [see key based on genital characters] (figs. 21, 22, 24) . . . . . **laudamia, knabi**
11. Submarginal fuscous band along costa of forewing above extending to edge of wing; fuscous on apex of hindwing above reduced to the margin (fig. 31).  
**peruviana**  
 Submarginal fuscous band along costa of forewing above outlined around apex by yellow; fuscous on apex of hindwing above covering apical area (fig. 25).  
**extensa**

#### BASED ON GENITAL CHARACTERS

1. Males . . . . . 2  
 Females (those of only four species are known) . . . . . 13
2. Anellus with two separate small dorsal plates as well as a single large ventral plate (juxta) . . . . . 3  
 Anellus with a single large hoodlike dorsal plate in addition to the large ventral plate (juxta) . . . . . 11
3. Saccus greatly produced anteriorly, nearly twice as long as broad; juxta lacking mesially placed finger or spinelike process (fig. 1) . . . . . **zaba**  
 Saccus not greatly produced anteriorly; juxta with mesially placed finger or spinelike process . . . . . 4
4. Harpe bilobed at apex; juxta with a mesially placed spinelike process . . . 5  
 Harpe trilobed at apex; juxta with a mesially placed fingerlike process . . 10
5. Dorsal plates of anellus slightly scobinate (fig. 3) . . . . . **mandana**  
 Dorsal plates of anellus smooth . . . . . 6
6. Harpe with apex at costa only slightly produced (fig. 2) . . . . . **dognini**  
 Harpe with apical lobe from costa, greatly produced and curved forming a fingerlike process . . . . . 7
7. Harpe with apical lobe from costa sharply curved inward and with cuiller slightly curved downward in lateral view (fig. 7) . . . . . **knabi**  
 Harpe with apical lobe from costa gradually curved inward and upward and with cuiller curved upward in lateral view . . . . . 8
8. Spinelike process of juxta appearing to arise from its anterior margin (fig. 5).  
**draudti**  
 Spinelike process of juxta appearing to arise from its posterior margin . . . . 9
9. Aedeagus almost as broad distally as it is at base . . . . . **laudamia**  
 Aedeagus distinctly narrower distally than at its base (fig. 4) . . . . . **melinda**
10. Aedeagus flattened dorsoventrally; harpe with apical lobe from costa sharply pointed and beaklike (fig. 8) . . . . . **extensa**  
 Aedeagus not flattened dorsoventrally; harpe with apical lobe from costa broad and rounded (fig. 6) . . . . . **cora**
11. Dorsal plate of anellus with large distinctly hooded posterior projection; harpe with apical lobe from costa large, much longer than broad . . . . 12  
 Dorsal plate of anellus with posterior projection small, not distinctly hooded; harpe with apical lobe from costa small and at least as broad as long (fig. 11).  
**pusa**
12. Aedeagus with at least three large cornuti (fig. 9) . . . . . **fasseli**  
 Aedeagus lacking cornuti (fig. 10) . . . . . **peruviana**
13. Signum very small, consisting of a very narrow and weakly sclerotized and slightly scobinate area . . . . . 14  
 Signum larger, consisting of a ribbonlike or pouchlike area . . . . . 15

14. Ductus bursae short, as wide as long and cuplike (fig. 15) . . . . . *cora*  
 Ductus bursae long, much narrower than its length, and tubelike (fig. 12).  
*mandana*
15. Signum ribbonlike (fig. 14) . . . . . *pusa*  
 Signum pouchlike (fig. 13) . . . . . *laudamia*

*Rhabdatomis zaba* Dyar

FIGURES 1, 16

*Rhabdatomis zaba* Dyar, Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc., vol. 15, p. 227, December 1907.—Hampson, Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, suppl., vol. 1, p. 796, fig. 260 (♂), 1914.—Draudt, in Seitz, Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, vol. 6, p. 244, pl. 34, fig. m1 (♂), 1919.—Strand, in Wagner, Lepidopterorum catalogus, pars 26, p. 837, 1922.

MALE.—Figure 16. Head yellow above with palpi, frons and antennae fuscous. Thorax yellow tinged with pink. Abdomen entirely straw yellow. Forewing above straw yellow in color with two large parallel fuscous bands or fasciae extending length of wing from base to apex. Forewing below similar with fuscous fasciae larger, covering almost entire wing. Hindwing on both surfaces whitish, tinged with yellow along inner margin and with fuscous on costal and outer margin.

Length of forewing 9.5 mm.

Male genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 1, with unusually large saccus, largest in genus and without mesially placed finger or spinelike process on juxta.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

TYPE LOCALITY.—“Orizaba, Mexico.”

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Originally described from single male specimen, holotype (USNM Type 11020, collection, William Schaus, ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1304).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION AND MATERIAL STUDIED.—This species is still known solely from the holotype specimen.

*Rhabdatomis dognini*, new species

FIGURES 2, 17

MALE.—Figure 17. Head and thorax as in *Rhabdatomis zaba*. Abdomen fuscous except for straw yellow on basal four segments above. Forewing above and below similar to *R. zaba*, having on upper surface two parallel fuscous fasciae narrower, with yellow ground color more extensive. Yellow also has lustrous quality not present in *zaba*. Hindwing on both surfaces entirely dark fuscous except for yellow band along inner margin.

Length of forewing 9–10 mm. (average 9.5 mm.).

Male genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 2, somewhat similar to *mandana* but dorsal plates of anellus smooth, not

scobinate as in that species; short and broad aedeagus and cuiller much narrower apically.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Micay, department of Cauca, Colombia.

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Described from holotype, male (August 1896; USNM Type 34855; Dognin Collection; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1541), and one paratype, male (♂ genitalia slide WDF 1568; other data as in holotype).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION AND MATERIAL STUDIED.—This species is known solely from the holotype and paratype.

REMARKS.—Species named for the late Paul Dognin.

***Rhabdatomis mandana* (Dyar), new combination**

FIGURES 3, 12, 18, 19

*Diarhabdosia mandana* Dyar, Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc., vol. 15, p. 228, December 1907.—Hampson, Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, suppl., vol. 1, p. 795, pl. 41, fig. 22 (♂), 1914.—Draudt, in Seitz, Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, vol. 6, p. 244, pl. 33, fig. h7 (♂), 1919.—Strand, in Wagner, Lepidopterorum catalogus, pars 26, p. 837, 1922.

MALE.—Figure 18. Head and thorax as in *R. zaba*. Abdomen straw yellow, paler below. Forewing above and below similar to *zaba*, except that fasciae enlarged with fuscous color extending along both base and apex of costa and to inner margin near anal angle. Hindwing on both surfaces whitish, tinged with yellow, even on costal margin below and with small cloud of fuscous at apex much smaller on undersurface than above.

Length of forewing 9.5–11 mm. (average 10.1 mm.).

Male genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 3. As already mentioned, it is characterized by dorsal plates of anellus slightly scobinate, by aedeagus greatly narrowed distally, and by very broad cuiller from harpe.

FEMALE.—Figure 19. Very similar to male, differing chiefly in having hindwings entirely fuscous except for yellow in middle of outer margin above and below and on costal margin below. Abdomen yellowish brown.

Length of forewing 11 mm.

Female genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 12. This species has a signum similar in shape to that of *cora* but it is transverse rather than longitudinal in position. Otherwise it differs greatly from *cora* in the length and shape of the ductus bursae.



TYPE LOCALITY.—“Castro, Parana, Brazil.”

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Originally described from three males and two females, no single specimen of which was stated to be “the type” in the original description. All five of these specimens are therefore syntypes (article 73, paragraphs b and c, International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, adopted by XV International Congress of Zoology, London, 1961). Two of these syntypes bear the USNM type number assigned by Dyar: 10921. In addition, one of these two specimens bears a written label containing the word “type” in Dyar’s handwriting. I hereby designate this specimen as the lectotype and have so labeled it (USNM type 10921; collection, William Schaus; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1533).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION.—Brazil: Castro, State of Paraná, and Rio de Janeiro.

MATERIAL STUDIED.—Three males and two females.

*Rhabdatomis melinda* (Schaus), new combination

FIGURES 4, 20

*Diarhabdosia melinda* Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 7, p. 369, April 1911.—Hampson, Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, suppl., vol. 1, p. 795, pl. 41, fig. 21 (♂), 1914.—Draudt, in Seitz, Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, vol. 6, p. 244, pl. 33, fig. h6 (♂), 1919.—Strand, in Wagner, Lepidopterorum catalogus, pars 26, p. 837, 1922.

MALE.—Figure 20. Head straw yellow with faint fuscous spot between antennae, which are also fuscous. Thorax yellow, tinged with pink. Abdomen entirely straw yellow. Forewing above and below with fuscous in upper half of wing greatly reduced, entirely lacking in base of wing but extended toward costa near middle and also at apex. Hindwing on both surfaces pale straw yellow with small dark shade near apex and small faint spot on outer margin of upper surface near anal angle.

Length of forewing 9 mm.

Male genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 4, shows close relationship to *draudti* and *laudamia*. From both species it differs greatly in form and shape of cuiller and aedeagus.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

TYPE LOCALITY.—“Banana River, Costa Rica.”

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Originally described from single male specimen, holotype (March 1907; USNM Type 17258; collection, William Schaus; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1532).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION AND MATERIAL STUDIED.—This species is still known solely from the holotype specimen.

***Rhabdatomis pueblae* (Draudt), new combination**

*Diarhabdosia pueblae* Draudt, in Seitz, Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, vol. 6, p. 243, pl. 33, fig. h3 (♂), h4 (♀), 1919.—Strand, in Wagner, Lepidopterorum catalogus, pars 26, p. 837, 1922.

DISCUSSION.—This species is unknown to me and, since the types have been destroyed (see below), its true status and taxonomic position will have to remain in question for the present. The original description from the English edition of Seitz is as follows: "*D. pueblae* spec. nov. (33 h) is very similar [compared with *laudamia* Druce, a discussion of which preceded this description], with longer, more slender wings, and a more pointed apex; the costal-marginal and discal stripes are finer, more distinct, not faded, the inner-marginal stripe somewhat narrower, more uniform. Hindwing at the proximal angle in the ♂ less extended, lighter yellow, the whole costal area grey as far as down to the lower median vein; anal tuft rosy. ♀ much darker, hindwings quite unicolorously blackish-grey. Expanse of wings: 28 to 30 mm. Described according to several couples from Tehuacan (Mexico [Puebla])." The illustration of the male shows this sex as having the forewings very much as in *R. laudamia* but with hindwings very dark and more like those of *R. dognini*. The illustration of the female shows no characters that would differentiate it from females of *laudamia*.

TYPE LOCALITY AND DISTRIBUTION.—Tehuacán, Puebla, Mexico.

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA AND LOCATION OF TYPE.—Originally described from several pairs, holotype not selected. Unfortunately, these specimens were destroyed along with the Draudt Collection, which was located in Darmstadt, Germany.

***Rhabdatomis laudamia* (Druce), new combination**

FIGURES 13, 21, 22

*Lithosia laudamia* Druce, in Godman and Salvin, Biologia Centrali-Americana, vol. 39 (Lepidoptera-Heterocera, vol. 1), p. 131; vol. 41 (vol. 3), pl. 13, fig. 4 (♂), 1885.

*Crambidia laudamia* (Druce), Kirby, A synonymic catalogue of Lepidoptera Heterocera, p. 338, 1892.

*Diarhabdosia laudamia* (Druce), Hampson, Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, vol. 2, pp. 517, 518, fig. 370 (♂), 1900.—Draudt, in Seitz, Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, vol. 6, p. 243, pl. 33, fig. h1 (♂), h2 (♀), 1919.—Strand, in Wagner, Lepidopterorum catalogus, pars 26, p. 837, 1922.

*Lithosia pusa* Dognin, Hampson not Dognin, Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Heterocera in the British Museum, vol. 2, p. 518, 1900.—Draudt not Dognin, in Seitz, Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, vol. 6, p. 243, 1919.—Strand not Dognin, in Wagner, Lepidopterorum catalogus, pars 26, p. 837, 1922.

*Lithosia peruviana* Schaus, Hampson *not* Schaus, Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, vol. 2, p. 518, 1900.—Draudt *not* Schaus, in Seitz, Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, vol. 6, p. 243, 1919.—Strand *not* Schaus, in Wagner, Lepidopterorum catalogus, pars 26, p. 837, 1922.

MALE.—Figure 21. Head yellow above with palpi, frons and antennae fuscous. Thorax yellow tinged with pink. Abdomen entirely straw yellow except for large black lateral spots (more or less square in shape) on segments 3 and 4. Forewing above straw yellow with two large parallel fuscous fasciae extending length of wing from base to apex. This species has more yellow along the hind margin than does *zaba*. Forewing below similar to uppersurface with thin yellow line dividing two fasciae almost obliterated. Hindwing on both surfaces with basal half, including costal margin, straw yellow, and with outer portion, including apex down to middle of wing, fuscous.

Length of forewing 9–11 mm. (average 11 mm.).

Male genitalia (not illustrated) as characterized in key and differing from close relative *draudti*, with spinelike process of juxta appearing to arise from posterior instead of anterior margin.

FEMALE.—Figure 22. Very similar to male, differing chiefly in having hindwings and abdomen entirely fuscous.

Female genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 13, differing from all other species in genus by shape of signum.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Volcán de Chiriquí, Panama.

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Originally described from unspecified number of males. Hampson (1900, p. 370) selected a type (=lectotype); (collected by Champson; Godman-Salvin Collection).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—In the collection of the British Museum (Natural History).

DISTRIBUTION.—Mexico south through Central America into Colombia:

MEXICO.—State of Vera Cruz, Córdoba (January, February, May), Jalapa, Orizaba. GUATEMALA.—Department of Baja Verapaz, Purulha (July); Department of Izabel, Cayuga (October); Department of Quezaltenango, Volcán Santa Maria (June, July, August, November). COSTA RICA.—Province of Cartago, Cachí (October), Juan Vinas (March, August, December); Province of San José, La Uruca, San José (January, November), San Pedro de Montes de Oca (November). PANAMA.—Province of Chiriquí, Volcán de Chiriquí. COLOMBIA.—Intendencia de Chocó, La Cumbre (Valle Siató, Río Siató, slopes of Chocó, September).

MATERIAL STUDIED.—14 males, 17 females.

*Rhabdatomis draudti*, new species

FIGURES 5, 23

MALE.—FIGURE 23. Head and thorax as in *R. laudamia*. Abdomen entirely straw yellow except apex of harpe and terminal four



segments underneath, which are fuscous. Forewing above very similar to *R. laudamia*, with parallel fuscous fasciae separated by slightly more distinct yellow line. Forewing below as in *laudamia*. Hindwing on both surfaces with costal margin and apical half of outer margin fuscous, thus differing from *laudamia* which has basal half of costal margin straw yellow.

Length of forewing 11–12.5 mm. (average, 11.6 mm.).

Male genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 5. See remarks under *R. laudamia*.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Tuis, Province of Cartago, Costa Rica.

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Described from holotype, male (Aug. 28, 1908; USNM type 34856; Schaus Collection; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1318), from five male paratypes (same locality as holotype; Sept. 1, 1908, Aug. 29, 31, 1908; Schaus Collection), and a sixth male paratype (Cartago, Costa Rica; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1558; Schaus Collection).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION AND MATERIAL STUDIED.—This species is known solely from the holotype and paratypes listed above.

REMARKS.—Species named for Dr. Max Draudt.

*Rhabdatomis knabi*, new species

FIGURES 7, 24

MALE.—Figure 24. Head and thorax as in *R. laudamia* and *R. draudti*. Abdomen entirely straw yellow except for lateral oblong patches of fuscous on segments 3 and 4. Both forewing and hindwing, above and below, entirely like *laudamia*.

Length of forewing 9.5–10.5 mm.

Male genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 7 differs from all other species in genus in form of harpe, aedeagus, and juxta. Harpe has apical lobe from costa sharply curved inward and cuiller slightly curved downward. Juxta has sharp spinelike projection from posterior margin. Aedeagus has distal lobe projecting from middle of left lateral surface.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Córdoba, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Described from holotype, male (Jan. 5, 1908; USNM Type 34857; Frederick Knab, collector; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1550), and from one paratype, male (locality as given for holotype; Feb. 8, 1908; Frederick Knab, collector; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1549).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION AND MATERIAL STUDIED.—This species is known solely from the holotype and paratype listed above.

REMARKS.—Species named for Mr. Frederick Knab.

*Rhabdatomis extensa*, new species

FIGURES 8, 25

MALE.—Figure 25. Head and thorax as in *R. laudamia*. Abdomen entirely straw yellow with few fuscous scales covering apices of harpes. Forewing above and below entirely like *R. laudamia*. Hindwing on both surfaces with basal area and entire costal margin yellow, even at apex (especially noticeable on undersurface). In *laudamia* only the basal half of costal margin is yellow. Apex of hindwing (except for costal margin) fuscous as in *laudamia*.

Length of forewing 9–10 mm.

Male genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 25. This is the only species in the genus with a beaklike apical lobe on the costa of the harpe, with an aedeagus that is distinctly flattened dorsoventrally, and with a uniquely shaped juxta.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Yuntas (near Cali), Department of Valle del Cauca, Colombia.

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Described from holotype, male (USNM type 34848; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1554), from one paratype, male (Esperanza, Guanacaste, Costa Rica; May; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1556), and second paratype, male (Cayuga, Izabal, Guatemala; April; Schaus and Barnes, collectors; genitalia slide WDF 1555).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION AND MATERIAL STUDIED.—Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Colombia. This species is known solely from the holotype and paratypes.

*Rhabdatomis cora* (Dyar), new combination

FIGURES 6, 26, 27

*Diarhabdosia cora* Dyar, Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc., vol. 15, p. 227, December 1907.—Hampson, Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, suppl., vol. 1, p. 794, pl. 41, fig. 19 (♂), 1914.—Draudt, in Seitz, Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, vol. 6, p. 243, pl. 33, fig. g8 (♂), 1919.—Strand, in Wagner, Lepidopterorum catalogus, pars 26, p. 836, 1922.

MALE.—Figure 26. Head yellow above with palpi and frons fuscous. Thorax yellow, tinged with pink. Antenna annulate. Abdomen entirely straw yellow. Forewing above and below very similar to *R. laudamia* except that fuscous-colored fasciae have more lilaceous cast. Hindwing straw yellow with outer border fuscous, this color broken in middle by straw yellow ground color.

Length of forewing 6.5–7.5 mm. (average 6.8 mm.).

Male genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 6. This species, along with *extensa*, has a harpe that is trilobed at its apex; it differs from *extensa* in the shape of all three of these lobes as well as in the shape of the juxta and aedeagus.

FEMALE.—Figure 27. Very similar to male, differing chiefly in having hindwing and abdomen entirely fuscous, except for narrow yellow border on costal margin of hindwing below.

Length of forewing 8.5–9 mm. (average 8.8 mm.).

Female genitalia as characterized in key, having very small signum, consisting of very narrow and weakly sclerotized and slightly scobinate area and with short cuplike ductus bursae.

TYPE LOCALITY.—St. Jean, Maroni River, French Guiana.

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Originally described from 15 males and 3 females, no single specimen of which was stated to be “the type” in the original description. All 18 of these specimens are therefore syntypes (article 73, paragraphs b and c, International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, adopted by XV International Congress of Zoology, London, 1961). Two of these syntypes bear the USNM type number 10920 assigned by Dyar. In addition, one of these two specimens bears a written label containing the word “type” in Dyar’s handwriting. I hereby designate this specimen as the lectotype and have so labeled it (USNM Type 10920; collection, William Schaus; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1526).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION.—French Guiana and Brazil:

FRENCH GUIANA.—Maroni District, St. Jean, Maroni River. BRAZIL.—Pará.

MATERIAL STUDIED.—14 males and 4 females.

***Rhabdatomis cora coroides* (Schaus), new combination and new status**

FIGURES 28, 29

*Diarhabdosia coroides* Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. His., ser. 8, vol. 7, p. 368, April 1911.—Hampson, Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, suppl., vol. 1, pp. 794, 795, pl. 41, fig. 20 (♂), 1914.—Dyar, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, p. 168 (♂), May 20, 1914.—Draudt, in Seitz, Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, vol. 6, p. 243, pl. 33, fig. h5 (♂), 1919.—Strand, in Wagner, Lepidopterorum catalogus, pars 26, p. 836, 1922.

MALE.—Figure 28. The name *coroides* can be retained to represent a northern subspecies. It is very similar to *Rhabdatomis cora cora* (Dyar), differing slightly in size (see below) and in having a great deal more fuscous on the hindwings.

Length of forewing 7–8 mm. (average 7.5 mm.).

Male genitalia entirely like that of typical subspecies illustrated by figure 6.

FEMALE.—Figure 29. There appears to be no difference between the females of this subspecies and those of typical *R. cora*.

Length of forewing 7.5–10 mm. (average 8.6 mm.).

Female genitalia not illustrated and not different from genitalia of *R. cora cora*.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Guapiles, province of Limón, Costa Rica.

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Originally described from both sexes, number of specimens not stated. Single male specimen labeled "type" by Schaus and here designated lectotype (850 ft. alt., USNM Type 17257; collection, William Schaus; genitalia slide WDF 1528).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION.—Guatemala south through Costa Rica and Panama into Venezuela:

GUATEMALA.—Department of Izabal, Cayuga (April, May). COSTA RICA.—Province of Limón, Guápiles, Sixola River (August); Province of Cartago, Tuis (June). PANAMA.—Province of Colón, Río Trinidad (June, September). CANAL ZONE.—Barro Colorado Island (April, October), Cabima [now submerged in Lake Gatun near Barro Colorado Island] (May). VENEZUELA.—State of Carabobo, Las Quiguas, San Esteban Valley (July).

MATERIAL STUDIED.—5 males and 18 females.

#### *Rhabdatomis fasseli*, new species

FIGURES 9, 30

MALE.—Figure 30. Head and thorax as in *R. laudamia* and *R. draudti*. Abdomen straw yellow above and fuscous below. Terminal segments entirely dark brown. Uncus covered with straw-colored scales and harpes covered with similar scales mixed with darker ones. Forewing above and below similar to *laudamia* with fuscous fasciae broader, covering more of wing, especially noticeable below. Hindwing on upper surfaces similar to *draudti* in having costal margin and apical and outer areas of wing fuscous. Hindwing below with costal margin and extreme apex of wing fuscous and differing from *draudti* in lacking fuscous on outer margin.

Length of forewing 11 mm.

Male genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 9. This species, along with *R. pusa* and *R. peruviana*, form a separate group of *Rhabdatomis*, characterized by each having an anellus that consists of a single large, hoodlike dorsal plate. *R. fasseli* differs from *peruviana*, particularly in the shape of the harpe, and from *pusa* not only in the shape of the harpe but also in the differently shaped anellus.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Alto de las Cruces, Department of Norte de Santander, Colombia.



ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Described from holotype, male (March; A. H. Fassel, collector; Dognin Collection; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1551; USNM Type 34859), and one male paratype (San Antonio, Department of Valle del Cauca, Colombia; November; M. G. Palmer, collector; 5,800 ft.; Dognin Collection; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1552).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION AND MATERIAL STUDIED.—This species is known solely from the holotype and paratype listed above.

REMARKS.—Species named for the collector, Mr. A. H. Fassel.

***Rhabdatomis peruviana* (Schaus), new combination**

FIGURES 10, 31

*Lithosia peruviana* Schaus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 239, March 6, 1894.

MALE.—Figure 31. Thorax yellow, tinged with pink. Head missing in holotype (sole specimen available for study) but reported by Schaus in his original description as “yellow, with a transverse grey band.” This statement undoubtedly can be interpreted to mean that the specimen had a fuscous or gray frons. Abdomen entirely straw yellow in color. Forewing above most like that of *R. extensa* below with fasciae larger than in that species. In hindwing *peruviana* differs from all other species in genus by costal margin colored differently above than below, upperside yellow and underside fuscous. In this species also the fuscous on the apical area is more reduced than that in any other species.

Length of forewing 10 mm.

Male genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 10. See remarks under *R. fasseli*.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Originally described from single male specimen, holotype (USNM Type 10922; collection, William Schaus; ♂ genitalia slide WDF 1530).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION AND MATERIAL STUDIED.—This species is still known solely from the holotype specimen.

***Rhabdatomis pusa* (Dognin), new combination**

FIGURES 11, 14, 32, 33

*Crambidia pusa* Dognin, Le Naturaliste, ser. 2, no. 130, p. 185, Aug. 1, 1892; Lépidoptères de Loja et environs (Equateur), descriptions d'espèces nouvelles, livr. 3, p. 88, pl. 9, fig. 7 (♂), 1894.

MALE.—Figure 32. Head, thorax, and wings entirely like *R. fasseli*. *R. pusa* differs from that species in coloration by having the abdomen straw yellow above and fuscous below.

Length of forewing 11 mm.

Male genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 11. See remarks under *R. fasseli*.

FEMALE.—Figure 33. Very similar to male, differing chiefly in hindwing and abdomen being entirely fuscous. *R. pusa* entirely like female of *laudamia* in color and pattern.

Length of forewing 12 mm.

Female genitalia as characterized in key and as illustrated by figure 14. *R. pusa* has long ribbon-like signum lengthwise in position.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Loja, province of Loja, Ecuador.

ADDITIONAL TYPE DATA.—Originally described from two female specimens. One of these females bears a red, numbered USNM type label and I designate this specimen the lectotype ("Environs de Loja, Equateur"; November 1887; USNM Type 30580; Dognin Collection; ♀ genitalia slide WDF 1531).

LOCATION OF TYPE.—United States National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION.—Ecuador.

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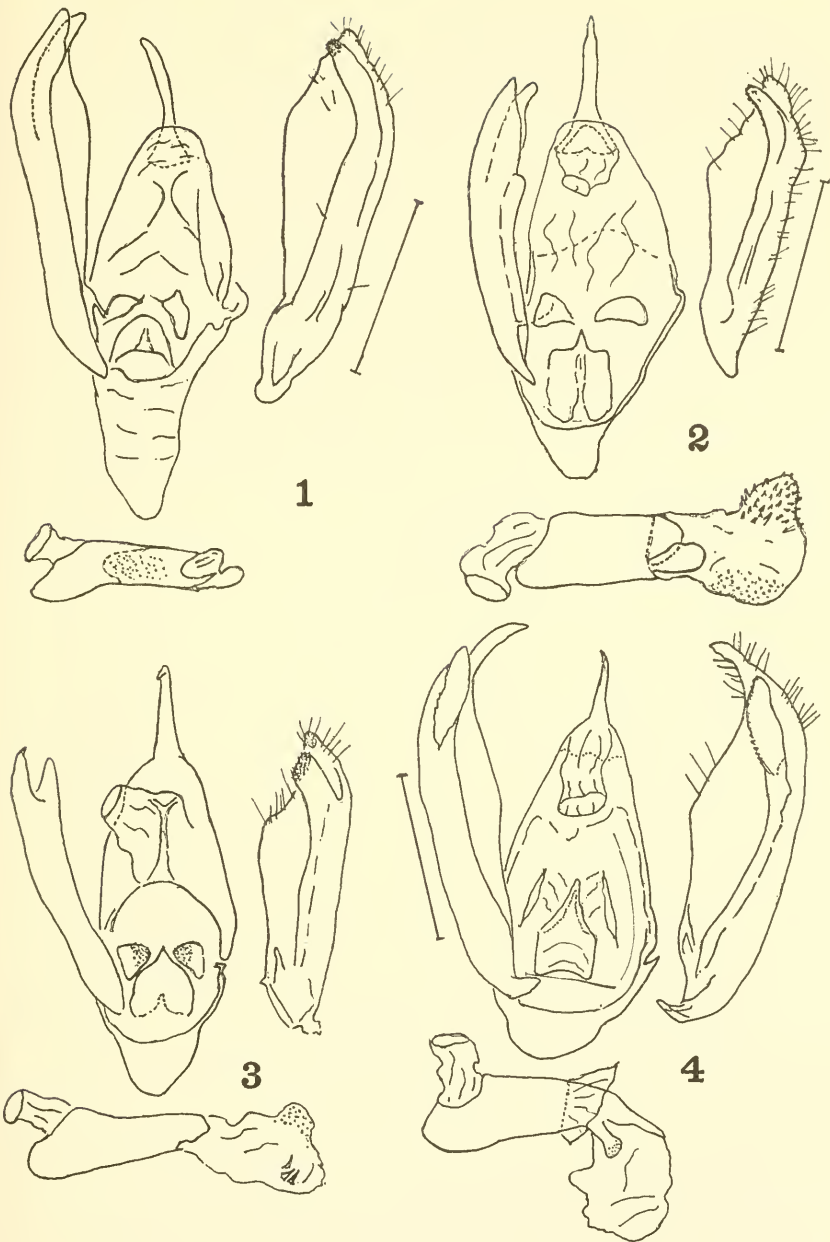
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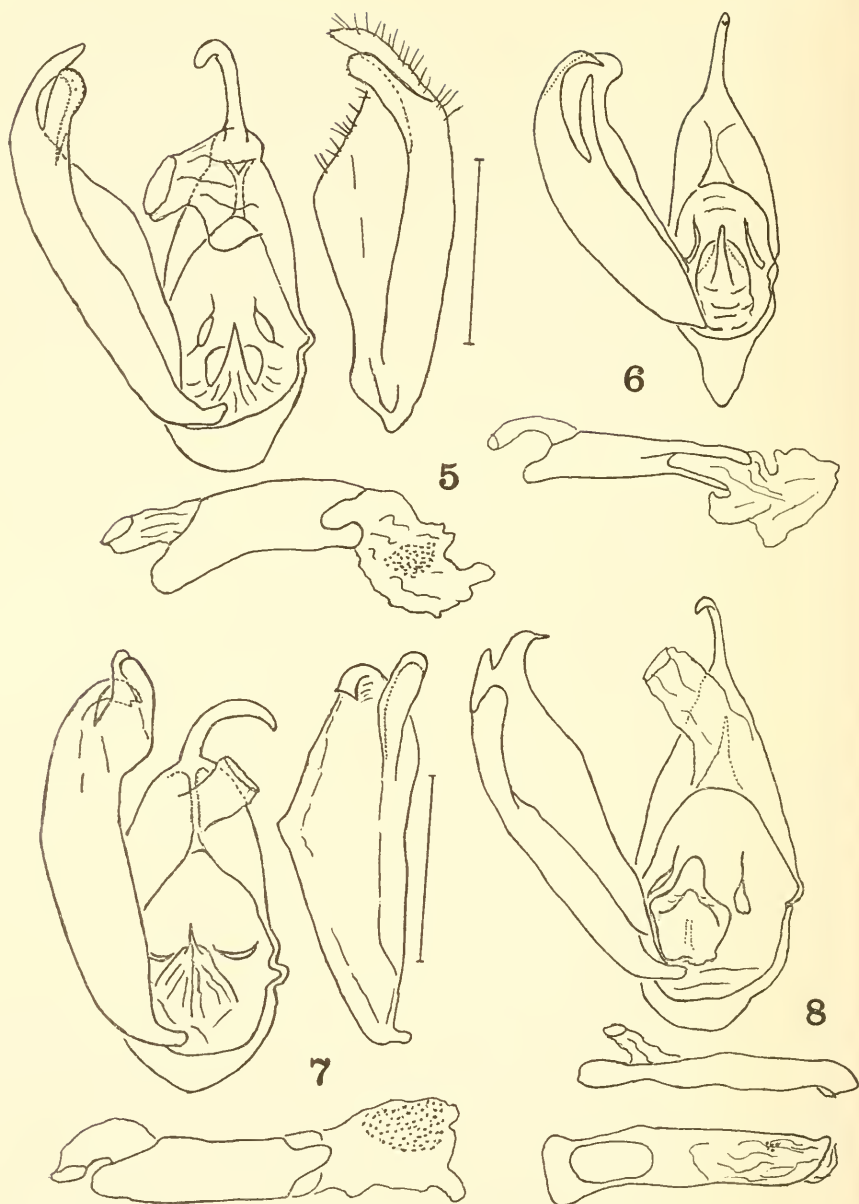
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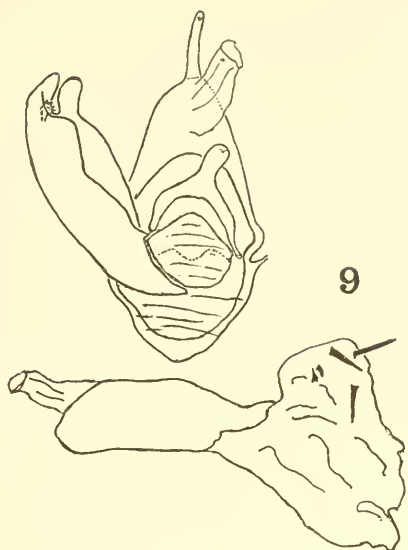


FIGURES 1-4.—Male genitalia (aedeagus in lateral view, left harpe in flat view, remainder in ventral view): 1, *Rhabdatomis zaba* Dyar, holotype; 2, *R. dognini* Field, holotype; 3, *R. mandana* (Dyar), lectotype; 4, *R. melinda* (Schaus), holotype.

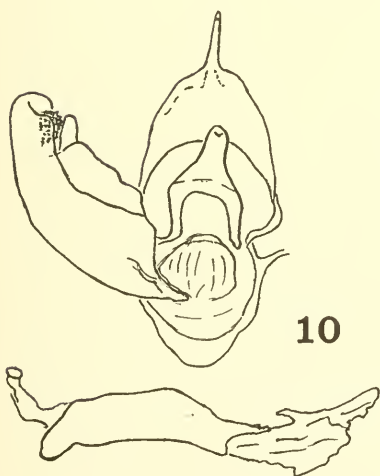


FIGURES 5-8.—Male genitalia (aedeagus in lateral view and also in dorsal view in figure 8, left harpe in flat view when included, remainder in ventral view): 5, *Rhabdatomis draudti* Field, holotype; 6, *R. cora* (Dyar), lectotype; 7, *R. knabi* Field, holotype; 8, *R. extensa* Field, holotype.

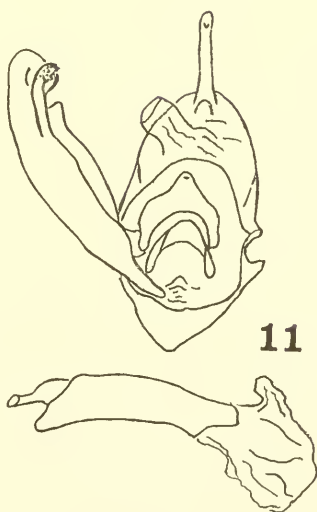




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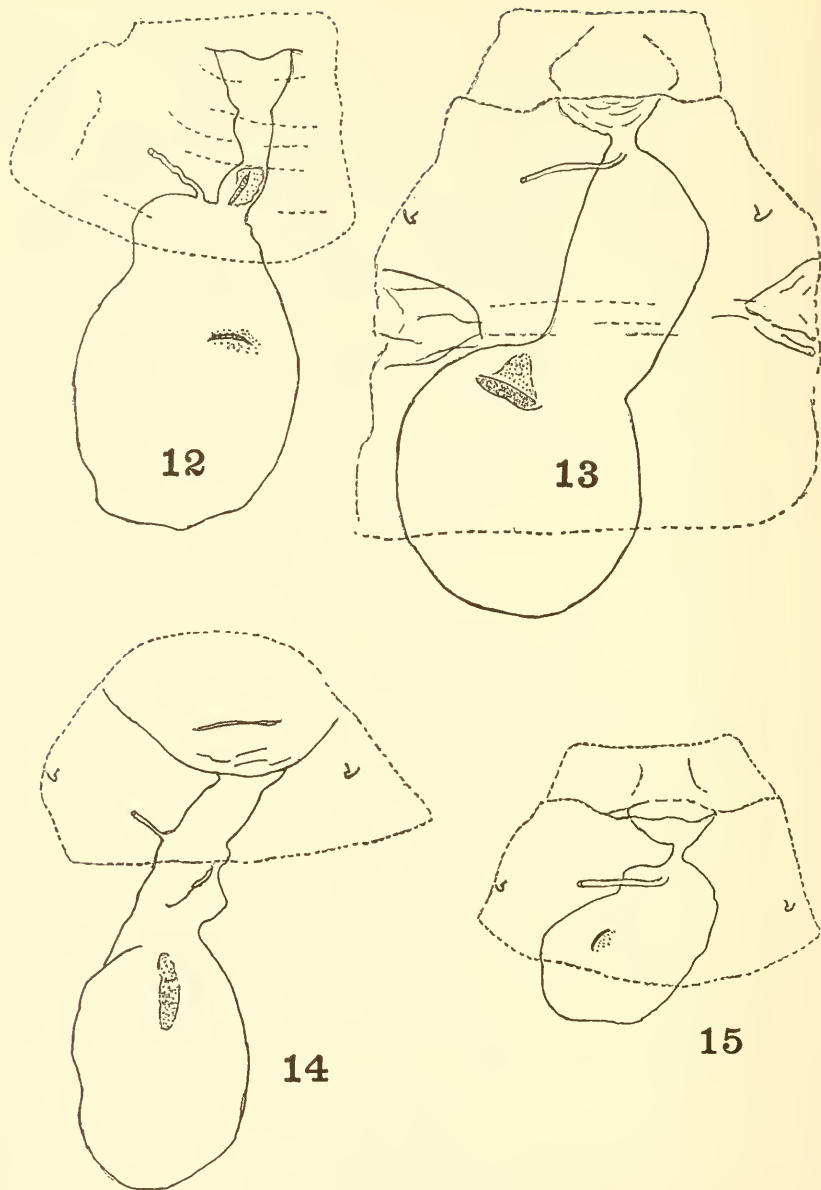


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11

FIGURES 9-11.—Male genitalia (aedeagus in lateral view, left harpe not shown, genital capsule in ventral view): 9, *Rhabdatomis fasseli* Field, holotype; 10, *R. peruviana* (Schaus), holotype; 11, *R. pusa* (Dognin), drawn from preparation WDF 1553.



FIGURES 12-15.—Female genitalia (exclusive of ovipositors): 12, *Rhabdatomis mandana* (Dyar), drawn from preparation WDF 1650; 13, *R. laudamia* (Druce), drawn from preparation WDF 1646; 14, *R. pusa* (Dognin), lectotype; 15, *R. cora* (Dyar), drawn from preparation WDF 1531.



