

NOTES ON SYNONYMY AND LARVÆ OF PYRALIDÆ.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Euzophera gigantella Ragonot.*Euzophera gigantella* Ragonot, Nouv. gen. Phyc. and Gall., p. 32, 1888.*Euzophera gigantella* Ragonot, Rom. Mem., VIII, p. 51, 1901.*Honora cinerella* Hulst, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., VIII, p. 223, 1901.*Honora cinerella* Hulst, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 433, 1902.

Hulst's ♀ type is before me. It has not the contrasts of black shades shown in Ragonot's figure,* but these shades are barely mentioned in the text and not at all in the original description, so it appears that the figure is either over colored or made from an unusually dark specimen. The species belongs to *Euzophera* rather than to *Honora* as the cell of the hind wings is long, being nearly half the length of the wing.

Vitula serratilineella Ragonot.*Vitula serratilineella* Ragonot, Diag. N. A. Phycit. and Gall., p. 15, 1887.*Vitula serratilineella* Hulst, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XVII, p. 179, 1890.*Eccopsia serratilineella* Ragonot, Rom. Mem., VIII, pp. 33, 560, 1901; Pl. XLIX, fig. 23.*Vitula serratilineella* Hampson, Rom. Mem., VIII, p. 83, 1901.*Eccopsia serratilineella* Hulst, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 430, 1902.*Vitula serratilineella* Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., v. p. 104, 1903.Not *Vitula serratilineella* Hampson, Rom. Mem., VIII, Pl. XLII, fig. 12, 1901.

The species belongs to *Vitula* as originally placed by Ragonot, since the ♂ has none of the peculiar characters described for *Eccopsia* Zeller. Hampson places it positively in this genus,† but without good reason, for he had no ♂, as the citations in the text show. The figure (Pl. XLIX, fig. 23) is a fair representation of the species, but the second figure (Pl. XLII, fig. 12) is quite a different insect, apparently belonging to another genus, and a male, if the drawing is to be trusted. The generic term *Eccopsia* is due to a misreading of Dr. Hulst's manuscript or to a clerical error of his; he evidently intended to write *Eccopsia* Zeller. I had to supply the authors' names and the references and, not finding *Eccopsia*, thought it one of the new names being proposed by Ragonot in Vol. VIII of the Romanoff Memoirs, not then available. The term *Eccopsia* (Ragonot) Hulst will be cited as

* Rom. Mem., VIII, Pl. xxv, fig. 25.

† Rom. Mem., VIII, p. 560, 1901.

a synonym of *Vitula*, type *serratilineella* Ragonot. There is no known American species of *Eccopisa* Zeller.

Lætilia ephestiella Ragonot.

Dakruma ephestiella Ragonot, Diag. No. Am. Phycit. and Gall., p. 13, 1887.

Lætilia ephestiella Hulst, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xvii, p. 185, 1890.

Lasiosticha ephestiella Ragonot, Rom. Mem., viii, p. 110, 1901, Pl. I, fig. 3.

Laosticha ephestiella Hulst, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 431, 1902.

The name *Laosticha* is another error in preparing Dr. Hulst's manuscript for Bulletin 52. The name originally communicated to Dr. Hulst was evidently *Lasiosticha* Meyrick. But I can see no reason for referring the Arizonian species to this Australian genus. *Lasiosticha* is characterized by having a thick ridge of scales on the ♂ antennæ from base to middle, as stated in the text of Ragonot's monograph and shown in the figure,* while Ragonot says of *ephestiella*, ♂ antennæ simple, filiform, feebly pubescent. The venation is stated to be as in *coccidivora* Comstock, but vein 2 of hind wings a little before end of cell and vein 8 very short. I would refer it to *Lætilia* of which *Laosticha* (Ragonot) Hulst will become a synonym. The genus *Lasiosticha* Meyrick should be considered unrepresented in America.

Pectinigera ardiferella Hulst.

Altoona ardiferella Hulst, Ent. Amer., iv, p. 118, 1888.

Altoona ardiferella Hulst, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xvii, p. 208, 1890.

Tolima ardiferella Ragonot, Romanoff Mem., viii, p. 506, 1901.

Aurora nigromaculella Hulst, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., viii, p. 224, 1901.

Saluria ardiferella Hulst, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 439, 1902.

This species cannot belong to *Tolima*, as vein 2 of the hind wings is distant from the angle of the cell, nor to *Aurora*, as vein 10 of fore wings is from the cell, nor to *Saluria*, as there is no frontal tubercle. *Altoona* is made a synonym of *Tolima* by Ragonot, but I have seen no male and cannot say whether the antennæ in this species have a tuft of scales or not. I assume that they do, in placing the species in *Pectinigera*, as the position to which Hampson assigns the species in the Romanoff Memoirs implies that such is the case.

Two small specimens from Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell from Mesilla Park, New Mexico, emerged August 4 and 11. They are labeled as follows:

"Bred from *Orthezia annæ* on *Atriplex canescens*. Larva

* Rom. Mem., viii, p. 109, Pl. XLVI, fig. 24, 1901.

in web, 8 or 9 mm. long. Head black; body dull white, the piliferous tubercles dark but not very conspicuous. First thoracic segment dark purplish at the sides, black or nearly so on the dorsum. Thoracic legs black." (Cockerell.)

Selagia lithosella Ragonot.

Selagia lithosella Ragonot, Diag., N. Am. Phycit., p. 9, 1887.

Selagia lithosella Hulst, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xvii, p. 160, 1890.

Selagia lithosella Ragonot, Rom. Mem., vii, p. 474, 1893.

Honora luteella Hulst, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., viii, p. 223, 1901.

Selagia lithosella Hulst, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 426, 1902.

Honora luteella Hulst, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 433, 1902.

Hulst's type of *luteella* is before me and agrees with Ragonot's figure of *lithosella*. The species does not belong to *Honora*, having 8 veins in the hind wings, but agrees generically with the European *argyrella* Fab., the type of *Selagia*.

Cacotherapia, n. gen.

Fore wings with 12 veins, 2 well before the angle of the cell, 3 before the angle, 4 and 5 long-stalked, cell long, 6 well below the upper angle, 7 to 10 stalked, 7 to 9 close together on a long stalk, 7 from 8 beyond 9, 10 shortly stalked, 11 from cell. Hind wings with 7 veins, 2 from long before angle of cell, 3 and 4 separate, 6 from upper angle of cell, 7 and 8 anastomosing, the upper vein of the cell obsolete, resembling the discal vein. Labial palpi long, porrect; maxillary palpi and tongue invisible; ♂ antennæ thickened, slightly dentate, ciliate, a heavy scaling on costa of fore wings below at base.

Belongs to the *Galleriinae* near *Antipilotis* Meyrick, but differs in the obsolescence of the tongue, the long porrect palpi, etc.

Type: Aurora nigrocinereella Hulst.

Cacotherapia nigrocinereella Hulst.

Aurora nigrocinereella Hulst, Can. Ent., xxxii, p. 176, 1900.

Aurora nigrocinereella Hulst, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 438, 1902.

The locality "Texas" given by Hulst is erroneous. The specimens were bred from larvæ feeding on "*Lecanium* sp., on *Bigelovia douglassii*, American Fork, Utah (E. A. Schwarz). Received at Dept. Agriculture June 22, 1891, issued ♂ and ♀ July 7 and 8, 1891" (Dept. Agr., No. 5094).

This adds another to the list of carnivorous Lepidoptera.