DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES.

Scale of female.—Snow-white, elongate, narrow, resembling a Mytilaspis in shape, 2 to 3.50 mm. in length and approximately 0.75 mm. in width. Ventral scale strongly developed, adhering to the dorsal parts when removed from the host plant. Exuviæ yellow to buff, about 0.50 mm. long, the second pellicle being slightly covered with a whitish secretion.

Scale of male.—Snow-white, narrow, sides nearly parallel, unicarinate though frequently appearing tricarinate. Exuviæ yellow to buff, about 0.25 mm. long.

Egg.—About 0.25 mm. in length, elliptical; color salmon; numbering from 5 to 43 under a scale.

Female.—Median lobes small, about as broad as long, triangular, mesal margins diverging, joined anteriorly by a chitinous process, lateral margins perpendicular. Second lobes small, incised, lobules rounded, the inner the longer and larger. Third lobes inconspicuous, broad, not at all produced. Gland-spines prominent and arranged as follows, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. The two spines on the penultimate segment short. The median spine is the smaller. On the ventral surface there are two similar rows of minute spines; in the first row there is one spine at the base of each gland-spine. Second row of dorsal pores represented by anterior group 4–5 and posterior 4–7; third row, anterior 4–5 and posterior 9–10; fourth row, anterior 4–5 and posterior 8–9. Median group of paragenital pores 15–24; anterior lateral 42–44; posterior lateral 22–28.

A PYRALID INHABITING THE FUR OF THE LIVING SLOTH.

(*Cryptoses cholœpi,* n. gen. and sp.)

By Harrison G. Dyar.

It has been recorded that moths occur hidden in the fur of sloths and fly out when the animals are killed. Aug. Kappler, in Ausland, for 1885, No. 31, page 617, speaks of this phenomenon, referring to the moths as tineids. The matter is also referred to in the Cambridge Natural History, Vol. vi, page 430, 1899, where it is stated that a species of Tinea has been found in the hair of the living sloth, *Bradypus cuculliger.*

Mr. August Busck, when recently in Panama, observed a large sloth, *Cholœpus hoffmanni,* fall from a palm tree, the leaves of which broke with its weight. When the animal fell a number of small moths were dislodged by the shock and flew

out of its fur. They presently returned to their shelter, but Mr. Busck was able to secure several specimens. They were supposed to be tineids, but on examination proved to be pyralids, and Mr. Busck kindly turned them over to me.

The species, for which I propose the name *Cryptoses cholœpi,* new genus and species, does not fit well into any of the existing subfamilies of the Pyralidæ, although it does not contradict the characters of the Chrysauginæ. Referring to Sir George Hampson's key to the subfamilies (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898, p. 591), the hind wing does not show any pecten on the

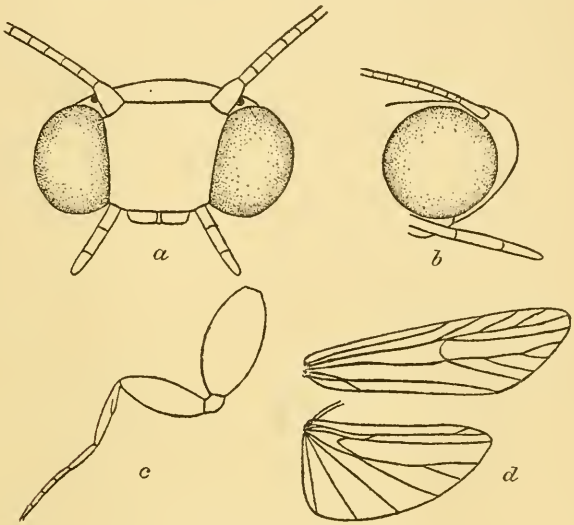

FIG. 9.—*Cryptoses cholœpi: a,* Head, front view; *b,* same, side view; *c,* fore leg; *d,* wing venation.

median nervure. The specimens are in very bad condition, being almost completely denuded of scales, but I think it impossible that the pecten could have been removed if originally present. The proboscis is present, though small; the fore wings have vein 7 stalked with 8 and 9. The next character in the key is whether or not there are tufts of raised scales in the cell. It is impossible to determine this from the specimens. If tufts are present it would fall in the Epipaschiinæ, from which it is excluded by the absence of the maxillary palpi, of which I can not discover any trace. If tufts are absent, it would fall in the Chrysauginæ, where, by the table, it would come next to Acutia Ragonot, being separated from that genus

by a number of characters, among which may be mentioned the stalking of vein 3 of fore wings, the short cell of the hind wings, and the short palpi, which exceed the head by less than its length. The accompanying figures (fig. 9) illustrate the venation, the head, and the fore leg, the latter showing greatly developed coxa and femur, which are very thick though flat, evidently used for grasping firmly the hairs of the host. Unfortunately it is impossible to give any description of the vestiture of the species, owing to the condition of the specimens, other than to say they are small dark-gray moths, expanding about 16 mm.

It is probable that the moths live continuously in the fur of the sloth, and no doubt the larvæ also, to whose work the matted condition of the animal's hair is in all probability due.

The specimens, three in number, have been marked with the U. S. National Museum type number 11500. They were collected at Tabernilla, in the Canal Zone, Panama, by Mr. August Busck, June, 1907.

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF DIPTERA.

By D. W. Coquillett.

Dicranomyia curvivena, n. sp.

Very near *cinerea*, but with no dark stripes on the pleura; both species are peculiar in having a very short second vein which is evenly arcuate and reaches the costa at a point less than one-third of the distance from apex of first vein to that of the third. Yellow, the antennæ and palpi brown, upper side of thorax reddish yellow, opaque, thinly grayish pruinose. Wings hyaline, stigma very pale; base of second vein midway between base of third vein and apex of the auxiliary, auxiliary cross-vein about one-third of this distance before apex of auxiliary vein; third vein toward its apex strongly converging with the fourth, first section of the third vein much shorter than the small cross-vein, the latter scarcely shorter than the hind cross-vein; discal cell closed, second posterior cell about twice as long as the discal. Length 3 mm.

Plummers Island, Maryland. A specimen of each sex collected July 15 and 24, 1903, by Mr. W. V. Warner.

Type.—No. 11506, U. S. National Museum.

Tanypus arietinus, n. sp.

Near *tenebrosus*, but much smaller and wholly black except the whitish stems of the halteres and the brown legs. Body polished, mesonotum not vittate. Legs short-haired, tarsi only pubescent, the fourth