

Seven specimens, bred from larvæ on *Ceanothus* at Tryon, N. C. The larvæ are similar to those of *P. elegans*, and were so determined in the field. However, Mr. Fiske, who was with me, thought they might be a new species as they seemed so partial to the *Ceanothus*, which is not the case with *elegans*. His supposition proves to be correct.

Type.—No. 11498, U. S. National Museum.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW MOTHS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Mr. F. A. Merrick, of New Brighton, Pa., has handed me a number of moths, collected in the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., for identification. The collections were made by Messrs. Geo. H. Field and W. S. Wright. The new species among them are here described wherever there were more than one specimen. A number of uniques have been returned to Mr. Merrick and it is hoped to report on these later when Messrs. Field and Wright shall have been fortunate enough to secure additional specimens.

Family ARCTIIDÆ.

Subfamily LITHOSIINÆ.

Phobolusia reincarnata, n. gen. and sp.

Palpi upturned to the vertex, fringed with long hair in front which projects as much as the length of the head; antennæ serrate in the male, simple in the female; tongue moderately long; eyes large, naked; a tuft of scales projects forward at the top of the vertex; tibiæ unarmed, the hind pair with four long spurs; fore wing trigonate, pointed, sub-falcate at the apex, the venation as in *Æolosia* Hampson (Cat. Lep. Phal., II, p. 405, 1900); hind wing rounded trigonate, rather broad.

Fore wing with the ground pale cinereous whitish, but nearly completely overlaid with dark shades; basal space filled in with blackish gray; inner line gray-brown, forming three outward undulations between the costa and median vein, a single large one between median and vein I and another smaller one between vein I and inner margin; a whitish space of the ground color on each side of this line, the inception of these white spaces on costa forming a pair of oblique dashes; median space filled in with blackish gray, usually heaviest in the middle; discal mark a black bar or crescent followed by a white

spot that touches the outer line; outer line strongly excurved at the end of the cell, undulate, gray-brown, edged with white on each side, the white forming a pair of oblique dashes on the costa, followed by a row of four similar dashes without any continuing lines, the last one being nearly at the subterminal line; subterminal space brownish gray filled; subterminal line whitish, undulate, most strongly produced opposite the cell; terminal space pale gray, not strongly contrasting with the subterminal line; a terminal brown line which expands between the veins and forms above vein 1 and at the apex of the wing a small brown-black speck; fringe brownish, interlined with white at the base. Hind wing white, lightly gray powdered, showing a small, faint, darker discal dot; at the outer margin at the termination of the submedian fold a triangular brown-black speck accompanied by a white dash; a terminal brown line; fringe pale. Body parts whitish gray, irrorate with brown. Expanse, 20-24 mm.

Seven specimens, San Diego, Cal. (G. H. Field), Grapevine, June 29; Grapta Camp, June 29, 1907; Morena, July 4; South Arizona, August 1-15 (O. C. Poling); Kerrville, Tex., June, 1906, and October, 1904 (H. Lacy).

Type.—No. 11696, U. S. National Museum.

I have described this genus in the Lithosiinae as it falls there by Sir Geo. Hampson's tables, but it may possibly be found to be better placed in the Noctuidae, subfamily Erastrinae, some species of which have vein 8 of the hind wings anastomosing with the subcostal to nearly the middle of the cell. I am unable, however, to detect ocelli in the present form, whereas they are present in the Erastrinae.

Family LIPARIDÆ.

Animomyia morta, n. gen. and sp.

Form slender, wings thin and rounded; antennae of the male bipectinate, with very long branches running to the tip; eyes large, front rounded, not prominent; palpi slender, porrect, well exceeding the front, smoothly scaled; tongue obsolete; hind tibiae with two pairs of rather long spurs, the legs moderate; venation as in the accompanying figure (fig. 9); vein 12 anastomosing with 11, 11 and 10, and 10 with the stalk of 7-9; vein 5 arising slightly below the middle of the disco-cellulars; hind wing with vein 5 obsolete, only one internal vein.

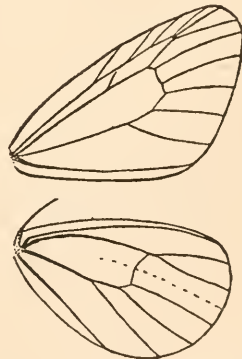


FIG. 9.—*Animomyia morta*: Venation of front and hind wings.

Wings thin and translucent, brownish gray, the fore wing marked with two faint, darker transverse lines, curved, the outer one somewhat irregular in the upper half of its course. The large plumose antennæ are very prominent. Expanse, 18-19 mm.

Four specimens, San Diego, Cal. (G. H. Field), Grapevine, June 29, all males.

Type.—No. 11695, U. S. National Museum.

I am quite in doubt about the proper family reference of this genus. It falls in the Lymantriidæ (Liparidæ) by Sir George Hampson's table if vein 5 of the fore wing be taken as nearer vein 4 than vein 6, which is the case, but only slightly. However, there is no bar between the costal and subcostal veins of hind wing as called for by the table. The alternative position would be in the Geometridæ, where it would fall in the Ennominae. I can not place it exactly by Hulst's table in default of female specimens, but we have nothing that I know of in the least like it. It looks like the Lithosian genus *Nudaria*.

Family NOCTUIDÆ.

Subfamily AGROTINÆ.

Euxoa fieldii, n. sp.

Head light ochereous gray; collar clay-color in front, with a central curved black line, dark gray behind; thorax dark gray with some ochereous scales centrally; abdomen pale gray. Fore wing with the costa broadly pale, clay-colored in the male except for a red subapical stain, infuscated on the outer half in one female, largely infuscated in the other; basal space below the costa dark gray, separated by black from the costal area, the black forming a triangular spot at base of median vein and also on the costa in the females; inner line forming three curves, blackish, geminate, pale-filled; claviform black-outlined, dark-filled, continued by a black line along submedian fold, which in two of the specimens is bordered on each side by ochereous clay-color; orbicular small in the male, larger and oblique in the females, clay-color with a narrow black edge, the center dark-filled in the females; reniform large, concave on its outer side, clay-color with a narrow black edge and a concentric darker center; cell and below to vein 2 black-filled, the median space below dark gray, a red tint in the male; outer line obsolete, limiting the pale subterminal space, which is broad and forms rays centered by the dark veins, cut by a row of black wedges resting on the pale waved subterminal line; terminal space blackish-filled; a terminal row of minute black cusps. Hind wing whitish in the male with a narrow fuscous border; all fuscous in the females, the fringe whitish. Expanse, 36-38 mm.

One male, two females, San Diego, Cal. (G. H. Field), October 18, November 12 and 14.

Type.—No. 11697, U. S. National Museum.

Nearly allied to *Euxoa lacunosa* Grote, of which it may be a local form. It is, however, much brighter and more contrastingly marked and the costa is distinctly pale as in *wilsonii* Grote; from *wilsonii* the color of the hind wings of the male at once separates it.

Family GEOMETRIDÆ.

Subfamily ENNOMINÆ.

Glaucina epiphysaria, n. sp.

Light gray, faintly washed with whitish over the middle of fore-wing; lines broken, obsolete; various fragments of the inner line may be seen near costa and inner margin and of the outer line at costa and at end of cell, the small angle at the base of veins 2 and 3 being most persistent; no discal dot; subterminal line a series of pale arcs between the veins edging faint dark elliptical spots; a black line at the base of the fringe. Hind wing whitish over the disk, gray on the margin in the female, the inner margin broadly powdery gray, showing the inception of a transverse dark line, of which various fragments may be distinguished across the wing; fringe pale with a black basal line. Expanse, 21 to 28 mm.

One male, two females, San Diego, Cal. (G. H. Field), October 24 and 29.

Type.—No. 11698, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Glaucina erroraria* Dyar, but the fore wings lack the discal dot; the claw on the fore tibiae is much smaller than in *erroraria*, being concealed in the vestiture; the epiphysis of the fore leg is long and slender, exceeding the end of the tibia.

Stenaspilates apapinaria, n. sp.

Apex of fore wing pointed, the outer margin strongly scalloped; hind wing with a distinct prominence at the end of vein 2. Brownish ochereous, the fore wing shaded with red-brown; inner line dark brown, bent beneath the costa, irregular below; discal mark black, with a little light powdering in its center; outer line preceded by a brown shade, blackish, with a narrow outer whitish edge, nearly straight, only slightly inflexed below the cell; an incomplete row of terminal black dots somewhat removed from the margin. Hind wings with a dark discal dot and extra-mesial line, the anal angle broadly irrorated with brown; terminal dots as on fore wing. Expanse, 32 to 37 mm.

Four females, San Diego, Cal., May 27 and June 10, 1907. The collector's name is not attached.

Type.—No. 11699, U. S. National Museum.

Not very close to any of the species with which I am acquainted. Nearest to *zalissaria* Walker, but the inner line is considerably straighter than in that species.

***Deilinia indurata*, n. sp.**

Fore wings not falcate, but the apex rectangular; cinereous, pale, dark or of a reddish tint, uniformly rather sparsely irrorate with dark scales over both wings; a small black discal point on each; inner lines usually obsolete, in some specimens a portion of the inner line shows, dark, not rigid, or a faint median line from the discal dot to inner margin; subterminal line indicated by a series of dark blotches edged without by white scales; a row of black separated terminal dots on both wings. Hind wings with two dark bands more or less indicated, especially towards inner margin. Beneath immaculate, pale, the small discal dots repeated. Expanse, 26 to 27 mm.

Eight specimens, all males, San Diego, Cal., May 6, June 12, 27, 28, 1907 (W. S. Wright); Los Angeles Co., Cal. (D. W. Coquillett); middle Cal. (Coll. Dr. W. Barnes); Placer Co., Cal. (A. Koebele); Seattle, Wash. (O. B. Johnson).

Type.—No. 11700, U. S. National Museum.

Differs from *falcataria* Pack. in having the hind wings as much irrorated as the fore wings; distinguished by the peculiar submarginal line.

***Selidosema jacumbaria*, n. sp.**

Male.—Pale lilaceous cinereous, the basal and terminal spaces laved with rosy brown; lines black, distinct, broad, the inner arising on inner margin close to base and running obliquely outward to middle of cell, where it terminates; outer line from middle of inner margin straight to the end of the cell, thence slightly excurved, not quite attaining the costa; a very fine terminal black line, indented on the interspaces. Hind wing similarly colored, except that there is no reddish color at the base; a narrow mesial line on the inner half of the wing, followed by a strong, black, broad line that does not attain the apex. Beneath immaculate silky whitish. Expanse, 32 mm.

Female.—Slenderer and narrower-winged than the male. The rosy color is reduced to a band following the outer line, being absent from the base and margin; a subterminal whitish scalloped line, edged faintly with blackish within, which is scarcely legible in the male. Lines narrow, filiform, black, contrasting strongly with the broad smeared lines of the male, the outer line nearly straight.

Three males, one female, San Diego, Cal. (G. H. Field), Thyce Camp, July 1; Grapta Camp, July 1; Jacumba, July 3; July 11, 1907.

Type.—No. 11702, U. S. National Museum.

A large species, the wings bordered with rosy. The male has the hind tibiæ enlarged and with a strong groove on the inner side, but there is no hair-pencil in it. In the three males the black lines on the wings vary somewhat in width.

Selidosema æthalodaria, n. sp.

Dark purplish gray, the lines black, oblique; inner line from near middle of costa, angled subcostally, running to inner margin near base; discal dot black; outer line curved above, then straight and oblique, reaching inner margin at about the middle; subterminal line whitish, indistinct, stronger and wavy in the female. Hind wing more grayish, except on inner margin crossed by two faint dark lines, denticulate on the veins and traces of two beyond these at anal angle, these two outer lines continued farther in the female than in the male. Expanse, male 23 mm., female 22 mm.

Four males, two females, San Diego, Cal. (G. H. Field), Bat, June 30; Thyce Camp, July 1; Pine Valley, July 5; Descanso, July 7.

Type.—No. 11701, U. S. National Museum.

A small species resembling *S. wrightiaria* Hulst, but without the scalloped subterminal line.

Subfamily GEOMETRINÆ.

Anaploides delicataria, n. sp.

Palpi and front deep red, a white line between the antennæ, followed by a narrow red line, the nape green. Thorax green. Abdomen green dorsally, white below, the male without red, the female with a few red scales subdorsally, towards the tip. Wings shaped as in *pistaccaria* Packard, delicate green, marked with long, fine, white striations; two lines on both wings, slender, not contrasted, slightly flexuous; costa narrowly and the fringe of both wings red, fading to yellow at the base of the fringe. Beneath silky whitish, the green showing faintly. Expanse, 20 to 21 mm. Fore legs red, middle legs with red on the outside, hind legs white. In the male the end of the hind tibia projects beyond the end of the first tarsal joint, the tibia is enlarged, flattened on the upper side, slightly grooved on the inner side, but without hair-pencil. Antennæ white, shortly bipectinate in the male, simple in the female.

Two males, one female, San Diego, Cal., July 23, 29, October 9 (G. H. Field).

Type.—No. 11703, U. S. National Museum.

Family PYRALIDÆ.

Subfamily CHRYSAUGINÆ.

Xantippe descansalis, n. sp.

Head, thorax, and fore wings lustrous warm red-brown, dark and uniform, crossed by two very faint pale lines; the lines are so faint that their position even is uncertain; the inner is near the base, the outer at the outer third, both nearly straight. Hind wings subpellucid dark fuscous; abdomen dark fuscous. Expanse, 15 to 17 mm.

Three specimens, San Diego, Cal. (G. H. Field), Morena, July 4; Descanso, July 7.

Type.—No. 11694, U. S. National Museum.

Subfamily PYRAUSTINÆ.

Glaphyria periculosalis, n. sp.

Fore wing pale stramineous, powdered and shaded with brown, most distinctly over cell between inner line and discal mark and in terminal area; lines brown, slender; basal line continuous, angled in the middle; inner line angled on subcostal and in cell, thence evenly outcurved and oblique to inner margin; outer line arcuate, minutely dentate, angled inward at vein 2, outcurved below to inner margin; discal mark two opposed brown cusps followed by a white mark produced on its lower angle to outer line; outer margin excavate below the apex, the fringe white, marked with brown at apex and middle of outer margin. Hind wing with an outer curved brown line, the terminal space shaded with brown; a brown line before base of fringe on both wings. Expanse, 15 to 18 mm.

Five specimens, San Diego, Cal., June 26, July 7 and 30 (G. H. Field); July 27 and August 8, 1907 (W. S. Wright).

Type.—No. 11693, U. S. National Museum.

This species does not belong in *Homophysa* Guen. (= *Glaphyria* Hübner acc. Fernald on Sir Geo. Hampson's definition [Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1898, p. 607]), as veins 10 and 11 of fore wings are separate and I can not distinguish pecten on the median vein of hind wings, but neither are they in *reniculalis* Zeller, which is included. The species would fall in *Symphysa* except that the maxillary palpi are too short. They reach only to the end of the second joint of the labial palpi. According to the table it falls in *Zinckenia* (*Hymenia* Hübn. of our lists), but I do not like this association.

Metasia morenalis, n. sp.

Fore wing rather narrow, dark reddish brown, slightly bronzy; lines very faint, pale, the inner obliterate, angled in the cell, oblique below;

discal marks darker, very obscure, the reniform lunate; outer line slightly excurved on the median venules, denticulate. Hind wing pale, subpellucid, slightly infuscated, distinctly so on the outer margin; a curved dark punctiform line, close to margin from anal angle to middle of wing, then becoming remote. Expanse, 20 to 22 mm.

Four specimens, San Diego, Cal. (G. H. Field), Grapevine, June 29 and July 1; Morena, July 4.

Type.—No. 11692, U. S. National Museum.

Subfamily PHYCITINÆ.

Ambesa mirabella, n. sp.

Head and thorax dark gray, frosted with white scales; abdomen pale ocher. Fore wing dark gray, strongly frosted with white on the costal half; inner line black, broken in the cell, the two broken ends produced along the cell to its end, the lower half of the line distinctly narrowly edged with white; veins at base and above the cell marked with black lines; outer line gently excurved mesially, black, subdentate, edged without with white; a black line at base of fringe. Hind wing pale semitransparent ocher. Expanse, 20 to 26 mm.

One male, two females, San Diego, Cal. (G. H. Field); two, Thyce Camp, July 1; one, Jacumba, July 3.

Type.—No. 11688, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *A. lallatalis* Hulst, but the outer line is not broken and the hind wings are yellow. Moreover *lallatalis* is not an *Ambesa* as the male antennæ have a tuft of scales in the bend, not a row of teeth.

Salebria ochripunctella, n. sp.

Head and thorax shining gray, shaded with brownish ocherous. Fore wing long and narrow, dark gray, nearly obscuring the markings; inner line broad, white, clouded, marked with dull ocher; discal dot a round ocherous point, edged below with a black quadrant; outer line pale, obscure, mesially excurved, edged by a dark shading which is most pronounced apically; a terminal row of dark dots. Hind wing whitish, subpellucid, shaded with fuscous on the costal edge; a double dark line at the base of the fringe. Expanse, 20 to 23 mm.

Two males, one female, San Diego, Cal. (G. H. Field), October 12 and 20.

Type.—No. 11689, U. S. National Museum.

Not similar to any species at present referred to the genus that is known to me.

Sarata umbrella, n. sp.

Head and thorax ocherous; abdomen pale gray, sprinkled with black atoms, the apices of the segments ocherous. Wing moderately broad,

the outer margin perpendicular; ocherous, shaded with dark brown especially at base and along costa; lines white, moderately slender, the inner oblique from costa to median vein, thence perpendicular to inner margin near middle; outer line slightly excurved mesially, not dentate; a triangular blackish-brown shading between veins 2, 5, and outer line, another at costa above vein 6, and a dot on vein 1 at the inner line; a blackish line before the fringe. Hind wing subpellucid, pale fuscous, the fringe pale. Expanse, male 22 mm., female 22-30 mm.

Two males, two females, San Diego, Cal. (W. S. Wright), August 2, 11, September 2, 1907.

Type.—No. 11690, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *S. rhoiella* Dyar, from Colorado, but differing in color and markings.

Subfamily ANERASTINÆ.

Valdivia mirabilicornella, n. sp.

pectinate
Antennæ of the male bipectinate to the outer fourth, the outer series of branches very long, the inner series very short. Pale whitish cinereous, sprinkled with darker scales; fore wing with the inner line obscure, dentate, pale, followed by a dark line and preceded by a large band which is ocherous orange next the line and smoky black toward the base of the wing; discal dots black, reversed oblique, converging outwardly, the upper one faint and sometimes obsolete; outer line pale, defined by a black shade; a row of black terminal dashes nearly forming a line. Hind wing subpellucid whitish, shaded with fuscous along costa and outer margin; fringe pale. Expanse, 24 mm.

One male and four females, San Diego, Cal. (G. H. Field), October 12, 14, 25, and 31.

Type.—No. 11691, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *V. (Maricopa) lativittella* Ragonot from Mexico and Arizona, but larger, less distinctly marked, and the antennæ of the male pectinated.

Family PTEROPHORIDÆ.

Agdistis adactyla Hübner.

Two specimens were taken south of San Diego near the sea. The species seems the same as the European one, although this is the first record of the genus in America. June 2, 1906 (Dyar & Caudell).

—Dr. Howard spoke briefly upon certain new observations on parasites now being made by Mr. W. F. Fiske, at the Massa-