

NEW SPECIES OF AMERICAN LEPIDOPTERA.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Family ERYCINIDÆ.

Tmetoglene eulesca, new species.

Body black, the palpi orange. Wings black, with a slight blue reflection; fore wings with a bluish white ray in the lower half of the cell, one in the interspace above vein 2 and two in the submedian interspace, none reaching the margin; a row of four large bluish-white spots across the apex of the wing. Hind wing with white rays in all the interspaces, not reaching the margin. Beneath the markings are repeated, purer white. **Expanse, 37 mm.**

Two specimens, Motzorongo, Mexico, May, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12218, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Tmetoglene laridetta, new species.

Head black, the palpi and nape orange. Wings black with a blue reflection, the fore wing with a white band across the apex, not attaining the costa or outer margin and diminishing in width from the costa outwardly. Hind wing with the fringe white. Beneath as above. Tip of the abdomen orange.

One specimen, Motzorongo, Mexico, August, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12219, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Tmetoglene meridæ, new species.

Head black, palpi and pectus orange. Legs black, lined with white on the inner side. Abdomen with sublateral white lines. Fore wing black, the area including the lower half of the cell and thence outwardly to above tornus filled with pale metallic blue except the veins and margins; in the black area above a diffuse white band crosses the wing below apex, cut by the black veins. Hind wing pale metallic blue, the veins and margin black. Beneath the markings are repeated, but all are white with a bluish tint, the intravenular markings scarcely more blue tinted than the subapical band. **Expanse, 40 mm.**

One specimen, Merida, Venezuela, from Mr. S. Briceno.

Type—No. 12220, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Family SYNTOMIDÆ.

Autochloris patagiata, new species.

Antennæ black, the tips white on the outer side; head black, with metallic blue spots on the vertex, orange behind the eyes, some white

scales above the mouth and at bases of antennæ. Thorax black, with two large orange spots, the patagia orange, bordered narrowly with black. Abdomen black, the first five segments broadly transversely banded with orange, a row of metallic blue subdorsal spots, most distant on the last two segments; venter black; legs black with white spots on the coxæ. Wings yellowish hyaline, veins black; a marginal black band much expanded at apex and slightly at vein 2; a large black discal mark; an orange stripe along costa to the marginal band; inner area broadly orange to the middle, cut by the black vein 1. Hind wing with the black border broad, especially from inner angle to vein 2; discal mark black; base orange shaded; veins 5 and 6 crossing the hyaline area orange. Expanse, 37 mm.

One female, Misantla, Mexico, October, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12214, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Family ARCTIIDÆ.

Prumala alinda, new species.

Head yellow, crimson behind the eyes, palpi crimson at the sides, brownish in front; thorax yellow with a few crimson hairs, the patagia bordered within with purple. Abdomen yellow, the dorsum with crimson hairs. Legs yellow, the tarsi crimson. Fore wing yellow marked with purplish—a broad band from apex to tornus, widened a little outwardly between veins 5 and 6 and at tornus, followed by a row of small spots in the interspaces; a large blotch, rounded quadrate, the four corners touching respectively vein 1 at base, the subcostal vein at basal third of cell, vein 3 near its origin, and vein 1 beyond the middle; three round spots at the end of the cell; the veins and costa are narrowly marked with crimson wherever crossed by the purple markings. Hind wing semitransparent, roseate, yellowish on the costa; a faint purplish mark in the interspace below vein 2 shows through from the under side. Expanse, 48 mm.

One male, Mexico City, Mexico, May, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12215, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Allied to *Prumala lofhocampoides* Felder.

Ecantheria andromela, new species.

Male.—Head white on the vertex, the front and palpi black. Thorax white, the tegulæ and patagia black except their edges, three large round black patches on the disk. Abdomen orange above, with long black hair on the two basal segments, a row of dorsal black spots, the last segment largely black; beneath white, black on the sides, and a

lateral row of small black spots. Legs black, the tips of the mid and hind tibiae and the basal hind tarsal joints marked with white. Fore wing nearly entirely black; small angular white spots at the base, on submedian interspace at middle of cell, a narrow mark arising from inner margin at outer third, forked above, two spots on the costal edge beyond the middle, two on the outer margin, the upper containing two round terminal dots, the lower one spot or none, a speck at the tornus. Hind wing black, some white in the fringe only below vein 3. Expanse, 37 mm.

Female.—Thorax as in the male, but the black spots much smaller, that on the patagia divided into two. Abdomen continuously black dorsally, the venter also black in the middle. Wings white, the veins ochereous where they cut the black markings; these consist of two dots near the base, followed by an angled row of four spots subbasally, next three spots obliquely below median vein, next a band from costa to inner margin, cut by ochereous veins, strongly angled in the middle and touching the origin of vein 3; five minute dots at the end of the cell, next a band of narrow spots between the veins, excurved over the discal venules, the spots between veins 3 to 5 much attenuated; next a subterminal band, cut by ochereous veins above vein 2, broken into spots at veins 3 to 5, where it is much narrowed; a terminal row of irregular spots and spots in the fringe at apex and veins 3 to 5. Hind wing with a row of spots across the cell, on each side of the distal cross-vein, an outer band, cut by ochereous veins and narrowed at veins 3 to 5; a row of terminal spots above vein 3. Expanse, 47 mm.

Four males and one female. Mexico City, Mexico, July, August, and September, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12216, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Allied to *Ecpantheria atra* Oberthur.

Pygarctia pterygostigma, new species.

Head gray, narrowly pink in the nape. Thorax gray. Abdomen crimson above with a row of dorsal spots; venter gray. Wings gray, a large yellowish-white mark at the end of the cell of the fore wing. Legs gray, the fore coxæ pink within. Expanse, 28 mm.

Two females, Tehuacan, Mexico, September, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12217, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Family NOCTUIDÆ.

Centrartha requies, new species.

Head dark brown, the short palpi paler brown. Thorax, basal and terminal spaces of fore wing and an angular discal mark creamy

white; median space broadly dark submetallic purple brown, bronzy on the edges and irrorate with pale purple scales; the costa is brown to the base; outer and inner lines faintly indicated in white, filiform, crenulate; three black terminal dots above the middle of the outer margin; the discal mark is situated in the cell, its lower angle touching the reniform, which is faintly outlined. Hind wing white, finely powdered with fuscous, except on the fringe. Beneath the fore wings are silky blackish, except costa, apex, and discal mark, which are pale. Hind wings silky white. Abdomen shaded with fuscous above. Expanse, 24 mm.

One specimen, Tehuacan, Mexico, September, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12221, U. S. Nat. Mus. .

I have placed this species in the genus *Centrartha* according to Sir G. F. Hampson's sixth volume of the Catalogue Lepidoptera Phalaenae. It is very close to *Chamacclea gladiola* Barnes, described from Arizona, but differs especially in the shape of the discal mark. In *gladiola* this is large, round and full, while in *requies* it is less than one-third of the size and roundly triangular. I have at present no specimen of *gladiola* before me, but shall be surprised if it is not congeneric with *requies*. This differs conspicuously from *Chamacclea pernana* Grote in lacking the frontal process and in having a large claw on the tip of the fore tibia within.

Genus STIBADIUM Grote.

Stibadium laverna Druce.

Thalpochares laverna Druce, Biol. Cent. Am., II, 496, 1898.

A specimen before me from Tehuacan, Mexico, agrees with Druce's figure of *Thalpochares laverna*, except in being darker throughout. The difference is probably due to the freshness of the specimen. It belongs, structurally, to *Stibadium*, as, indeed, the markings and coloration would suggest.

Stibadium psamathochromum, new species.

Uniform pale gray, shining, the markings faintly shown; outer line filiform, strongly angled subcostally; reniform faintly indicated; sub-terminal line indicated by a pale shade, dentate at veins 3 and 4. Hind wing paler, shining grayish. Expanse, 27 mm.

One specimen, Tehuacan, Mexico, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12223, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The color is paler and grayer than in *expallidus* Grote, the

markings much as in *manti* Barnes, except that the lines appear dark on a paler ground. Their course, however, is the same.

***Stibadium crenulosum*, new species.**

Fore wing with the median and terminal spaces blackish brown, extreme base and subterminal space light reddish-brown; inner line visible below the cell as long lunules between the veins; outer line crenulate, irregularly doubled; a few brown streaks in the pale subterminal space; reniform whitish with a curved central dark bar. Hind wing fuscous shaded, especially subterminally, the fringe pale. Expanse, 24 mm.

One specimen, Tehuacan, Mexico, September, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12224, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The species has the size and aspect of *navium* Harvey, but the dark shadings are blacker and not powdery, while the terminal space is sharply discolorous; the inner line is obscure, but strongly toothed.

***Stibadium concinnum*, new species.**

Fore wing olivaceous gray, powdery, the ground color lighter along the outer line and around the orbicular; basal space uniform; inner line white, narrow, evenly arcuate; orbicular large, round, black-filled, narrowly white-edged; reniform dark-filled, but scarcely darker than the surrounding area, narrowly white-outlined, constricted; outer line narrow, white, angled at vein 6, a black costal patch above the angle, subterminal line white, powdery, with a distinct black inner edge, becoming broader towards the inner margin and obscurely cut by the veins; fringe with a narrow white line at the base. Hind wing whitish, with a faintly indicated outer line, the terminal space gray-shaded; a grayish discal bar; fringe dark, with a white line at the base. Expanse, 30 mm.

Two specimens, Tehuacan, Mexico, September, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12225, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The species is allied to *curiosum* Neumoegen and *pityochromus* Grote, but is more contrastingly and neatly marked than either. The dark border to the submarginal line is somewhat as in *triplagiatus* Smith, but more extended and also broken by the veins.

***Stibadium curiosum* Neumoegen.**

Mr. Müller sends a specimen from Tehuacan, Mexico, darker than the ordinary form. A blackish shading from the base

extends nearly to the outer line, obscuring the markings, and the hind wings are nearly solidly blackish. I consider it to be a varietal form.

Stibadium jalada Schaus.

Collected by Mr. Müller at Tehuacan, a new locality for the species.

Stibadium corazona Schaus.

Collected by Mr. Müller at Mexico City.

Genus **BASILODES** Guenée.

The following species all have the frontal process with a raised rim and central tubercle. Sir G. F. Hampson defines a genus for them in the seventh volume of the Catalogue Lepidoptera Phalaenae, but I refrain from using the name, because it appears to be new, and has as yet not been validated by the citation of species under it.

Basilodes territans Hy. Edwards:

The male specimens before me agree with Doctor Ottolengui's figure of the female (Can. Ent., xxx, pl. 5, fig. 4), rather than with his figure of the male. I do not think, however, that there can be two species involved.

Basilodes arizona French.

Plusia arizona French, Can. Ent., xxi, 161, 1889 (Sept.).

Plusia acantha Druce, Biol. Cent. Am., Lep. Het., 1, 329, 1889 (Nov.)

Basilodes arizonae Ottolengui, Can. Ent., xxx, 106, 1898.

Basilodes arizonae Dyar, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., 196, 1903.

French's description agrees entirely with Druce's figure, while the types of both authors were taken by the same collector, presumably in the same locations. A specimen before me from the Schaus collection has the frontal process present, with a raised rim and central cone distinct; in the true *Basilodes* (*chrysoptis* Grote and *pepita* Guenée) the central cone is lacking.

Basilodes pterochalcea, new species.

Fore wing bronzy golden; costa light purplish-brown, widening over the reniform, which is outlined in brown; a patch of this color at the base, widening below to the middle of the inner margin; fringe checkered light and dark brown; a row of brown dots between the veins in subterminal position. Head and thorax purplish brown. Hind wing grayish, the fringe pale. Expanse, 34 mm.

One female, Tehuacan, Mexico, September, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12226, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The distribution of golden upon the fore wings is as in *Deva* (?) *ornata* Ottolengui, but that species has no frontal process.

Basilodes chalcotoxum, new species.

Dark purplish-gray, irrorated with whitish; lines obsolete; a band of bronzy golden from the base of cell curves over at the origin of vein 2 and touches the inner margin beyond the middle, where it is edged with whitish; outer line faintly indicated in dark, followed by a bronzy luster, which becomes a small bronze patch on veins 6 and 7. Hind wing dark brown, the outer half of the fringe whitish. Expanse, 32 mm.

One female, Tehuacan, Mexico, September, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12227, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The species much resembles *Plusia acema* Druce (Biol. Cent. Am. Lep. Het., I, 330, 1889), described from a single male, but the present species is larger, more slender, while the golden band is narrower and cut in on the outer side at the origin of vein 3.

Basilodes chryseochilus, new species.

Head and thorax ochraceous before, dark brown on the disc. Fore wing purplish to the outer line, the terminal space broadly pale golden, with two olivaceous brown-shaded lines; inner line slender, dark, produced into two long teeth, one on the discal and one on the submedian fold; outer line close to the pale margin, slender, dark, arcuate inward below, retracted subapically obliquely to the costa; median area indistinctly streaked with dark purplish; veins finely lined in brown; reniform ocherous brown, a little lighter than the ground color, without darker edge; fringe very pale brown. Hind wing blackish, the fringe very pale brown. Expanse, 35 mm.

Two females, Tehuacan, Mexico, September, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12228, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The form is slender, the fore wings rather long and narrow.

Antaplaga subfumosa, new species.

Head and thorax above orange red; abdomen pale gray. Fore wing silky yellowish, with a smoky shading except along the costa and apex, the shading darkest toward base about vein 1. Hind wing pale smoky,

darkest costally, the fringe pale. Beneath, fore wing and costal portion of hind wing dark smoky, the rest of the hind wing pale. Expanse, 35 mm.

One female, Mexico City, Mexico, August, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12230, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Allied to *Antaplaga thoracica* Hy. Edwards, but larger and shaded with smoky.

***Plagiomimicus resoluta*, new species.**

Brownish gray with a pale metallic luster; lines dark bronzy brown; inner line slender, bent at right angles on submedian fold, else straight and without wavings; reniform and orbicular outlined in brown, large, slightly paler than the ground; outer line heavy, straight from inner margin to vein 7 and followed outwardly by a broad pale shade, diffused towards outer margin, the line bent sharply back to costa at vein 7, but the shade continuing more narrowly to apex; subterminal line narrow, faint, pale, crenulate; a brown line at base of fringe, which is concolorous with the ground color of the wing. Hind wing smoky brown, the veins narrowly darker; an outer diffused pale band; a brown line at the base of the fringe, which is dark. Expanse, 32 to 34 mm.

Two males, Tehuacan and Guadalajara, Mexico, one from Mr. R. Müller, the other from the Schaus collection, where it was labeled "*Plagiomimicus tepperi* Morr."

Type—No. 12231, U. S. Nat. Mus.

This species does not belong to *Plagiomimicus*, but, as the name which Sir G. F. Hampson uses for it is at present without included species, I refrain from using it. The species has a long claw on the inner side of the fore tibia, the front convex, protuberant, and roughened in a central area with a corneous plate below.

Family NOTODONTIDÆ.

***Dasylophia roberta*, new species.**

Fore wings light brown, reddish on the costal half, ochereous on the inner half; veins narrowly black; discal mark large, narrowly elliptical; terminal dots large, powdery, subconfluent; lines broken and diffused; subbasal lines single, black, strongly exerted mesially, dentate on the veins; inner line parallel to the subbasal one, reaching the middle of the cell, single, black, powdery and indistinct, dentate on the veins; outer line double, represented by two rows of dots on the veins above vein 3, a powdery angulate line below; an obscure oblique brown

shade line from middle of vein 2 to the outer margin at vein 4. Hind wings soiled whitish. Expanse, 47 mm.

One female, Orizaba, Mexico, October, 1908, from Mr. R. Müller.

Type—No. 12222, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Family GEOMETRIDÆ.

Selidosema insaria, new species.

Palpi short and slender; antennæ of the male with a very short bare tip, the most of the shaft with long pectinations. Wings with entire margins, carneous gray, whitish towards the base, purplish-shaded along the margins; lines obliterate, the outer represented by a row of purplish-brown dots on both wings, the wing sprinkled with scattered irrorations; on the hind wings a faint shaded inner line; a row of small black points in the base of the fringe; beneath evenly irrorated, with small dark discal dots. Thorax and abdomen of the same color as the base of the wings, the abdomen with a double dorsal row of black points. Expanse, 24 to 27 mm.

Two males and one female, Fort Meade, Fla., from Mr. F. A. Merick.

Type—No. 12209, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Stenaspilates metzaria, new species.

Gray, the median space blackish-shaded. Fore wing with a projection at the end of vein 7 and a double one at veins 4-5; gray, slightly olivaceous; the median space is shaded in dark brown, bounded by the dark lines, which are both nearly straight, the inner one slightly relieved on the paler ground, the outer not separated from the median shading; discal dot minute, rounded, blackish; a row of minute, terminal black dots between the veins, most distinct towards the apex. Hind wing slightly ochreous tinted, except at the anal angle, where the gray color prevails; a faint outer dark line, indistinctly paler margined without; a blackish discal bar; two black dots at the apex terminally. Beneath paler, irrorate, the outer lines and discal marks indicated in blackish, the discal mark of the fore wing a narrow ringlet. Expanse, 36 mm.

One male, Claremont, Cal. (C. W. Metz), from Mr. C. F. Baker.

Family PYRALIDÆ.

Subfamily CRAMBINÆ.

Genus ARGYRIA Huebner.

Under the name *Platytes*, Sir G. F. Hampson refers (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1895, 946) *squamulellus* Zeller and *densellus*

Zeller to this genus. These species have been listed in the genus *Chilo* in American publications; Kearfott retains them in this genus at present (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxx, 392, 1908). My specimens of *densellus* seem correctly referred to *Argyria*, as I cannot detect any trace of the frontal prominence characteristic of *Chilo*; but *squamulellus* seems better referable to *Diatraea*, if my specimens are correctly determined.

Argyria densellus Zeller.

Chilo densellus Zeller, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., xvi, 158, 1881.

Zeller's description is unsatisfactory, but his figure shows that the wings have the veins lined with white, bordered with dark powdering, the interspaces again dark. I have three specimens corresponding with these characters, which I consider to be the true *densellus* of Zeller.

Argyria multilineatella Hulst.

Spermatophthora multilineatella Hulst, Ent. Amer., iii, 134, 1887.

This has been made synonymous with *densellus*, but incorrectly so. The wings have the veins lined with brown, bordered with whitish, the interspaces again brown in the middle. Outwardly from the cell across the discal dot is often to be seen a long pale shade, whereas this region in *densellus* is commonly covered by a dark shade. The species is clearly distinct, and in fact has the markings almost completely reversed from those of *densellus*. It is a commoner species. Twenty specimens are before me from Florida, Texas, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Argyria differentialis Fernald.

This species differs from *Diatraea* in venation, as noticed by Professor Fernald in his original description, and is clearly not properly referable to that genus.

Argyria consortalis, new species.

Very similar to *differentialis* Fernald. The hind wings are whiter, without the brown shading on the veins; an obliquely cut terminal shade from below the apex inward across the wing is distinct.

Four males, Dade City, Florida, from Mr. F. A. Merrick.

Type—No. 12210, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Genus HAIMBACHIA, new.

Hind wing with vein 6 from the upper angle of the cell; fore wing with veins 7 and 10 from the cell; palpi extending over twice the length

of the head; fore wings with vein 6 from the cell; front rounded and not prominent; proboscis developed; hind wings with veins 4 and 5 from a point; fore wing with veins 11 and 12 anastomosing.

Type—*Crambus placidellus* Haimbach.

Haimbachia placidellus Haimbach.

Crambus placidellus Haimbach, Ent. News, XVIII, 44, 1907.

Chilo placidellus Kearfott, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. xxx, 392, 1908.

Mr. Haimbach has presented a type specimen to the National Museum. I take pleasure in dedicating the new genus to him.

Genus DIATRÆA Guilding.

Sir G. F. Hampson describes this genus as having a conical protruding front; but I am unable to verify this statement. All the specimens of *Diatraea saccharalis* that I have seen have the front rounded and not exceeding the eyes. I am therefore obliged to correct the generic diagnosis in this respect. I refer here the following North American species only:

Diatraea saccharalis Fabricius.

Diatraea parallela Kearfott.

Diatraea squamulellus Zeller.

Genus IESTA, new.

Hind wing with vein 6 from the upper angle of the cell; fore wings with veins 7 and 10 from the cell; palpi extending a little over the length of the head; fore wings with veins 8, 9, 10 stalked, 7 from the cell; front rounded and not prominent; proboscis minute; vein 11 anastomosing with 12.

Iesta lisetta, new species.

Body and fore wing straw color, the veins narrowly lined in brown; discal and terminal intervenular dots black; two oblique narrow brown parallel outer lines. Hind wings whitish, without markings. Expanse, 16 mm.

Two specimens, Dade City, Fla., from Mr. F. A. Merrick.

Type—No. 12211, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Family COSSIDÆ.

Hypopta francesca, new species.

Gray: whitish cinereous, reticulate with blackish; the reticulations are uniformly distributed, broad, transverse, partly confluent in transverse lines, which are most obvious subbasally and subterminally. Hind wing entirely blackish gray. Beneath blackish gray, the reticulations showing on a lighter field on the costæ of both wings and continuously along both sides of vein 1c from base to margin; this curved gray stripe is mottled with bars of dark gray. Expanse, 21 to 23 mm.

Two specimens, Fort Meade, Fla., from Mr. F. A. Merrick.

Type—No. 12213, U. S. Nat. Mus.