

## THREE NEW NOCTUIDÆ.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

***Arenostola orphnina*, new species.**

Gray, over soiled ochereous, generally evenly suffused with gray, nearly obliterating the markings. In specimens with little suffusion all the veins are dark-lined and a row of dark points on the veins represents the outer line; a small white speck at the origin of vein 3; a row of terminal black dots between the veins; a gray shade along costa and from median vein outward, these shades darker than the rest of the wing also in suffused specimens. Hind wing pale gray. Expanse, 27 to 32 mm.

Four males, three females, Hampton, New Hampshire, August 1, 1911 (S. A. Shaw).

*Type*: No. 15098, U. S. National Museum.

A robust species like *inquinata* Guenée, but still larger and longer-winged. The veins are dark-lined as in *defecta* Grote.

***Paracretonia*, new genus.**

Falls in the *Erastrina*. Fore wing with vein 9 from 10 anastomosing with 8 to form the areole; frons with rounded prominence, roughened, with a plate below; fore tibiæ unarmed; abdomen without crests; hind wing with vein 5 well-developed from well below middle of discocellulars; eyes large, round; palpi upturned.

***Paracretonia xithon*, new species.**

Fore wing light gray, with an almost whitish ground, shaded with blackish gray; a broad dark oblique innerband from costa to claviform; an ochereous elongate mark below; spots white-filled, orbicular round with black dot and ring, reniform constricted, with black spot in lower half, claviform rather large; an oblique white shade before apex; outer line oblique, double, blackish, followed by an ochereous band in which gray rays project along the veins; a marginal row of dark dots. Hind wing fuscous with white fringe. Expanse 21-22 mm.

Three specimens, La Puerta Valley (near San Diego), California (G. H. Field).

*Type*: No. 15112, U. S. National Museum.

This may prove to be the same as *Phyllophila aleptivoides* Barnes and McDunnough (Can. Ent., XLIV, 217, 1912).

***Sacadodes*, new genus**

Antennæ bipectinate, the branches moderate in the male, short in the female, ciliate. Palpi porrect or oblique, the second joint long, thick; third short, nearly globose in the male, long and slender in the female.

Tongue undeveloped. Eyes large, naked. Front with roughened tubercular prominence, angular in outline. Tibiæ rather densely hairy, without spines. Thoracic vestiture hairy, prothorax slightly crested, metathorax with thick divided crest; abdomen with small crest at base. Fore wing with vein 9 from 10, anastomosing with 8 to form the areole; 7 from near end of areole. Hind wing with vein 5 strong, from well below middle of discocellulars. Retinaculum of male broad, not bar-shaped.

Said to be near *Diparopsis* Hampson, which has vein 5 of the hind wing weak and arising near middle of discocellulars, according to Hampson's description and figure. In the present form vein 5 seems scarcely at all weaker than the other veins.

**Sacadodes pyralis**, new species.

Fore wing clayey ochereous to purplish brown; basal and subterminal spaces darker, olivaceous brown; a narrow dark discal mark; lines lighter, the inner edging the basal dark area, angled below median vein; outer slightly curved, with a narrow dark inner edging; subterminal line straight, near and similar to the outer line. Hind wing whitish in the male, purplish brown in the female. Expanse, 30 mm.

Two males, one female, Trinidad, British West Indies, bred from the "pink cotton-boll worm" (P. L. Guppy).

*Type*: No. 15113, U. S. National Museum.

Both in markings and structure much like *Diparopsis castanea* Hampson, which is destructive to cotton in South Africa.

The larva is cylindrical, robust, the segmental incisures strong. Head moderate, its vertex within joint 2. Cervical shield and anal plate well chitinized. Skin smooth; tubercles and setæ small, normal. Abdominal legs equally developed. The mature alcoholic specimen is colorless; a smaller one is marked with pink in dorsal and stigmatal bands, row of oblique subdorsal dashes and narrow subventral line.

Mr. Schaus kindly examined a specimen and consulted with Mr. Paul Dognin and Sir G. F. Hampson. Mr. Dognin has specimens of the species from Argentina and the one that Mr. Schaus examined was from Venezuela. The distribution of the species is therefore extensive.

The new name was communicated to me by Mr. Schaus, having been suggested, I understand, by Sir G. F. Hampson.