

MORE ABOUT THE SLOTH MOTH.

(Lepidoptera, Pyralidæ.)

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Some time ago I described a pyralid from the fur of the living sloth as *Cryptoses cholapei* (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., ix, 142, and x, 81, 1908). At the time I overlooked the description of a sloth moth by Spuler as *Brachypodicola hahneli*. The English entomologists have concluded that these two forms were the same species and I have lately received specimens of my species positively labeled with the name of Spuler's. However, I am now satisfied that there are at least three sloth moths, each referable to a distinct, though allied, genus.

Of *Cryptoses cholapei* I have now 30 specimens, 19 males and 11 females, received through the kindness of Mr. William Schaus from different parts of Costa Rica. The sexes differ in venation, in wing shape, and in the distinctness of the markings. The figure of the venation given by me (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., ix, fig. 9) is that of the female. The male differs in lacking entirely vein 11, there being only one free vein and three stalked veins from the upper angle of the cell. The wings of the male are more sharply pointed than those of the female. The markings which I described (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., x, 81) are those of the male. Those of the female are duller, the pale streaks less contrasted. The moths vary considerably in size in both sexes. The three original types are all females.

Of *Brachypodicola hahneli* I have not obtained any material. A study of Spuler's article, however, shows its distinctness from the above. Spuler figures the venation of the male. In it vein 2 is shown stalked with 3-5, while in *Cryptoses* it arises well before the angle of the cell; vein 6 also in *Brachypodicola* arises further below the angle of the cell than in *Cryptoses*. But these are minor differences, while in general the venation is alike. However, the shape of the head is very different. In *Brachypodicola* it is very prominent at the vertex in side view, the front being concave. In *Cryptoses* the vertex is very slightly prominent and the front continuously convex.

The occurrence of a third form strengthens the above conclusion of the distinctness of *Brachypodicola* and *Cryptoses*. This third form is from Brazil, and I have before me a female specimen sent by Dr. R. von Ihering. Doctor von Ihering will name and describe it, so I will not enter into its discussion at present, otherwise than to say that it differs from both the

above in venation, while the shape of the head is more like *Bradypodicola* than *Cryptoses*.

Cryptoses cholæpi comes from Central America and Panama, where it lives in the fur of the sloth *Cholæpus*. *Bradypodicola hahneli* comes from Brazil, where it lives in the fur of the sloth *Bradypus*. Of the habits and distribution of the third species we shall be enlightened later by Dr. von Ihering.

NEW SPECIES OF NOCTUIDÆ FROM FRENCH GUIANA.

BY W. SCHAUS.

Obroatis reniplaga, new species.

Male.—Palpi, head, and collar dark olive brown; thorax fuscous brown, with some lilacine irrorations. Abdomen dark gray brown. Fore wings to outer line fuscous, heavily irrorated with lilacine white; costa finely olive brown; antemedial line vertical, lilacine on costa, then ochereous brown, outwardly expanding on median and submedian into dark points; orbicular minute, dark brown; reniform large, irregular, dark velvety brown, becoming narrower and paler brown anteriorly, finely edged behind with lilacine; a fuscous shade on cost a above reniform, and faint darker shade below it from vein 2 to inner margin; outer line fine, deeply lunular, punctiform on veins, and outcurved below costa, followed by a broad pale yellowish-brown shade; subterminal shade broad, sinuous, fuscous, partly crossed by an indistinct whitish line; outer margin pale brown, with a terminal fuscous line, and white points on veins. Hind wings fuscous to outer line, which is very faint, but with distinct dark brown points on veins; the space beyond and termen as on fore wings. Wings below grayish brown; darker spots on discocellular; the outer line deeply lunular, fine, distinct, but without points; indistinct small subterminal spots on interspaces.

Expanse, 50 mm.

Other specimens are smaller, 39 mm, and paler.

Habitat: St. Jean, Maroni River.

Near *O. distincta* Butl.

Obroatis roseipalpis, new species.

Male.—Palpi bright red, fringed with rosy brown. Head rosy brown, collar olive brown. Thorax, abdomen, and wings ochereous brown; a postmedial straight, broad, purple line, divided by a fine lilacine shade, and closely followed by a fine dentate lunular line, punctiform on veins; subterminal dark streaks marked by yellowish points on interspaces; cilia dark brown crossed at base by a fine pale line, on hind wings tipped with roseate. Fore wings: Costa finely roseate; an almost imperceptible antemedial line; orbicular a minute brown point; reniform constricted medially, yellowish brown, darkly outlined but not distinct. Hind wings: The postmedial terminating