

apex and middle of the outer margin; fringe spotted with brown. Secondaries creamy yellow; some brownish shades on the costal margin. Expanse, 23 mm.

Habitat: São Paulo, S. E. Brazil.

Macromphalia arpia, sp. nov.

♂. Body brown. Primaries brown, the outer half indistinctly shaded with gray; a dark brown spot in the cell. Secondaries grayish brown, with a darker median line and indistinct broad submarginal shade.

♀. Anal segment dark silky gray. The wings uniform brown with a dark spot in the cell on the primaries. Expanse, ♂ 31 mm., ♀ 52 mm.

Habitat: Buenos Ayres.

Artace manoba, sp. nov.

Head, and patagiæ white; thorax and abdomen gray with long white hairs at the base of the latter. Primaries white; a broad gray shade from the middle of the inner margin to the apex, where it is cut by a white line; the extreme outer margin finely gray. Secondaries white, the extreme margin gray. Expanse, 30 mm.

Habitat: Aroa, Venezuela.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NOCTUID LARVÆ.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Spargaloma sexpunctata Grote.

Head small, pale yellowish testaceous, ocelli black; width, 1.8 mm. Body slender, cylindrical, green; feet all about alike, the anal pair divergent. Tubercles concolorous setæ moderately long, single, white, normal in arrangement for the Noctuidæ, iii rather close to the spiracle, iv substigmatal, posterior; three setæ on the leg plate. The larva is without marks, though the tracheal line may be seen with a lens. The last three stages were observed with widths of head .8, 1.15 and 1.8 mm.

Resembles the larva of *Sarrothripa*, but the setæ are shorter and it spins no web. Solitary on the Dogbane (*Apocynum*).

Deva purpurigera Walker.

Head small, green with black ocelli; width, 1.5 mm. Body slightly enlarged on joints 5, 6, 7 and 12; tubercles low rounded cones on the prominent segments, the segmental incisures deep, the segments rounded, so that the larva appears more humped and angled than is actually the case. Color translucent green, not yellowish, marked with bright opaque white, in the semblance of oblique transverse bands. On the thorax the white stigmatal band is still intact, though cut down at the incisures; behind on the abdomen it is cut through at these points and produced subventrally; the subdorsal band is obliquely divided between tubercles i and ii, the hinder portion joining the stigmatal white patch centrally on each segment. The bands unite confusedly with a narrow geminate dorsal line. Feet only present on joints, 9, 10 and 13, reddish tipped; thoracic feet green. Tubercles normal for the Noctuidæ, iii, especially on joints 5 and 6, shining black. It was regarded at first as the egg of a parasite, till it was noticed that it was alike on both sides. Tubercle vii consists of three rather distant setæ on joints 5 to 8. Length about 30 mm.

Solitary on Meadow-Rue (*Thalictrum*), towards the end of May. Green and white, curiously hunched up.



Dyar, Harrison G. 1896. "Descriptions of Two Noctuid Larvæ." *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* 4, 145–145.

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