

# PAPILIO.

Organ of the New York Entomological Club.

---

Vol. 1.]

February 19, 1881.

[No. 2.]

---

## A NEW INSECT INJURIOUS TO THE HICKORY.

BY A. R. GROTE.

In my paper on *Pyrallidæ*, published by the United States Geological Survey, I called attention to the injuries caused by several species of the *Phycidæ* to our forest trees. Our pines are attacked by species of the genus *Pinipestis*; the history of *P. Zimmermani*, which attacks also imported pines and should be noticed by Nurserymen, has been somewhat fully worked out. The following species are found to attack our hickories (*Carya*).

### ACROBASIS CARYAE, n. s.

♂ The maxillary palpi untufted, the antennæ ciliate, with a sub-basal flexure and a scale-tooth on the thickly scaled basal joint. Shining grayish fuscous; the head and thorax concolorous. Smaller than *Angusella*, without the carneous shadings and reddish thorax and head. Outer line of primaries pale, narrow and faint. Inner line a ridge of raised darker scales narrowly edged outwardly by a pale, flesh-colored shade. The wing is paler, more grayish, at base. The color shifts with the light. Discal points faint. In ornamentation this species is inconspicuous. Hind wings as usual blackish; fringes interlined, concolorous. Length of primary wing, 9 mil. Reared by Mr. Coquillett from larvæ on *Carya Porcina*; the larvæ has been found "boring into the twigs."

Mr. Coquillett describes the larva and chrysalis as follows:

### ACROBASIS CARYAE, Grote.

Body subcylindrical, smooth, pale greenish ash; a pale brown subdorsal dot on each side of segment 2; a wavy-fold below the spiracles; the latter are encircled with a dark brown ring, and there is a brown piliferous dot above each; a few whitish hairs on each side of the body; top of segment 1 polished, yellowish green; head narrower than segment 1, heart shaped, dark brown; venter pale green, unmarked; 16 legs; length, 14 mm. Found



May 21, burrowing in the branches of the Pignut Hickory (*Carya Porcina*) usually selecting the lower branches; imagoes about June 22. *Chrysalis*.—Of the usual form, pale brown, rounded at the posterior end, at which place there is a cluster of about 4 slender hooked spines; length, from 7 to 8 mm. The larva spins a thin web around the footstalks of the leaves which grow near the terminal end of the branch, and then burrows into the terminal bud and the wood of the present year's growth. It webs its castings together and forms a short tube which projects outward from the mouth of its burrow, and is closed at the outer end. The larva probably assumes the chrysalis form in its burrow, but those which I reared deserted their burrows and spun tough cocoons beneath the litter in the bottom of the breeding-cage. These larvae are very subject to the attacks of parasites; from a small number which I collected I obtained three moths and two Hymenopterous parasites which Mr. E. T. Cresson determined to be the *Phanerotoma Tibialis* of Haldeman. One of these parasites issued June 21 and the other June 26.

ACROBASIS ANGUSELLA, Grote, N. Am. Ent. 1, 51,

This species has a continuous black dash on the *underside* of the secondaries along costa. The thorax and base of forewings are dirty reddish. The transverse anterior line is curved; the posterior line is denticulate. The lines are oblique and uneven. In *A. Carya* they are perpendicular. *Acrobasis Angusella* has been reared by Mr. Akhurst from larvæ boring into the leaf stems of the hickory. The dash is less vivid in the following:

ACROBASIS DEMOTELLA, n. s.

♂ This species has a shorter black mark on secondaries beneath, not connected with the base of the wing, and a narrow basal streak along median vein. Forewing fuscous; base pale, stained with reddish, with an ashen shade on internal margin in place of the usual scale ridge. Outer line obliterate, pale, sinuate, not dentate as in *Angusella*, followed by a vague, reddish shade. Head and thorax whitish with a faint reddish tinge. Hind wings pale fuscous with paler fringes. *Expanse*, 24 mil. West Farms, Mr. Angus. This differs, as above noted, from *Angusella*, as a variety of which I considered it in my original description of that species. It must be considered distinct since *Angusella* has been reared by Mr. Akhurst, whose specimens agree with my type. The head and thorax are nearly white in *Demotella*, the larger and brighter of the two forms; the peculiar black dash on hind wings is not so bright and does not continue along costa to base. The habit of the larvæ of *Demotella* is unknown to me. In the *Phycidæ* it is necessary to have the male in order to correctly refer the species. No descriptions should be made from the female alone.



Grote, Augustus Radcliffe. 1881. "A new insect injurious to the hickory."  
*Papilio* 1(2), 13–14.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/39681>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/314671>

**Holding Institution**

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

**Sponsored by**

Smithsonian

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: NOT\_IN\_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.