

ON THE LARVÆ OF TWO NOCTUIDS.

BY L. W. GOODELL, Amherst, Mass.

CHARADRA PROPINQUILINEA, Grote.—Mature larva, one specimen; head round, slightly flattened in front, brown, smooth and glassy. Body thickest near the middle, tapering to each end, of a dirty white, with a large black spiracular spot on all the segments except the last two. It is covered with spreading tufts of short, stiff, white hairs, several of the hairs on the last two segments long and slender, extending over the end of the body. On each of the 4th and 11th segments situated close together, one behind the other, are two short pencils of light yellowish red hairs, and on the same segments, just below the hinder pencils, is another longer pencil of the same color. All the segments are thickest through the middle. My notes fail to give the length. Feeds on white birch, living in a sort of case made by folding a leaf or drawing two leaves together, and attaching them by their edges with silken threads. It changed to a pupa within its case September 20, and the imago emerged June 6.

MAMESTRA ASSIMILIS, Morr. Mature larva, one specimen. Head as wide as the first segment of the body; roundish, reddish horn color. Body smooth, thickest in the middle, tapering slightly to each end; dorsal space reddish brown, shading to dull red on the subdorsal; yellowish green beneath. There is a broad, straight, bright yellow dorsal stripe, with a narrow creamy white stripe adjoining it on each side; another narrower bright yellow spiracular stripe, with a creamy stripe adjoining it above and below, the latter edged outwardly with black. Length when at rest 27 mil.; when crawling 33 mil. Feeds on Golden Rod (*Solidago*). Pupated in the earth September 30, and the moth emerged May 29.

NEW PYRALIDÆ.

BY A. R. GROTE.

CATACLYSTA MEDICINALIS, n. s.

The smallest species yet known to me, with different ornamentation from the *Fulicalis* group. Brown, ochery and white. A broad, inwardly oblique, silvery white sub-basal band continuing over hind wings. A white median patch followed by a curved white line. A white outwardly oblique band at apical third, nearly meeting a white band along external margin, stopping at the middle of the wing; an ochre shade between the median patch and the oblique costal band; external margin from apices downward margined by an ochre band, narrowly divided by a brown line of the color of the wing from the white exterior band; the brown basal patch includes an ochre

shade spot; the markings are continuous over hind wings at base; the large white subterminal field is sprinkled with brown scales; the terminal band is velvety black enclosing four or five gilt points; the edge of the wing is ochery, obtaining at apices; black scales extend from the terminal band beyond the gilt points, interrupting the ochre edging of the wing; beneath with the markings more faintly repeated; tegulæ striped with white. Expanse 12 mil., Carbondale, Illinois, Prof. French, in July. Smaller than Lederer's *opulentalis*, with very different secondaries. The ocelli are present.

CATACLYSTA HELOPALIS, *Clemens*, P. A. N. S. Phil., 217, 1860.

I have identified this species from specimens (N. Y.) in my collection. As stated by Clemens it differs from *C. Fulicalis* in having ocelli. In ornamentation and general appearance it is very like that species. It is a little larger, paler, with narrower inner line on secondaries, and there are a few obscure metallic points on the lower half of the external border on primaries. With this the small form *C. Medicinalis* agrees in having ocelli; but I can refer neither to the allied genera having ocelli. I have examined *C. Fulicalis* Clem., *C. Angulatalis* Led.(?) and *C. Bifascialis* Rob., in my collection, in all of which the ocelli are absent. These species may be arranged as follows. The neuration appears to differ in all the species.

CATACLYSTA, Hubner.

GROUP A, with ocelli, *Chrysendeton* m.

Medicinalis Gr. n. s.

Helopalus Clem., Proc. A. N. S. Phil., 217, 1860.

GROUP B, without ocelli, *Cataclysta* Hub.

Fulicalis Clem., Proc. A. N. S. Phil., 216, 1860.

Angulatalis Led., Kaden in lit., 486, No. 132.

Bifascialis Robinson, Ann., N. Y. Lyc. N. H. Vol. ix. 154, Pl. 1, fig. 4.

I have not yet met with specimens of *C. Opulentalis* Led. Taf. 18, fig. 7 (which cannot be *Fulicalis*) or *Moniligeralis* Led., Taf. 18, fig. 10. It is also not known to me under what names our species stand in the British Museum collection. The genera *Dicymolomia* (*Decora* Zell., from Texas, and either the same or an allied form from California) and *Chalcoela* (*Aurifera* Zell., and *Robinsonii* Gr.) belonging to our fauna, have also gilded dots on external margin of secondaries, but are structurally quite distinct from *Cataclysta*.

The following three described species of *Hydrocampa* are in my collection; the ocelli are present in all three forms.

GENUINALIS *Led.*, Taf. 18, fig. 2; *genuialis* *Led.* 483, No. 123.

PACALIS *Grote*, n. s.

EKTHLIPSIS *Grote*, *Can. Ent.* 8, 111.

DESIDERATUM.

? FORMOSALIS *Clem.*, *P. A. N. S.*, *Phil.*, 217, 1860.

HYDROCAMPA PACALIS, n. s.

Ocelli present. Fore wings pale ochre shaded with fuscous. A pale ochre costal median patch edged by the brown irregular and fragmentary median lines, and extending over the cell. A white brown ringed spot on submedian space. The outward median line forms an inward arcuation below costa and is interruptedly edged with white. The wide subterminal field shaded with fuscous. A brown line before the margin runs downward and then runs inwardly around anal angle. It is irregularly preceded by white shade spots, and is succeeded by a white brown-ringed spot on internal margin. The markings are repeated on hind wings where the brown lines enclosing the white median space are continuous, the outer line forming a superior extension and the white shading before the subterminal line is prominent and subcontinuous, not cut into spots as on primaries. Head and thorax dull ochre. Beneath, the markings more faintly repeated. *Expanse* 21 mil. *N. Y.* Less distinctly marked and quite different from *H. ekthlipsis*. Differing from *genuinalis* by the fuscous sprinkling of scales, the less distinct median lines, the straighter subterminal line of primaries with its obsolete white anterior shading, and the following white spot before anal angle.

PARAPONYX PLENILINEALIS, n. s.

♂ Ocelli. Maxillary palpi porrect. Male antennæ with the joints rather long and with a whorl of scales at the end of each joint. The antennæ clothed with sparse decumbent scales. White; forelegs blackish inwardly. Both palpi whitish; second joint of labial palpi fuscous outwardly. Thorax white, marked with black and fuscous scales on the shoulders; on the tegulæ behind and on the dorsum of the thorax in front. Forewings white, sprinkled with brown scales on the cell, evenly banded with yellowish and fuscous. Discal spot, a narrow black ringlet. Fringes outwardly gray; white at base, with a distinct series of black elongate, squarish spots, the fragments of a line, continued on hind wings. Outer edge of the wing yellowish fuscous, preceded by a narrow white line, and this by an even black line, all following the margin of the wing in shape. A broader white space before the black line, and followed by a yellowish fuscous, more darkly edged band beyond the outer transverse, white med-

ian band, which forms a wide curve and is indented on the fold, below which there is a shorter and thicker white band to internal margin. This white median band is followed by black scales, dilates on costa, where the black shadings on either side of it are more obvious. Median and basal spaces white; inner line, bent on cell, running inwardly obliquely below to internal margin. Hind wings white at base, with a black basal line, a median black line, a little uneven and joined to the black discal point; beyond the wing is again narrowly white before a yellowish fuscous dark-edged band, not quite attaining costa. On the white terminal space a black, irregular line, broken towards anal angle. Edge of the wing yellowish fuscous. Beneath fuscous, the lines feebly reflected. *Expanse* 18 mil. *Hab.* Wisc. in Sept., Mr. Westcott.

OLIGOSTIGMA OBSCURALIS, n. s.

Agrees with *Albalis* in having no ocelli, in the elongate wings and pattern of ornamentation. Fore wings thickly sprinkled with fuscous, the median lines obliterate. The outer line indicated by a pale, indistinctly continuous, costal included shade. A straight, interrupted, dark-brown line before the edge, continued to internal margin. Hind wings white, crossed by two even sub-parallel fuscous lines, the outer the broader, the latter followed by a narrow white space before a terminal ochre stripe along the margin, edged by fine broken brown lines. Beneath, dull and pale. Head and thorax above dark fuscous. *Expanse*, 22 mil. N. Y.; Wisc.; in September.

TORIPALPUS TRABALIS, n. s.

♂ ♀ Specimens from Colorado registered under this name in my collection, are much larger than *Breviornatalis* from Texas and Carolina. The inner line on primaries is more uneven. The outer line is denticulate, and strongly so below the median vein. The color is more brown and white. The female antennæ are simple; the male pectinate with basal tufts. *Expanse*, 31 mil. This form, while resembling its ally, is very different at first sight, from its greater size and contrasting colors, the median space of the wings distinctly powdery white anteriorly. Four specimens examined.

NEPHOPTERYX SCINTILLANS, n. s.

Hind wings 8-veined. Three internal veins. Median vein 4-branched; cell closed by a fold. Vein 2 thrown off before extremity of cell opposite the apex of the angulate fold; 5 running closely alongside of 4 and touching it just before the point of origin of 3; 6 to external margin just below apices; 7 and 8 separate to costa near apices. Fore wings 11-veined; cell straightly closed; 4 and 5 close together at base; 6 nearer to seven than to 5; 8 out of 7, both to costa beyond apices; 9 and 7 near together at base from s. c. vein; 11 from the vein well within the cell; 10

wanting. Ocelli. Tongue scaled. Maxillary palpi untufted, concealed in the male. Labial palpi with long second joint, extended in front, longer than the head. Male antennæ with a tuft within a basal flexure. The entire insect is blackish, immaculate, shining; head, thorax and primaries with violet reflections; the usual markings are lost; the fringes are but little paler, interlined. *Expanse*, 24 mil. A number of specimens from Summit, Sierra Nevada, collected by Mr. Hy. Edwards. In one specimen the darker, upright, waved median lines can be made out on primaries, and a discal point, but as a rule it is very difficult to perceive them.

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN NOCTUIDÆ.

BY HENRY EDWARDS.

EUROS. nov. gen.

Head small, deeply inserted in the thorax, which is densely clothed with appressed scales. Palpi, short, truncate, with rather short hairs. Abdomen extending beyond the wings, rather short, with small basal tuft. Antennæ simple. Tibiæ almost smooth, tarsi densely clothed with rather long hairs. The first pair very short, and furnished with a thickened process, terminating in a blunt spine; middle pair, long, with long spine, and the posterior pair with two short spines. Wings ample; the anterior pair about twice as long as the width; rounded at the apex.

This genus appears to be closely allied to *Anarta*, the form of the markings being somewhat similar, but the coloring of the primaries offers a very wide distinction, and the curious structure of the legs affords good characters for the formation of the present genus.

EUROS PROPRIUS, n. sp.

Primaries reddish brown, with all the lines and the margins of a deeper shade. Along the costal margin are some whitish scales. The basal half line, the t. a. and t. p. lines are dark-brown, the two latter very wide apart on costa, but approaching each other on the internal margin.

Reniform and claviform, yellowish brown, the latter unusually large. Submarginal line, sinuato-dentate, yellowish in color. Fringes reddish brown, darker at the extremity of the nervures. Secondaries, smoky black, with small white discal spot. Fringes, reddish brown. Underside, smoky black, broadly reddish brown along all the margins. Thorax, yellowish-brown, with reddish scales. Abdomen, smoky black, concolorous with the posterior wings.

Exp. wings. 0.75 inch.



Grote, Augustus Radcliffe. 1881. "New Pyralidae." *Papilio* 1(2), 15–19.

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