

GENERIC NOTES (LEPIDOPTERA, PHALÆNIDÆ,
CUCULLIINÆ)BY WILLIAM BARNES AND F. H. BENJAMIN
Decatur, Illinois

PSEUDANTHÆCIA Sm.

Type *Lygranthæcia tumida* Grt.1883, Smith, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., X, 213, *tumida* sole species and therefore type.

1893, Smith, Bull. U. S. N. M., XLIV, 286.

1895, Grote, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, XIV, 111, type designated *tumida*.

1903, Dyar, List, 191.

1903, Holland, Moth Book, 228.

1906, Hampson, Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., VI, 114, type designated *tumida*.

1925, Draudt, in Seitz, Macrolep., VII, 178.

This is a peculiar Heliothid-like genus with a strong clypeal plate. Hampson's key states that the fore tibia is armed with a claw, but he does not mention this claw in his generic diagnosis. We are unable to find a claw in any of the specimens in a series of fourteen individuals.

The Mexican *Pseudanarta heterochroa* Dyar is a species closely allied to *tumida*, and probably falls into *Pseudanthæcia*. The eyes of the Mexican species are slightly wider than those of the North American species, but as all other characters agree, we do not erect a new genus for *heterochroa*, although it may deserve one.

Under the generic name *Bryomima* Staud., Hampson, 1906, Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., VI, 386 et seq., and Draudt, in Seitz, 1926, Macrolep., VII, 202, have included a number of species from North America, many of which are not congeneric with one another and none of which seem congeneric with the Mesopotamian *Bryomima carducha* Staud.

Of these *pulverulenta* Sm., originally described as a *Perigea*, structurally appears to be the same as many of the species placed in *Pseudanarta*. Unfortunately, although the hind wings have a somewhat yellowish cast, they are not bright yellow as in other *Pseudanarta* species. Nevertheless, unspread specimens of *pulverulenta* present to a surprising degree the same habitus

as unspread *Pseudanarta* species. We suggest placement of *pulverulenta* in *Pseudanarta*.

"*Bryomima*" *fallax* Hamp. (*falsa* Grt., partim.), form *uintara* Sm., and *distans* B. and McD. form a group with the frons strongly rounded out, and with a habitus like certain species placed by various authors in "*Namangana*." *Bryomima muscosa* Hamp. presumably also belongs to this group, judging from Hampson's figure. It is unknown to us. We would think it likely the ordinary female of *fallax* were it not for the fact that Hampson lists a female under *fallax*. We have already discussed the synonymy of *fallax* versus *falsa*, 1926, Pan.-Pac. Ent., II, 108.

For the *fallax* group we erect the genus

***Pseudobryomima* gen. nov.**

Type *Bryomima distans* B. and McD.

Proboscis fully developed; palpi obliquely upturned to above middle of frons, the second joint fringed with hair in front, the third short; frons strongly rounded out and slightly roughened; eyes large, rounded, ciliated; antennæ of male beaded and ciliated; thorax roughly clothed with serrated spatulate scales mixed with some hair, prothorax with a spreading crest, metathorax with a large spreading crest; tibiæ fringed with hair; abdomen with dorsal crest at base only. Fore wing with the termen obliquely curved, veins 3, 5 from near angle of cell; 6 from upper angle, 9 from 10 anastomosing with 8 to form the areole; 11 from cell. Hind wing with veins 3, 4 from angle of cell; 5 obsolescent from somewhat below middle of discocellulars; 6, 7 short stalked from upper angle; 8 anastomosing with cell near base only.

Hampson and Draudt also place in *Bryomima* "*Hadena*" *chryselectra* Grt., "subspecies 1" of Hampson having been given the name *orizabæ* by Strand. Professor Draudt kindly supplied us with a pair of the Mexican *orizabæ*, which appears to be congeneric with *chryselectra*, but seems to represent a distinct species. We have not seen it from the United States.

For the *chryselectra* group we erect the genus

***Hemibryomima* gen. nov.**

Type *Hadena chryselectra* Grt.

Proboscis fully developed; palpi obliquely upturned to above middle of frons, the second joint fringed with hair, the third short; frons smooth; eyes large, rounded, ciliated; antennæ of male serrate and

fasciculate; thorax clothed with scales mixed with hair and hair-like scales, the prothorax with a slight spreading crest, the metathorax with a large spreading crest; tibiae fringed with hair on outer side; abdomen with a rough vestiture of scales mixed with hair, a small dorsal crest at base only. Fore wing with the termen obliquely curved; veins 3, 5 from near angle of cell; 6 from upper angle; 9 from 10 anastomosing with 8 to form the areole; 11 from cell. Hind wing with veins 3, 4 from angle of cell; 5 obsolescent from somewhat below middle of discocellulars; 6, 7 from upper angle; 8 anastomosing with cell near base only.

"*Perigea*" *loculosa* Grt. is a species which has been referred to *Perigea*, by Grote, Smith, and Dyar; to *Homohadena*, by Hampson, Barnes and McDunnough, Barnes and Benjamin, and Draudt; and to *Bryomima* by Dyar. We have published upon the specific synonymy, 1925, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., XXVII, 126. The species possesses thoracic and abdominal tuftings similar to *Bryomima* Auct. nec. Staudinger; but the vestiture consists of few broad scales, being mainly hair and narrow bifurcate hair-like scales. The habitus is decidedly that of a member of the Apatelinæ, being remarkably similar to that group of "*Namangana*" of authors (*Draudtia* B. and Benj.) containing *continens* Hy. Edw., *costa* B. and Benj., *tapeta* Sm., and *seitzi* B. and Benj. In other words, resemblance to *Perigea* or *Hadena* in the sense of Smith, is worthy of note, especially as the male genitalia possess a battledore shaped harpe. This shaped harpe is a marked deviation from the more pointed types normal to the Cuculliinæ, suggestive of some sort of connection with either the Apatelinæ or the Hadeninæ. But because of the lashed eyes *loculosa* would certainly fall into the Cuculliinæ as this is now defined. We are not attempting to substantiate lashed eyes as being of real subfamily significance, for we realize that the character appears to fail in a number of instances. Nevertheless, until some other characters are found, we prefer to retain *loculosa* in the Cuculliinæ.

For "*Perigea*" *loculosa* Grt., or *Homohadena loculosa* of authors (= *Bryomima continentis* Dyar; = *Bryomima ozi-phona* Dyar), we propose the generic name

Properigea gen. nov.

Type *Perigea loculosa* Grt.

Proboscis fully developed; palpi obliquely upturned, the second

joint not reaching middle of frons, the third short; frons smooth; eyes large, rounded, ciliated; antennæ of male with the joints slightly marked but not serrate, ciliated; thorax clothed mainly with narrow bifurcate hair-like scales mixed with some hair and a few broader scales, the prothorax with a slight spreading crest, the metathorax with a crest; tibiæ fringed with hair on outer side; abdomen clothed with scales and hair, with a dorsal tuft at base only. Fore wing rather narrow, the termen obliquely curved; veins 3, 5 from near angle of cell; 6 from upper angle; 9 from 10 anastomosing with 8 to form the areole; 11 from cell. Hind wing with veins 3, 4 from angle of cell; 5 obsolescent from somewhat below middle of discocellulars; 6, 7 variable, usually connate from upper angle, sometimes shortly stalked; 8 anastomosing with cell near base only.

A NEW GEOMETER FROM SAN DIEGO COUNTY

BY WILLIAM S. WRIGHT

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Dysstroma citrata hewlettaria Wright, *forma nova*

In 1914 the writer obtained a number of specimens of this new form taken at Nellie Post Office in the Pala district, Palomar Mountain, San Diego County, California, by Miss Esther P. Hewlett. Being unable to match them either with specimens in my collection or with available descriptions, I concluded that the series represented a new species and it was so diagnosed. Correspondence with Mr. Louis W. Swett seemed to point to possible error, so the diagnosis remained in manuscript. However, some specimens bearing the new name label were inadvertently distributed and two of them, now designated as Paratypes "y" and "z" fell into the hands of Dr. William Barnes. Recently Mr. Foster H. Benjamin called the matter to my attention while trying to check up on publication. As a result of correspondence with Mr. Benjamin it has been decided to publish the new name as a minor form of *citrata* Linn., lying between this species and its form *immanata* Haw. In the keys it will run to *citrata* Linn., but is uniformly lighter in color. It is much darker than *immanata* Haw. There is a decided tendency for all transverse lines to become obsolete and for diffusion of the bands. The outer edge of the subapical patch on the primaries is much more oblique than in the two forms mentioned and there is a rather even distribution of rufus



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