

NEW GENERA OF SOUTH AMERICAN MOTHS.

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The collections of the United States National Museum have been lately enriched by the South American moths presented by Mr. William Schaus, probably the best collection of South American Macroheterocera that has been formed. A large number of the species are undescribed, particularly from Mr. Schaus's latest captures in Guiana. The following papers by Mr. Schaus and Mr. Warren characterize a part of them; it is expected that other descriptions will follow. A few new genera, referred to in Mr. Schaus's paper, have been described, and appear herewith. I have also made synoptic tables of genera for several families, which have been inserted in their proper places in Mr. Schaus's article. Sir George F. Hampson has kindly verified the new genera in the Syntomidæ and Lithosiidæ.

Family SYNTOMIDÆ.

Genus SAURITINIA, new genus.

Palpi upturned to vertex of head; proboscis well developed; antennæ bipectinate, the branches long in the male with bristles at extremity; tibiæ with the spurs small. Fore wing with vein 3 from before angle of cell; 4, 5 from angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 from cell before angle, joined to the stalk to form a long accessory cell; 11 from the cell. Hind wings with the cell moderate; veins 2, 4 from angle, 3 from 2 near margin; 5 obsolescent from lower third of discocellulars; 6, 7 from upper angle.

Type.—*Sauritinia dubiosa* Schaus.^a

Genus METACROCEA, new genus.

Palpi upturned to vertex of head; proboscis well developed; antennæ bipectinate with short branches in the male with bristles at extremity; tibiæ with the spurs moderate; abdomen with the second segment constricted. Fore wings with vein 3 from near angle of cell, 4, 5 from angle, 6 from shortly below upper angle, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 from the end of the cell. Hind wings with the cell long; 2 from long before the angle of the cell, 3, 4 stalked; 5 strong, from well above angle of cell; 6, 7 very shortly stalked.

Type.—*Metacrocea postflava* Schaus.^b

^a Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIX, 1905, p. 188.

^b Idem, XXIX, 1905, p. 193.

Genus APOCEREA, new genus.

Proboscis well developed; palpi smooth, upturned, and reaching vertex of head, the third joint nearly erect; antennæ moderately bipectinated in the male with bristles on the pectinations; tibiæ with the apical spurs smaller than the median ones. Fore wings with vein 2 from long before the angle of the cell; 3 from shortly before the angle; 4, 5 from a point; 6 from well below upper angle of cell; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 stalked; hind wings with the cell long; vein 2 from long before the angle; 3, 4, 5 separate and all close to the angle of the cell; 6, 7 separate, from the upper angle.

Type.—*Apocerea sobria* Schaus.^a

Genus HOMONEURONIA, new genus.

Proboscis well developed; palpi upturned above vertex; antennæ of male bipectinated, the shaft swollen centrally; thorax smooth; abdomen constricted basally; legs smooth, slender, the spurs small. Fore wings with vein 3 from long before angle of cell, 4 absent, 5 above the angle of the cell, 6 at apex of cell; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 from the cell. Hind wings with the cell very long, the inner area normal; veins 2 and 3 from a point near angle of cell, curved together to touch at the margin; 4 and 5 from angle of cell, 6 and 7 from apex of cell.

Type.—*Homoneuronia modesta* Schaus.^b

Family LITHOSIIDÆ.

Genus PARAPALOSIA, new genus.

Antennæ simple in the female; palpi short, porrect, hardly exceeding the front; hind tibiæ with four long spurs. Fore wings with vein 2 beyond the middle of the cell, 3 from before the angle; 4, 5 very shortly stalked; 6 from below the angle of cell; accessory cell present, 7, 8, 9 stalked from its apex, 7 arising a little before 9; 10 from the upper side of accessory cell, 11 also from the accessory cell, joining 12 at costa. Hind wings with vein 2 from near middle of cell, 3 from before the angle; 4, 5 stalked; 6, 7 stalked; 8 from before middle of cell.

Type.—*Parapalosia cinderella* Schaus.^c

Genus ARHABDOSIA, new genus.

Antennæ simple with bristles; tongue developed; palpi very short but well scaled below; hind tibiæ with four spurs, moderate. Fore wings with vein 2 from beyond middle of cell, 3 shortly before the angle, 4 from the angle, 5 from above angle, 6 from below upper angle, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 7 arising beyond 9, 10 from the cell, 11 free but curved close to 12. Hind wings with vein 2 before angle of cell, 3, 4 coincident; 4, 5 stalked; 6, 7 coincident, 8 beyond middle of cell.

Type.—*Arhabdosia subvarda* Schaus.^d

^a Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIX, 1905, p. 193.

^b Idem, XXIX, 1905, p. 188.

^c Idem, XXIX, 1905, p. 197.

^d Idem, XXIX, 1905, p. 201.

Genus ASCAPTESYLE, new genus.

Antennæ of female simple, proboscis developed, palpi porrect, exceeding the front, hind tibiæ with four spurs moderate. Fore wings with vein 2 beyond middle of cell, 3 from before angle, 4, 5 stalked, 6 below upper angle of cell; 7, 8, 9 stalked, 7 arising beyond 9, 10 from the cell, 11 curved and approximated to 12. Hind wings with vein 2 beyond middle of cell, 3 and 4 coincident, 5 from a point with 4, 6, and 7 coincident, 8 from the middle of the cell.

Type.—*Ascaptesyle submarginata* Schaus.^a

Genus PARATALARA, new genus.

Antennæ simple, proboscis developed, palpi oblique, exceeding the front, hind tibiæ with four long spurs. Fore wings with vein 2 from near middle of cell, 3 from well before angle; 4, 5 stalked; 6 to 10 stalked; 9 absent; 11 free. Hind wings with vein 2 near angle of cell; 3, 4 coincident, 5 from above angle of discocellulars, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 from near end of cell.

Type.—*Paratalara inversa* Schaus.^b

Genus EPITALARA, new genus.

Antennæ simple in the female; proboscis developed; palpi slender, upturned, not reaching vertex, hind tibiæ with four long spurs. Fore wings with vein 2 from near middle of cell; 3 and 4 stalked; 5 from the lower angle; 6 from the upper angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked, 7 arising beyond 9; 10 from the cell; 11 free, oblique. Hind wings with vein 2 from near angle of cell; 3, 4, and 5 coincident; 6 and 7 stalked; 8 beyond the middle of the cell.

Type.—*Epitalara reversa* Schaus.^c

Genus EUZEUGAPTERYX, new genus.

Antennæ with bristles and cilia, proboscis obsolete, palpi slender, hardly exceeding the front, hind tibiæ with four long spurs. Fore wings with vein 2 arising from near base of cell from a large elliptical fovea; 3, 4 from a point at angle of cell; 5 from just above the angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 and 8 stalked; 9 absent; 10, 11 stalked. Hind wings with the inner area large, a broad incision in the margin opposite the cell; veins 5 and 6 absent; 8 strongly curved. In the male the costa is somewhat distorted at base, with a tuft of hairs; there is a long thick ridge below subcostal vein to end of cell; the fovea at base of cell is filled with rough scales and the cellular area is denuded. On the hind wings there is a band of rough scales between vein 7 and the margin.

Type.—*Euzeugapteryx speciosa* Schaus.^c

^a Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIX, 1905, p. 201.

^b Idem, XXIX, 1905, p. 203.

Idem, XXIX, 1905, p. 205.

Family DALCERIDÆ.

Genus PARACRAGA, new genus.

Antennæ short, bipectinate, without scale tuft; palpi slender, reaching the middle of front. Fore wings with veins 2 to 5 well spaced, 6 arising above the end of the discal vein, 7 and 8 coincident, 9 and 10 coincident, 7 and 9 stalked, 11 from the cell near the end. Hind wings elongate oval, veins 2 to 5 well spaced, 6 and 7 separate, parallel, 8 running close to subcostal to end of cell.

Type.—*Paracraga innocens* Schaus.^a

Genus MINONOA, new genus.

Antennæ short, bipectinate; palpi short, tongue absent. Fore wings with veins 2, 3, 4, 5 well spaced, 6 arising above the discal vein, 7 and 8 coincident, 9 and 10 coincident, 11 from the cell near the end. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 approximate at origin, 6 arising above the discal vein, separate from and parallel to 7, 8 anastomosed with the subcostal for nearly the outer two-thirds of the cell.

Type.—*Minonoea perbella* Schaus.^b

Genus MINACRAGA, new genus.

Antennæ short, bipectinate, with a scale tuft at tip; palpi oblique to middle of front; fore wings with a prominent angle at tornus with a fringe of long spatulate scales. Fore wings with veins 2 and 3 well spaced, 4 and 5 from a point at lower angle of cell, 6 from above the discal vein, 7 and 8 long stalked; 9, 10, 11 stalked. Hind wings with vein 4 from lower angle of cell, 5 well above it, 6 and 7 remote and parallel, 8 running close to subcostal to near end of cell.

Type.—*Minacraga disconitens* Schaus.^a

Genus ANACRAGA, new genus.

Antennæ short, bipectinate, palpi slender, to middle of front. Fore wings with veins 2 to 5 well separated, 6 from near upper angle of cell, a large accessory cell; 7 and 8 shortly stalked from its apex, 9 and 10 nearly coincident, likewise from its tip, 11 from the top of the accessory cell, close to the costa and in line with the base of the subcostal vein. Hind wings elongate trigonate, veins 2 to 5 well spaced, 6 and 7 separate and parallel, 8 joined to the subcostal on outer half of cell, separate from it and angled at base.

Type.—*Dalcera citrina* Schaus.^c

Genus ACRAGOPSIS, new genus.

Antennæ short, bipectinate; palpi slender and upturned to middle of front. Fore wings with veins 2 to 5 well separated, the upper part

^a Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIX, 1905, p. 331.

^b Idem, XXIX, 1905, p. 332.

^c Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., IV, 1896, p. 57.

of the cell retracted toward base, vein 6 from the upper angle of cell, 7 to 10 stalked from the same point, 9 and 10 coincident; a small convex accessory cell from near the base to end of discal cell with vein 11 arising from its anterior part. Hind wings with veins 2 to 5 evenly spaced, 6 and 7 separate and parallel, 8 joined to the subcostal on outer half of cell, free and angled at base.

Type.—*Acragopsis flavetta* Schaus.^a

Family MEGALOPYGIDÆ.

Genus ANARCHYLUS, new genus.

Male antennæ bipectinate, more than half as long as the fore wings; proboscis and palpi absent; hind legs with small terminal spurs; fore wings with veins 2, 3, 4, 5 well spaced, 7 to 10 stalked, 11 from the cell; hind wings with 3, 4 from a point or shortly stalked, 5 from near angle of cell, 6 and 7 separate, slightly divergent, 8 anastomosing with the subcostal to near end of cell.

Type.—*Archylus mexicana* Schaus.^b

Genus GOIS, new genus.

Male antennæ short, bipectinate; fore wings trigonate, the costa straight, the apex acute but rounded; veins 4 and 5 rather long stalked, 7 to 10 stalked, 11 from near the end of the cell; hind wings oval, elongate, veins 3 and 4 stalked, 5 from close to the angle of the cell, 6 and 7 separate and parallel, 8 joined to the subcostal to two-thirds the length of the cell.

Type.—*Gois nigrescens* Schaus.^c

Family COSSIDÆ.

Genus HEMIPECTEN, new genus.

Antennæ in both sexes broadly unipectinate, one row of pectinations being reduced to short serrations, while the other is strongly developed. Head small; palpi short. Wings usually rather broad. Fore wings with veins 8, 9 stalked; accessory cell present, vein 11 arising from it. Hind wings with vein 8 free from the cell.

Type.—*Hemipecten eparilis* Schaus.^d

Genus MIACORA, new genus.

Antennæ simple, flattened in the male. Head moderate; palpi upturned to the middle of the front; hind tibiæ with four distinct spurs. Fore wings with veins 7 and 8 stalked; accessory cell present,

^a Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIX, 1905, p. 332.

^b Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1892, p. 288.

^c Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIX, 1905, p. 338.

^d Idem, XXIX, 1905, p. 340.

vein 11 arising from the discal cell. Hind wings with vein 8 joined to the subcostal by an oblique bar at the end of cell, the bar partly obsolete above.

Type.—*Cossus tropicalis* Schaus.^a

Genus RAVIGIA, new genus.

Antennæ of male shortly bipectinate to the tip. Head moderate; palpi slender, just exceeding the front. Fore wings with veins 7, 8, 9 stalked; accessory cell present, with vein 11 arising from it. Hind wings with vein 8 joined to the subcostal by an erect bar at the end of the cell, veins 6 and 7 separate at origin and subparallel at base; frenulum well developed.

Type.—*Givira polybioides* Schaus.^b

Genus ACOSSUS, new genus.

Antennæ of male bipectinate to tip; palpi upturned to near middle of frons. Sexes similar, the wings broad. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 from a point or stalked, vein 8 joined to the subcostal by an oblique bar near end of cell. Fore wings with veins 7, 8, 9 stalked; accessory cell present, vein 11 from the discal cell.

Type.—*Cossus undosus* Lintner.^c

Genus LENTAGENA, new genus.

Antennæ of male shortly bipectinate; palpi minute. Wings narrow. Fore wings with veins 7 and 8 stalked; no accessory cell. Hind wings with vein 8 free.

Type.—*Eugivira nudaria* Schaus.^d

Genus TRIGENA, new genus.

Antennæ of male broadly bipectinate; palpi minute. Wings rather narrow. Fore wings with veins 8 and 9 stalked; no accessory cell. Hind wings with vein 8 free.

Type.—*Cassus parilis* Schaus.^e

Family PSYCHIDÆ.

Genus BIOPSYCHE, new genus.

Differs from *Thanatopsyche* Butler in the presence of the branch of vein 1 on fore wings, which is much as in *Thyridopteryx*. Wings elongate, narrow; fore wings with veins 4, 5 stalked.

Type.—*Thanatopsyche apicalis* Hampson.^f

^a Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXX, 1904, p. 142.

^b Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., IX, 1901, p. 48.

^c Rep. N. Y. State Mus., XXX, 1878, p. 243.

^d Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., IX, 1901, p. 75.

^e Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1892, p. 327.

^f Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), XIV, 1904, p. 180.



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