

NOTE ON A WRONGLY IDENTIFIED SPECIES OF TOR-  
TRICIDÆ.

(Phthinolophus indentanus, n. gen. and sp.)

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Two years ago I described\* the larva of *Cerorrrhineta*† *calidana* Zeller, identified by Prof. Fernald with a query, the larvæ on *Eugenia* from Florida. Another specimen in the collection of Mr. Philip Laurent, of Philadelphia, collected at Mt. Airy, Pennsylvania, bears Prof. Fernald's label, in his own handwriting, this time without the query. Mr. Laurent has other specimens from Anglesea, New Jersey, and I have a series bred on wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) at the Department of Agriculture under the number 3422, June, 1884, from Fortress Monroe, Virginia. In all 41 specimens are before me. The *Myrica* specimens were submitted to Lord Walsingham in 1884 and labelled "*Pædisca*, n. sp." Prof. Fernald has a specimen sent him in 1898 and still unreported upon except to the effect that it was not the Florida species. In my opinion, however, there is but a single species before me, and that with but a small range of variation.

I feel reluctantly compelled to dissent from Prof. Fernald's determination. Zeller described *Cerorrrhineta*† as "Die erste bekannte Wicklergattung in welcher die männlichen Fühler, wie bei *Pempelia* und *Nephopteryx*, doch ohne Krümmung der Geissel, durch rauhe Schuppen zu einem länglichen Knoten verdickt sind," and "Beim ♂ der ganze Vorderrand bis nahe an die Spitze zurückgeschlagen ist." In the specimens before me there is no knot-like thickening of the ♂ antennæ as in *Nephopteryx*, but a long, slight thickening with a notch near its end as in *Tmetocera*. The ♂ costal fold does not reach over half the length of the costal margin. In the specific description of *calidana*, Zeller does not describe any of the characteristic markings of the specimens before me. If further proof were needed, Walsingham's discussion and figure of the venation§ show a very different insect, belonging to the Tortricinæ and allied to *Capua*, whereas the form before me belongs to the Olethreutinæ near *Tmetocera*.

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\* Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., iv, p. 468, 1901.

† Written *Cerorrrhineta* by a typographical error.

‡ Hor. Ent. Soc. Ross., XIII, p. 116, 1877.

§ Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1891, p. 499, Pl. xli, fig. 2, where he changed the name to *Ceratorrrhineta*, inadmissibly, I believe, and Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1897, 133.

**Phthinolophus**, n. gen.

♂ antennæ simple, an elliptical thickening at base above with a notch at the outer portion. Fore wing with a broad costal fold on basal half containing a tuft of pale hairs. Wings moderately elongate, costa convex. Fore wings with all the veins from the cell, 4 curved, narrowly separated from 5 at base. Hind wing with veins 3 and 4 stalked, 5 arising close to the base of the stalk, curved; 6 and 7 closely approximate. Thorax smooth, head with a low keeled crest. Palpi porrect, second joint broadly tufted, third bare. In the unset specimens an erect tuft of scales projects triangularly upward above the basal third of inner margin, which is lost in the set specimens.

**Phthinolophus indentanus**, n. sp.

♂ with the costal two-thirds of fore wing dark blackish brown, yellowish and brighter at apex where a row of dark costal strigæ are visible, but a dark band again succeeds, running obliquely from the apex. Inner third light gray, incising the brown at basal and outer thirds; a few brown strigæ on inner margin and a double row of two short brown bars in a yellowish field in the position of the ocelloid patch, the inner pair sometimes forming a distinct brown spot. The tuft seen in the unset specimens is in the basal projection of the gray area. Hind wing gray. Expanse, 12 to 14 mm.

♀ lighter colored, the costal two-thirds largely ochereous, streaked with brown, its lower edge marked with dark brown bars in a broken row from below cell to apex. Inner margin gray, incising the ochereous color; ocelloid patch as in the ♂, ochereous, cut vertically by gray, but showing three brown bars in two series, the inner series forming a distinct brown spot. Expanse, 14 to 15 mm.

17 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀; Palm Beach, Florida (Dyar); Fortress Monroe, Virginia (U. S. Dept. Agriculture); Mt. Airy, Pennsylvania, and Anglesea, New Jersey (Laurent); Montclair, N. J. (Kearfott); Hastings, Fla. (Kearfott).

*Type*.—No. 6804, U. S. National Museum.

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—Mr. Ashmead exhibited an interesting new genus and species of wasp, described in the following paper:

**MYRMECOSALIUS, A NEW GENUS IN THE CEROPALIDÆ.**

By WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

Apterous and subapterous Ceropalidæ are rare, there being only three or four species known, so that the species described below, which represents a new genus in the subfamily *Pepsinæ*, is of great interest. It was discovered by Dr. William M.



Dyar, Harrison G. 1903. "A note on a wrongly identified species of Tortricidae." *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 5, 306–307.

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