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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF N. AM. HETEROCERA.

By HENRY EDWARDS.

FAM. ÆGERIADÆ.

✓ ÆGERIA CANDESCENS. n. sp.

Fore wings purplish-brown, with a transparent median streak as far as the cell, edged on the internal margin with whitish. The discal mark purplish-brown, edged outwardly with orange-red. Transparent space behind the cell very small, reduced to four narrow streaks. Fringe golden brown. Hind wings with the margin rather broad, purple brown. Head blackish-brown, collar, palpi and orbits of eyes clear white. Thorax and abdomen blackish-brown, the latter with the segments all rather broadly edged with greenish-white. Caudal tuft wholly black. Fore wings beneath with golden lustre, and the discal mark bright orange, shading into purplish-brown on margin. Hind wings as on upper side. Fore coxæ white outwardly, the rest of the legs blackish-brown, with golden scales, the tarsi narrowly banded with black.

Exp. wings, 15 m. m.

1 ♂ Arizona. (H. K. Morrison.) Coll. B. Neumoegen.

✓ PYRRHOTÆNIA BEHRENSII. n. sp.

Fore wings entirely opaque, rich golden-green, purplish-brown posteriorly, with the internal margin broadly orange-red, narrowing in width towards the internal angle. The hind wings are also stained with orange-red along the abdominal margin. They are perfectly transparent, the outer portion of the margin and the fringe golden-brown. Beneath, the fore wings are rich purplish-brown, with the base and about half of the costal and internal margins orange-red. The hind wings have a golden reflec-

tion, with the costal and abdominal margins orange-red. Head brown-black, as are also the antennæ. The palpi, collar, orbits of the eyes are orange. Thorax bronze-green, with a narrow stripe on each side above, and the whole of the lower side orange-red. Abdomen also bronze-green above for the three basal segments, the sides and lower surface of these being bright orange-red. The posterior segments are all orange-red, above and below. Caudal tuft orange-red, black at the sides. The fore coxæ, middle tibiæ and a band on the hind tibiæ are bright orange, remainder of legs bronze-black.

Exp. wings, 20 m. m.

2 ♂ Soda Springs, Shasta Co., Calif. (J. Behrens.)

One of these examples has the 4th, 5th and 6th abdominal segments a pale buff instead of orange, but I think this an accidental variation. I dedicate this exquisite species to my old friend, Mr. James Behrens, who has done so much towards an investigation of the entomological fauna of California.

FAM. ZYGÆNIDÆ.

LYCOMORPHA RATA. n. sp.

Allied to *L. constans*, Hy. Edw., but differing by the following characters. The disc of the wing in the present species is dull orange, with the costa black, widening a little towards the apex, and joining the rather broad posterior marginal band. Secondaries also broadly margined with black. Head, antennæ, thorax, legs and abdomen, above and below, blue-black. Collar, patagia and sides of abdomen dull orange. Lower side of the wings same as the upper.

In *L. constans* the costa of primaries is orange, as well as the basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of the wing; the costa *only* of the secondaries is orange, and the abdomen is wholly blue-black.

Exp. wings, 18 m. m.

Four examples. Arizona. (H. K. Morrison.) Coll. B. Neumoegen.

LYCOMORPHA LATERCULA. n. sp.

Primaries brick red. Posterior margin broadly, internal margin narrowly, and apical 3d of costa blue-black. Secondaries blue-black, except the costal edge, which is brick-red. Under side the same as the upper. Antennæ, head, thorax and abdomen wholly blue-black. Legs with a brownish shade.

Exp. wings, 20 m. m.

Three examples. Arizona. (H. K. Morrison.) Coll. B. Neumoegen.

FAM. BOMBYCIDÆ.

PSEUDOPSYCHE. n. genus.

Antennæ plumose, the setæ few, rather long, and bifurcate at their tips. Thorax short and broad with the vestiture squa-

mose. Abdomen shorter than the hind wings, broad at the base and becoming abruptly pointed. Fore wings much produced at the apex, wider than the hind pair, which are rounded on the anal angle, and produced at the apex. Tibiæ unarmed, but clothed with rather long spreading hairs.

PSEUDOPSYCHE EXIGUA. n. sp.

Wholly brassy black, the scales of the primaries with somewhat metallic points.

Exp. wings, 13 m. m. Length of body, 4 m. m. 2 ♂. San Francisco Mts., Arizona.

A singular little insect, difficult to refer to any known family. I believe, however, that I am right in placing it in the *Psychidæ*, but this cannot be established until the ♀ is known, and some observations have been made upon its life-history.

CLISIOCAMPA INCURVA. n. sp.

It is rather a hazardous experiment to describe a species of this genus, without a knowledge of the preparatory stages, but in the present form I find some characters, which, after a careful comparison with the types of the described Pacific Coast species, (all of which are contained in my collection,) entitle it, I believe, to a specific rank. It is most nearly allied to *C. erosa*, Stretch, and *C. fragilis*, Stretch, but differs abundantly from both. The ground color of the ♂ is pale fawn color, of the ♀, a darker shade, inclining to a brownish tint. The basal space in both sexes is paler than the rest of the wing. The strongest character is afforded by the anterior line, which is curved, and starting from costa about 4 m. m. along its edge from the base, turns below in the middle, and *passes quite into the base of the wing* on the internal margin. In all the other N. Amer. sp. there is a space on the internal margin between the junction of this line and the base of the wing, and I believe it is in the position and shape of the two lines of the primaries that the best characters for separating the species in the imago state may be found. The outer band in the present form is more regular, bent a little outwardly in the middle, and in the ♀ slightly dentate, the anterior band being without teeth in both sexes. In this respect it approaches *C. fragilis*, but in the Nevada species there is a space between the junction of the anterior line, and the base of the wing, while the ♂ is totally different. (See "PAPILIO" Vol. I., p. 64). I have no doubt of the validity of *C. incurva* as a species, but, where it is possible, the most careful attention should be given to the species of this genus in their earlier stages.

Exp. wings, ♂ 28 m. m. ♀ 34 m. m.

1 ♂ 1 ♀ Arizona. (H. K. Morrison.) Coll. B. Neumoegen.

CEDEMASIA PERANGULATA. n. sp.

Primaries greyish white, with a fawn-colored shade along the internal margin, especially towards the base of the wing. The anterior lines are obsolete, the posterior is broken on the costa, but

its course may be traced by a series of imperfect streaks, nearly to the posterior margin, thence about the middle of the wing it forms a very acute angle to the centre of the internal margin and is slightly dentate outwardly. There is a conspicuous discal mark, some streaks near the apex of the costa, and others near the internal angle, blackish-brown, fringe fawn color. Secondaries, sordid white, with a blackish blotch on anal angle, and the fringes and margin dusky. Beneath, the wings are sordid white, shading into dusky on the costa, the primaries broadly so, and enclosing some blackish streaks. Antennæ fawn color. Thorax brownish fawn color, mottled with darker shade, the collar brown-black. Abdomen sordid white, shading into fawn-color at the base. Legs fawn color, mottled with brownish.

Exp. wings, 38 m. m.

1 ♂ Colorado. Coll. Hy. Edwards.

COSSUS MUCIDUS. n. sp.

Size small. Primaries grayish-brown, mottled with darker shades, the margins being broadly pale, and of a purer gray tint. Reaching from the base to the cell on the costal half of the wing is a conspicuous whitish shade, the whole of the wing flecked with greyish and brown atoms. Fringe alternately brown and sordid white. Secondaries dusky white, mottled with brown. Thorax and abdomen concolorous. Beneath, the primaries are mottled with brown on a dusky ground, and the secondaries are as on the upper side. Abdomen considerably longer than the lower wings in both sexes. In the ♂, there are indications of brown rings at the junction of the segments.

Exp. wings, ♂ 36 m. m. ♀ 40 m. m.

Length of body, ♂ 20 m. m. ♀ 25 m. m.

2 examples. Arizona. (H. K. Morrison.) Coll. B. Neumoegen.

EUCHÆTES PUDENS. n. sp.

Closely allied to *E. collaris*, but considerably smaller. Clear white, with the costa pale buff for about one-third of its length; the collar also buff, this color being by no means extended to the thorax, as it is in *E. collaris*. Abdomen yellowish-white, with the abdominal spots very small and indistinct, being reduced to mere points. Fore legs only slightly stained with buff.

Exp. wings, 28 m. m.

1 ♂. S. W. Texas. (I. Boll.) Coll. B. Neumoegen.

I have examined a large number of *E. collaris*, and compared them with the present specimen. In all I find the costa yellow almost to the apex, and the tegulæ and upper half of the thorax well marked with the same color, neither of which characters obtains in the present form.

FAM. NOCTUIDÆ.

STIBADIUM AUREOLUM. n. sp.

Smaller and more delicate than *S. spumosum*. The anterior

two-thirds of primaries are pinkish-brown, with fleckings of whitish scales. The t. p. line is whitish, bent in a sharp angle on costa, thence oblique to internal margin. Behind this is an oblique broad yellow stripe, with a golden sheen, edged posteriorly by a pinkish-brown sub-marginal band, the apex of the wing being occupied by the yellow streak. Fringe brown, speckled with white. Secondaries dull fawn color, palest at base, with an indistinct median line. Fringe stone color. Beneath, the primaries are dusky, the yellow oblique stripes of the upper side being faintly shown. Costa with a golden sheen. Secondaries wholly pale fawn color. Thorax and abdomen concolorous.

Exp. wings, 28 m. m. Length of body, 13 m. m.

Four examples. Prescott, Arizona. (I. Doll.) Coll. B. Neumoegen.

PLUSIA SCAPULARIS. n. sp.

Primaries bright fawn color, with some golden shades near the internal angle. From near the apex a bright chestnut-brown shade extends to the internal margin, and a large blotch of the same color rests on the middle of the internal margin, enclosing the entire scapula-shaped silver spot, the dark shade not reaching to the costa. The lines are very faintly indicated, the t. a. being most apparent, and shown by a little darker shade than the ground color of the wing. Secondaries fawn-color, with darker shading outwardly. Under side of wings yellowish fawn color, the primaries with dusky shade. Thorax and abdomen concolorous.

Exp. wings, 36 m. m. Three examples.

Washington Ter. (H. K. Morrison.) Coll. Hy. Edwards and B. Neumoegen.

PLUSIA ACCURATA. n. sp.

Primaries with the ground color, pale fawn, with a large chestnut-brown blotch in the disc of the wing, and another on the posterior margin, giving it a mottled appearance. Basal half-line and t. a. line both well marked, and shaded inwardly with chestnut-brown. The t. p. line is slightly bent on the costa, then oblique to internal margin. Reniform and sub-reniform united, and forming a bent whitish band reaching to costa, and enclosing a bright chestnut-brown triangular blotch. Below the reniform is a large chestnut blotch, shading into fawn color on the internal margin, and immediately behind the reniform is a pale shade interrupted by the t. p. line. The sub-marginal line is distinct at the apex for about 3 m. m., then lost in a bright chestnut-brown cloud, reappearing in a dentated form near the internal angle. Marginal space chestnut-brown. Secondaries whitish, shaded with pale brown. Fringe white. Lower side of primaries pale fawn color, with the t. p. and sub-marginal lines faintly indicated. Secondaries wholly dull white, with a brownish tinge. Thorax and abdomen concolorous above and below.

Exp. wings, 33 m. m.

1 ♀. Arizona. (H. K. Morrison.) Coll. B. Neumoegen.

The absence of thoracic and abdominal tufts may place this species in another genus than *Plusia*, but as its nearest generic ally is unknown to me, I describe it provisionally here. In its system of coloration it reminds us somewhat of *P. consona* of Europe.

LYGRANTHOECIA CONSTRICTA. n. sp.

Dark brown on primaries. On costa and internal margin a distinct white double line, enclosing a space, so constricted and interrupted in the middle of the wing, as to form a double triangle, the bases of which rest on the costa and internal margin. The spaces enclosed by these lines are rather paler than the general color. Posterior margins broadly brownish grey. Secondaries dusky with paler central shade, and dark discal spot. Beneath, wholly dusky, with paler shades, and discal spots distinctly dark brown.

Exp. wings, 28 m. m. Length of body, 14 m. m.

1 ♂ N. Carolina. (H. K. Morrison.) Coll. B. Neumoegen.

ACOPA INCANA. n. sp.

Ground color cream white, the primaries covered with brownish atoms, giving the surface a hoary appearance. There is in one example a whitish streak along internal margin, and again near the costa, but in another, these disappear, and the whole surface is powdered with brown scales. At the end of the cell is a cuneate brown mark, and the margins are also deep brown, with the fringes white. The secondaries are pale dusky, with whitish central shades, and a faint sublunate discal mark. Beneath the wings are wholly sordid white, with dusky shades, and faint discal marks.

2 ♀ Arizona. (I. Doll.) Coll. B. Neumoegen.

Exp. wings, 30 m. m. Length of body, 12 m. m.

EUBOLINA MESKEI. n. sp.

Rich bluish brown, the primaries with numbers of small bluish scales scattered over the surface; the lines all strongly marked and deeply dentated outwardly, the t. p. enclosing a large whitish discal subovate patch, covering the reniform and subreniform spaces. The apical angle bears a bluish iridescent eye-like mark, enclosed by a sinuate white line. There are also some white triangular marks along the apical portion of the costa. Secondaries ochreous brown, with darker sub-marginal waved bands. A paler streak beyond the margin, and the fringe pale. Thorax concolorous with the primaries, abdomen concolorous with the secondaries. Beneath ochreous, with brown waved lines, the margins darker brown. An ochreous crescent near apex of primaries and some small ochreous patches along the costa. The t. p. line is distinct, bent outwardly at the middle. The reniform shows as a brown cloud. The lines on secondaries

are double, and in two series across the middle of the wing. The margins are broadly clouded with brown, and there is an ochreous streak on the apex, narrowing towards the centre of the wing. Abdomen and thorax wholly ochreous.

Exp. wings, 32 m. m. Length of body, 18 m. m.

1 ♂ Texas. Coll. O. Meske, to whom I regardfully dedicate the species.

This curious insect, in the ornamentation of the lower side, reminds us of the Australian genus *Praxis*. *Guen. Sp. Genrl. Noctuelites*. Pl. 18, fig. 10.

SYNEOIDA CERVINA. n. sp.

Primaries fawn color, with a darker, slightly dentated median line, and a second line on the costa, ceasing at the median nervule. There are indications of a faint discal mark in the cell, and some scattered brown scales, along the costal margin and at the base of the wing. The posterior margin has eight black points, and the fringe is brown and fawn color alternately. Secondaries fawn-drab, paler than the primaries, darkest on the outer margin. Thorax and abdomen concolorous above and below.

Exp. wings, 37 m. m.

1 ♀. Arizona. (H. K. Morrison.) Coll. B. Neumoegen.

I am inclined to think that this species and *S. inepta*, Hy. Edw., may form the types of a new genus. They are aberrant in their system of coloration, and the thorax and abdomen are stouter and heavier than in *S. scrupulosa* and allies.

FAM. DELTOIDÆ.

ANTIBLEMMA GUTTULA. n. sp.

A singular species, darker in color than *A. canalis*, the general shade being a dull chocolate brown. The lines are indistinct, except the t. p. line, which is common to both wings, and is slightly paler than the ground color, oblique, and near the apex, bent in a very acute angle to the costa. The base of the primaries is mottled with black. The reniform is very large and conspicuous, bluish-white, with a black ring. Behind the acute angle of the t. p. line is a row of small black spots, edged with bluish-white scales, becoming obsolete below the middle of the wing. This broken maculate line appears also on the secondaries. The apex of the costa bears four small pinkish-orange patches, not visible without a lens. The marginal line on both wings is slightly sinuate, cupreous, edged anteriorly with black. Fringes coppery-brown. Discal spot of secondaries jet black. Lower surface has the markings repeated more forcibly. The costal margin is coppery throughout its length, and the discal spot of the secondaries is edged with bluish-white scales. The ground color is a little paler, and mottled with black scales, while

the line on both wings is more distinct and deeply dentate throughout its length.

Exp. wings, 30 m. m.

1 ♂. Georgia. Coll. Hy. Edwards.

FAM. GEOMETRIDÆ.

AZELINA ALBOMACULARIA. n. sp.

The smallest species of the genus yet known to me. The space in front of the t. p. line is brownish-fawn color, thickly sprinkled with black atoms; the posterior marginal space, dull cream color, with fewer black scales. T. a. line not reaching the costa, black, shaded inwardly with white; t. p. line also black, double on its internal half, and shaded outwardly with white, the space between, especially on the internal margin, darker than the rest of the wing. Discal spot large, conspicuous, clear white. Some small black crescents are on the extreme margin. Fringe pale fawn color. Secondaries dull cream color, with a double black, slightly dentate line at the anal angle, below which are three small black crescents. Wings slightly speckled with black scales, more especially along the abdominal margin. Thorax bright fawn color, abdomen darker, both thickly speckled with black. Beneath, the wings are wholly pale fawn color, a discal spot and waved line on secondaries blackish, both wings thickly speckled with black.

Exp. wings, 26 m. m.

2 ♂. Arizona. (H. K. Morrison). Coll. B. Neumoegen.

AZELINA ARIZONARIA. n. sp.

Ground color greyish-white, differing in this respect from any form known to me. The lines, which are brown, are almost straight, the t. a. being only slightly dentate near the internal margin. The t. p. line is slightly serrate on its outer edge. The space between these lines, as well as the basal portion of the wing, is covered with brownish irrorations, and there is a brownish cloud nearest to the internal angle. A whitish discal spot and a pale dash along the median vein. Posterior portion of the wing pale grey, fringe brownish. Margins only slightly serrate, the deepest tooth being at the termination of the median vein. Secondaries with brownish, slightly waved, double band, terminating at the anal angle in a brownish cloud. Dentation of the margins deeper than in the primaries. Beneath wholly griseous, with brown irrorations, the bands and discal spot of secondaries darker. Abdomen and thorax concolorous above and below.

Exp. wings, 34 m. m. Length of body, 15 m. m.

1 ♀. Arizona. (I. Doll). Coll. B. Neumoegen.

NEW ARIZONIAN AND TEXAN MOTHS.

BY A. R. GROTE, A. M.

EUCHÆTES ZONALIS. n. s.

♀. Size large; wings very dark lead color; primaries with the costa dark yellow; internal margin not striped; both wings concolorous, the narrow fringes pale, whitish. Abdomen banded with black and crimson, the latter broadest. Anal hairs whitish. Front dark; head reddish behind; thorax with lateral stripes of yellow in front; disc and tegulæ dark lead-color, immaculate. Beneath dark lead color; legs and body dark; fringes white, contrasting, as does the white anal tuft; costa dark yellow as above.

Arizona. Coll. B. Neumoegen.

EUCHÆTES VIVIDA. n. s.

♂ ♀. Fore wings pale stone color, smooth, thinly scaled; costa and internal margin faintly striped with yellow; hind wings whitish. Abdomen crimson, unspotted; beneath pale gray; fore legs reddish at base. Tegulæ narrowly edged with crimson; thorax pale gray.

South Western Texas. Coll. B. Neumoegen.

Expanse 33 mil.

EUCHÆTES PERLEVIS. n. s.

♀. Size small. Fore wings dark fuscous; the hind wings have a crimson patch on internal margin. Abdomen crimson. Beneath lead color, the patch on hind wings repeated. Veins marked. Wings thinly scaled. Abdomen unspotted; beneath lead color; thorax head and legs lead color.

Expanse 25 mil.

Arizona. Coll. B. Neumoegen.

HYOPTA HENRICI. n. s.

♂ ♀. Size of *Bertholdi*, but with the wings much broken up by white. The male, with feathered white-stemmed antennæ, is smallest and palest of the two sexes. Costa broadly striped with silvery white; with fine dark preapical costal dots. The ground is brownish fuscous with an ochery shading; hind wings dark fuscous in female, pale in male, concolorous. On fore wing the median vein is striped with silvery white; a terminal series of white block-shaped marks; vein 1 and internal margin irregularly white; fringes pale. Beneath, markings lost; fringes white, contrasting. Named for Mr. H. Edwards.

Arizona. Coll. B. Neumoegen.

TARACHE EXPOLITA. n. s.

Fore wings with the costal field, above median vein, white, traversed by the faint double yellowish lines in place of median shade and t. p. line. Anal angle and fringe again forming a white blotch, with the terminal line marked with pale yellow. Else the wing is blackish, scintillant; at the upper edge it shows,



Edwards, Henry. 1882. "Descriptions of new species of North American Heterocera." *Papilio* 2(8), 123–131.

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