XIX. An abstract of the characters of Ochsenheimer's Genera of the Lepidoptera of Europe; with a list of the species of each genus, and reference to one or more of their respective icones

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of their greatest activity: and whilst we allow that intervals of long repose were necessary for the operations of deposit and formation, we must also confess that they have given place to paroxysms of perhaps not immeasurable activity.

An act like the elevation of the anticlinal line, which formed the basins of London and Hampshire, or the subsidence of these basins, would be alone sufficient to raise a wave that would drown the habitable parts of half a hemisphere. A few such actions coming into play contemporaneously, or in quick succession, are cause sufficient for a deluge. The sagacity of a living geologist has shown that such a deluge was universal; and a little further research only is sufficient to show, that we need not leave our own planet for secondary causes adequate to the purpose: to show also, that the flood which left us the "*Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*," was the flood of denudation; and that that flood (denudation being in many cases ruled by disruption and devastation from below) went and came upon the earth many days.

Pulborough, Jan. 1, 1829.

XIX. *An Abstract of the Characters of Ochsenheimer's Genera of the Lepidoptera of Europe; with a List of the Species of each Genus, and Reference to one or more of their respective Icones.* By J. G. CHILDREN, F.R.S. L. & E. F.L.S. &c.

[Continued from page 51.]

Genus 38. PSYCHE, Schrank, (*Steph.*)

CANEPHORÆ, Hübn.

BOMBYX, Fab., Latr.

Legs slender, transparent, scarcely pilose; posterior tarsi with very short spurs at the apex.

Wings in the male elongate, rounded posteriorly, very transparent, slightly hairy; wanting in the females.

Antennæ—of the male rather short, bipectinated, the pectinations twisted and very pilose:—of the female very short, simple, submoniliform, the two basal joints very large and robust, the rest small.

Palpi and *maxillæ* none, replaced by a loose tuft of hair.

Head and *thorax* scarcely pilose, shining: *abdomen* of the male rather robust, thickly pilose;—of the female naked, rather glossy above, with a woolly mass at the apex: *ovipositor* exerted, subtruncate*.

Larva inclosed in a cylindrical case, composed of blades of

* Characters from Stephens. *Illust. Brit. Ent.* II. *Haust.* p. 79.

grass,

grass, morsels of leaves, bark of trees, &c. and which it drags about with it by means of the anterior or *pectoral* feet (hence called *sacciferous* larvæ), the only ones fit for crawling—the posterior being imperfect.

Pupa elongate: *metamorphosis* in the larva-case attached to the branches of trees, or other elevated objects. Prior to the change the larva is reversed; so that the imago issues from the posterior aperture. (Ochs.)

Obs. The natural history of the *sacciferous* insects has for many years engaged the attention of the most distinguished entomologists, and yet much still remains to be done for its perfect elucidation, although many singular and important facts have been discovered respecting them. One of the most remarkable is that of the females occasionally laying fruitful eggs without any previous intercourse with the male: the fact is as unquestionable as it is mysterious, having been confirmed by many experiments conducted with every necessary precaution. The most complete are those of Rossi, an account of which is given in a letter on *Psyche apiformis*, addressed to the Abbate Mazzola.

I venture to introduce the genus *Psyche* (which cannot with propriety be arranged with the *Tineæ*, Schaben?) in this place; since, in respect of the perfect male insect, it forms the fittest passage to the next genus (*Liparis*). Ochs.*

A.—Females apterous, hexapodous: *abdomen* terminated by a pilose tuft: *ovipositor* exerted.

Species.	Icon.
1. Ps. <i>Pulla</i> , Esp.	Hüb. <i>Tineæ</i> , Tab. I. f. 7. (mas.)
2. — <i>Plumella</i> , Ochs.†	Hüb. <i>Samm.</i> auser: Vog. und Schmett. Tab. 47.
3. — <i>Nitidella</i> , Hüb. .	Hüb. <i>Tineæ</i> , Tab. I. f. 6. (mas.)
4. — <i>Pectinella</i> , Fab. ...	Hüb. <i>Tineæ</i> , Tab. I. f. 5. (mas.)
5. — <i>Bombycella</i> , Hüb. .	Hüb. <i>Tineæ</i> , Tab. I. f. 4. (mas.)
6. — <i>Calvella</i> , Ochs. ...	Hüb. <i>Tineæ</i> , Tab. I. f. 3. (mas.)
7. — <i>Nudella</i> , Ochs.‡ ..	— — — —
8. — <i>Glabrella</i> , Ochs. ...	Hüb. <i>Tineæ</i> , Tab. 31. f. 212. (mas.) Tab. 56. f. 382. (fœm.)
9. — <i>Politella</i> , Ochs.§ ..	— — — —

* Poda in the *Mus. Græc.* places them with *Tenthredo*, and Scopoli, in the *Ento. Carniol.* with *Phryganea*.—Ochs.

† Ps. *alis rotundatis fœcis*, nigro-yenosis.—Ochs. III. 168.

‡ Ps. *alis omnibus albo-cinereis*, subhyalinis, albo-ciliatis.—Ochs. III. 173.

§ *Nov. Sp.* Ps. *alis anticis oblongis*, lividis, immaculatis; posticis cinereis, ciliis albidis.—Ochs. IV. 200.

B.—Females vermiform; no visible organs of emotion.

Species.	Icon.
10. Ps. <i>Hirsutella</i> , Ochs.*	— — —
11. — <i>Muscella</i> , Fab. ...	Hüb. Tineæ, Tab. 2. f. 8. (mas.)
12. — <i>Plumifera</i> , Ochs.†	— — —
13. — <i>Apiformis</i> , Rossi.	Hüb. Tineæ, Tab. 44. f. 305.
14. — <i>Viciella</i> , Fab.	Hüb. Tineæ, Tab. 41. f. 280. (mas.)
15. — <i>Villosella</i> , Ochs. .	Hüb. Tineæ, Tab. 1. f. 2. (mas.)
16. — <i>Graminella</i> , Hüb. .	Hüb. Tineæ, Tab. 1. f. 1. (mas.)

Genus 39. LIPARIS, Ochs.

LARIA, Schrank. HYROGYMNÆ et LEUCOMÆ, Hüb. .

Antennæ bipectinate, the pectinations in the male very strong.
Maxillæ none.

Wings deflexed, rather lightly scaled, generally of one uniform colour, or marked with dark maculæ or bands.

Abdomen,—in the female often furnished at the apex with a large, finely pilose, tuft, with which she covers her eggs when deposited, tearing it from her body for that purpose, by means of the hinder legs.

Larva with hairy tubercles, variegated.

Pupa with small pilose tufts; changes in a thin web.

Obs. All the species enumerated below, unquestionably belong to this genus; the two last, only, differing from the rest, as regards the pupa and its web; but there does not appear to be sufficient reason for assigning them a separate place on that account. (Ochs.)

Species.	Icon.
1. L. <i>Morio</i> , Linn.† ...	Ernst, IV. Pl. CXXXIV. f. 179. a—d.
2. — <i>Detrita</i> , Esp.† ...	Hüb. Bomb. Tab. 16. f. 58. (mas.) 59. (fœm.)
3. — <i>Rubea</i> , Fab.†	Hüb. Bomb. Tab. 56. f. 240. (mas.) Tab. 16. f. 60. 61. (fœm.)§ 4. L. <i>Mo-</i>

* Ps. alis nigrescentibus, abdomine hirsuto, fusco.—Ochs. III. 173.

† Ps. alis angustis, hyalinis, corpore atro, hirsuto, antennis plumosis.—Ochs. III. 176.

§ 3*P. *nigricans*, Curtis..... Curtis, Brit. Ent. V. Pl. 213.

This species is not noticed by Ochsenheimer.

† Penthophera, Germar, Curtis, Steph.

“*Antennæ* inserted on the crown of the head close to the eyes, setaceous, strongly bipectinated in the males, each joint producing two slightly clavate rays, very long and slender towards the centre, pilose, and terminated by a few strong hairs; simple in the females. *Maxillæ* none.

New Series. Vol. 5. No. 26. Feb. 1829. R Labial

Species.	Icon.
4. L. <i>Monacha</i> , Linn.*	Ernst, IV. Pl. CXXXVII. f. 185.
a—i.
5. — <i>Dispar</i> , Linn.† ...	Ernst, IV. Pl. CXXXVIII. f. 186.
a—g.
6. — <i>Salicis</i> , Linn.‡ ...	Ernst, IV. Pl. CXXXV. f. 181.
a—d.
7. — <i>V. nigrum</i> , Fab.‡	Ernst, IV. Pl. CXXXIV. f. 180.
a—g.

8. L. *Chry-*

Labial palpi cuspidate, nearly concealed by hair, porrected, triarticulate? the basal joint very obscure, 2nd small, 3rd large, oval. *Head* small. *Eyes* small, globose, granulated. *Thorax* large in the males alone. *Abdomen* sometimes short and truncated in the male, subovate in the female. *Wings* large and rounded, rarely small and lanceolate in the female. *Legs* slender. *Tibiae* anterior with a short slender spine on the internal side, the others spurred only at their apex. *Tarsi* 5-jointed, basal joint the longest, penultimate the smallest. *Claws* and *pulvilli* distinct. *Larva* with 6 pectoral, 8 abdominal, and 2 anal feet, tuberculated, each tubercle producing a bundle of hairs."—Curtis, *Brit. Ent.* V. 213.

* *Psilula*, Steph.

"*Palpi* very hairy, triarticulate; the basal joint nearly half as long as the second, somewhat clavate; the second elongate, clavate; the terminal ovate, acute: *maxillae* obsolete. *Antennae* short, acute, very strongly bipectinated in the males, slightly in the females: *head* small, very pilose: *thorax* rather short and downy: *abdomen* slender, and tufted at the apex in the male, rather short and attenuated in the female, with the apex acute and naked: *wings* deflexed, thickly clothed with scales: *legs* not very slender; *femora* and *tibiae* fringed with hairs. *Larva* elongate, attenuated posteriorly, with fascicles of hair on the back and sides; those behind the head and on the penultimate segment longest. *Pupa* smooth, with tufts of hair on the segments, the terminal one with an obtuse projection: changes in a loose folliculus."

"This genus differs from the foregoing (*Hypogymna*) by having the basal joint of the palpi elongate, somewhat triangular and clavate, the terminal acute, and closely allied to the preceding; the female has the abdomen moderately stout, and attenuated posteriorly, with the ovipositor exposed."—Steph. *Illust. Brit. Ent.* II. 57.

† *Hypogymna*, Steph.

"*Palpi* hairy, short, triarticulate, the basal joint minute, second elongate, subclavate, terminal ovate, obtuse: *maxillae* obsolete. *Antennae* short, acute at the tip, very strongly bipectinated in the males, slightly in the females: *head* minute, with a downy tuft: *thorax* and *abdomen* stout, woolly, the latter very robust and obtuse in the female, and terminated by a downy mass, rather attenuated, and furnished with a hairy tuft in the male: *wings* deflexed, not very densely clothed with scales: *legs* not very stout; *femora* and *tibiae* slightly fringed with long hairs. *Larva* elongate, cylindric, with short, rigid hairs on the back, and elongate fascicles on the sides of the head, and at the tail: *pupa* slightly hairy, the apex with a truncate projection: it changes in a loose cocoon."—Steph. *Illust. Brit. Ent.* II. 55.

‡ *Leucoma*, Steph.

"*Palpi* short, bent upwards, hairy, cylindric, triarticulate, the intermediate joint

	Species.		Icon.
8. L. <i>Chrysorrhæa</i> ,		} Ernst, IV. Pl. CXXXV. f. 182.	
Linn.*			a—f.
9. — <i>Auriflua</i> , Fab.*...		Ernst, IV. Pl. CXXXVI. f. 183.	
		a—f.	

joint longest, the terminal shortest, obtuse: *maxillæ* very short. *Antennæ* acute, of equal length in both sexes, deeply bipectinated in the males, the *pectinations* gradually shortened towards the apex, ciliated and furnished with one or two fine setæ at the tip, shortest in the females: *head* small, hairy, with a distinct fascicle of scales at the base of each antenna: *thorax* short, woolly: *abdomen* tufted in the males, very robust and acute in the females: *wings* deflexed, rather broad, trigonate, with remote scales: *legs* robust; *femora* and *tibiæ* slightly fringed with hair. *Larva* with fascicles of hair on each side, and sometimes with loose dorsal tufts: *pupa* slightly hairy, enclosed in a loose orbiculate cocoon: *eggs* enveloped in a friable silken matter." — *Steph. l. c.* p. 63.

* *PORTHESIA*, Steph.

"*Palpi* very short, descending, slightly hairy, cylindric, triarticulate, the terminal joint exposed; the basal minute, about half as long as the terminal, the intermediate longest: *maxillæ* very short: *antennæ* short, especially in the females, acute, bipectinated in both sexes to the apex, the *pectinations* shortest in the females: *head* small, very pilose: *thorax* and *abdomen* somewhat robust and woolly: *wings* deflexed, sub-trigonate, thickly clothed with scales: *legs* robust, short; *femora*, *tibiæ*, and *anterior tarsi* densely fringed with elongate hairs. *Larva* with close fascicles of hair down the sides, rather longest on the neck; the back without tufts: *pupa* slightly hairy, acute, enclosed in a slight folliculus: *eggs* enveloped in down." — *Steph. Illust. Brit. Ent.* II. 65.

Schränk's genus *Arctia* is quoted by Ochsenheimer as forming part of his genus *Eyprepia*. Curtis has adopted the genus *Arctia*, as Stephens has also done more lately; the former inserting under it the British species, 1. *cænosa*, Hübner; 2. *V. nigra*, Fab.; 3. *Salicis*, Linn.; 4. *chrysorrhæa*, Linn.; and 5. *phæorrhæa*, Haw. The first and last species I cannot find noticed at all by Ochsenheimer; the second, third, and fourth, form part of his genus *Liparis* (q. v. *ut sup.*). Stephens has adopted Hübner's genus *Leucoma* to receive *V. nigra* and *Salicis*; and has created a new one, *Porthesia*, for *chrysorrhæa* and another; and his genus *Arctia* consists of *Caja*, *matronula*, *villica*, *Hebe*, *purpurea*, and *aulica*, all of them *Eyprepia* of Ochsenheimer. He has, moreover, created another new genus, *Lælia*, to receive Hübner's *Bombyx cænosa*, and which he characterizes as follows:

"*LÆLIA*, Steph.

"*Palpi* elongate, projecting, very hairy beneath, the last joint exposed; triarticulate, the basal and terminal joints very minute, the second considerably elongated: *maxillæ* distinct. *Antennæ* moderate, shortest in the females, deeply bipectinated in the males the *pectinations* terminating abruptly at the tip, and very short in the female, each *pectination* ciliated, and furnished at its apex with three or four divergent bristles: *head* small, pilose; *thorax* not crested, pilose: *wings* deflexed, rather narrow, trigonate, sparingly clothed with scales: *abdomen* rather elongated, and stout, slightly tufted: *legs* moderate; the *femora* and *tibiæ* fringed with elongate hairs. *Larva* hairy, with four compact dorsal tufts, and one at the tail, and two elongate fascicles at the neck: *pupa* slightly pilose, acute at the tip, enclosed in an elongate, compact, yellow folliculus."

1. *Læ. cænosa*, Hübner. Curtis, Brit. Ent. II. Pl. 68. ♂, ♀ and Larva.

Genus 40. ORGYIA, Ochs.

LARIA, Schrank.

DASYCHIRÆ, Hübn.

Legs, anterior hairy, stretched out forwards, when at rest*.*Antennæ*,—in the male strongly bipectinate; in the female only slightly feathered.*Haustellum* very short.*Wings* deflexed.*Larva*, with hairy tufts on the head, back and posterior portions of the body.*Pupa* hairy; the metamorphosis takes place in a double web mixed with hairs†.

Species.

Icon.

1. *O. Pudibunda*, Linn.‡ Ernst, IV. Pl. CLX. f. 207. a—g.
2. — *Abietis*, Hübn. ... Hübn. Bomb. Tab. 21. f. 82.
(mas.) 83. (fœm.)
3. — *Fascelina*, Linn. ‡ Ernst, IV. Pl. CLXI. f. 209. a—h.

* Hence the name of the genus, from *οργω*, *extendo*, and *γριον*, *membrum*.† Stephens has adopted Ochsenheimer's genus *Orgyia*, for his two last species, *Gonostigma*, and *Antiqua*, with the following characters:

“*Palpi* short, compact, hairy, biarticulate; the basal joint small, the terminal large, broad, ovate, subacute: *maxillæ* obsolete. *Antennæ* short, deeply bipectinated in the males, abruptly terminated: serrated in the females, each serrature producing a bristle: *head* small, hairy: *thorax* slender, not crested: *wings* deflexed, short, triangular, or wanting: *legs* rather stout, anterior elongated; the *femora* and *tibiæ* of all, and the *tarsi* of the anterior, fringed with elongate hairs. *Larva* with distinct fascicles of hair on the sides, and several dorsal tufts; two or more, composed of capitate hairs, on the sides of the body and head; one on the penultimate joint, and some shorter ones at the apex: *pupa* slightly pilose, with an acute spine at the tip: *folliculus* ovate, of a very loose texture.”—*Illust. Brit. Ent. Haust.* II. 60.

The females of this genus are apterous.

‡ DASYCHIRA, Hübn. Steph.

“*Palpi* very short, hairy, triarticulate; the basal joint about one-third the length of the second, and more slender, the terminal ovate, acute: *maxilla* obsolete. *Antennæ* short, acute at the apex, thickly bipectinated, especially in the male; the pectinations deeply ciliated, and shortest in the females: *head* small, hairy: *thorax* rather stout, not crested: *abdomen* somewhat robust, especially in the females, woolly beneath: *wings* deflexed, elongate, thickly and densely covered with scales: *legs* short, stout, pilose; *femora* and *tibiæ*, and *exterior tarsi* fringed with long hairs. *Larva* very hairy, with several compact, truncated tufts on the back, and another on the tail: *pupa* hairy, enclosed in an ovate folliculus, its posterior extremity with an acute projection.”—*Steph. Illust. Brit. Ent. Haust.* II. 58.

Dasychira, Stephens adds, differs “from *Orgyia*, by the acuteness of the apex of the antennæ, and triarticulate palpi. The species of this genus considerably resemble those of *Cnethocampa*.”—(*Gastropacha*, Ochs.) *Steph.* l. c.

4. *O. Scle-*

Species.	Icon.
4. <i>O. Selenitica</i> , Hübn.	Hüb. Beitr. II. B. 3. Th. I. Taf. fig. A. (fœm.) Hüb. Bomb. Tab. 20. f. 79. (mas.) 80. (fœm.)
5. — <i>Gonostigma</i> , Fab.*	Ernst, IV. Pl. CLXIII. f. 212. a—h.
6. — <i>Antiqua</i> , Linn.*..	Ernst, IV. Pl. CLXII. f. 211. a—f.

Genus 41. PYGÆRA, *Ochs.*

LARIA, Schrank. PYGÆRA, Steph.
MELALOPHÆ, Hübn. CLOSTERA, Hoffmannsegg, Steph.

Antennæ bipectinate.

Haustellum short.

Wings lie close to the body; anterior with a coloured spot at the apex, and bright curved transverse lines.

Head and *thorax* with a velvety striga.

Abdomen long, tufted at the extremity (tuft bifid in the male); posterior portion elevated when at rest †.

Legs, anterior extended.

Larva slightly pilose; with a hairy tubercle on the fourth and last segment.

Pupa, with the extremity aculeated, changes in a close web, enveloped in leaves.

Obs. Ochsenheimer confesses that it is difficult to justify the placing the sixth species (*Bucephala*) with the rest of his *Pygæræ*, since the setose antennæ of the females, the fore feet extended when at rest, and the mode of metamorphosis, are opposed to that arrangement. He has consequently separated that species and the next (*Bucephaloides*) from the five preceding, under a third family of the genus C. Stephens places *Bucephala* alone in the genus *Pygæra*, though his generic characters differ little from those of Ochsenheimer, as far as the latter go. Four other species of our author's *Pygæræ* (composing his family B. of this genus) are placed by Stephens in Hoffmannsegg's genus *Clostera*, which he adopts, as will be seen presently. To the preceding generic characters of Ochsenheimer, I add, in a note hereafter, those of *Pygæra* as given by Stephens: the characters of the genus *Clostera* will also be found below.

* Genus, ORGYIA, Steph.

† Hence the name of the genus, from *πυγή*, *anus*, and *αιζω*, *tollo*.

	Species.	Icon.
FAM. A.	1. <i>Py. Timon</i> , Hübn.	Bomb. Tab. 22. f. 86. (mas.)
	Hübn.	
FAM. B.	2. <i>Anastomosis</i> , Linn.*	} Ernst, IV. Pl. CLXIV. f. 213. a—i.
	3. <i>Py. Reclusa</i> , Fab.*...	
	4. — <i>Anachoreta</i> , Fab.*	Ernst, IV. Pl. CLXV. f. 216. a—e.
	5. — <i>Curtula</i> , Linn.*...	Ernst, IV. Pl. CLXV. f. 214. a—e.
		Ernst, IV. Pl. CLXV. f. 215. a—c.
FAM. C.	6. <i>Bucephala</i> , Linn.†	Ernst, V. Pl. CLXXXV. f. 240. a—h.
	6. <i>Py. Bucephaloides</i> , Ochs. Hübn.	Bomb. Tab. 63. f. 267. (mas.) 268. (fœm.)

* CLOSTERA, Hoffmannsegg. Steph.

"*Palpi* short, porrect, slightly ascending and pilose, triarticulate, the apical joint minute. *Antennæ* short, curved, pectinated to the apex in both sexes, in the males especially, with a fascicle of scales at the base: *head* very minute, concealed beneath the *thorax*, the latter robust, strongly crested, with a central, coloured, longitudinal patch: *abdomen* moderate, the apex suddenly attenuated, with a bifid tuft: *wings*, *anterior* elongate, the hinder margin entire, the apex with a more or less discoloured patch; *posterior* entire; *tibiæ* with spurs. *Larvæ* slightly pilose, with a tubercle on the fourth, and another on the anal segment, posterior legs perfect: *pupa* folliculated."—*Steph. Illust. Brit. Ent. Haustell.* II. p. 12.

The distinguishing characters between this genus and *Pygæra*, Stephens states to be the brevity of the antennæ of the former, which are pectinated in both sexes and distinctly curved; the form of the thoracic crest, and the longitudinal patch thereon; the deeply inserted, minute head, and the integrity of the posterior margin of the anterior wings. The larva differs from that of *Pygæra* in being very slightly pilose, and in having the fourth and anal segment, tuberculated above.—*Steph. l. c.*

† PYGÆRA, Steph.

"*Palpi* short, porrect, densely pilose, two-jointed, basal joint incurved, second reversed, obtuse. *Antennæ* rather long, pectinated in the male, each articulation producing a duplex cilia on each side, the apex simple; setaceous in the female; *head* small, with a bifid crest at the base of the antennæ: *thorax* stout, strongly crested, with two elevated lateral strigæ: *abdomen* long, the apex with an undivided tuft: *wings*, *anterior* elongate, triangular, the apex with a large, rounded, discoloured patch, the hinder margin denticulated; *posterior* entire: *tibiæ* with spurs. *Larva* cylindric, pilose, without elevated appendages, the anal legs perfect: *pupa* subterranean."—*Steph. Illust. Brit. Ent. Haustellata*, II. p. 11.

[To be continued.]