NEW NOCTUIDÆ FOR 1905—NO. I.

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MINOFALA, n. gen.

Head of moderate size, not retracted ; eyes round, hardly prominent, yet distinct and of good size ; front protuberant inferiorly, with a roughened depression guarded by a sharp rim ; palpi small, slender, not attaining the end of the protuberance ; tongue weak, yet of moderate length and, perhaps, functional ; antenna in the male with the joints a little marked, ciliate rather than bristle tufted. Thorax oval, convex, collar and patagia distinct but not uplifted ; vestiture scaly ; no tufts ; legs moderate, of normal proportions, without spines, spurs or other armature save the usual spurs of tibiæ. Abdomen cylindric ; well exceeding the secondaries ; untufted. Primaries elongate triangular, apex well drawn out, though not acute, outer margin oblique ; venation apparently normal. Secondaries trigonate, proportionate.

MINOFALA INSTANS, n. sp.

Ground colour a dirty, pale luteous, overlaid by smoky scales and relieved by white scales. Head and thorax of the ground colour, lightly irrorate with black scales. Primaries with all the maculation obvious ; a blackish, diffuse shade from the middle of t. a. line to outer margin above the middle, forms the salient feature of the wing. Basal half line marked by a geminate dusky spot on costa and by dusky and white scales below that point. T. a. line geminate, much broken, defining lines dusky, included space whitish, very irregular and with large angles. T. p. line geminate, much broken, defining lines blackish, slender, included space more or less white, well removed outwardly, abruptly bent from costa over cell and obliquely incurved below. S. t. line very close to margin, white, irregular, two little teeth on veins 3 and 4 reaching the outer margin. The apex is pale and a dusky shade precedes the line ; below is a pale shade from reniform above a pair of sagittate spots which continue the dark median shading and beyond which the terminal space is also dark. There is a broken black terminal line. The fringes are long, luteous-gray, cut with whitish. There is an obscure median shade line, obvious only toward inner margin. The claviform is indicated by brown scales. Orbicular small, round or nearly so, whitish, edged with black scales. The

February, 1905.

reniform is obscured by the dusky shading and has no defining lines. Secondaries whitish with a smoky outer border, an incomplete smoky extra median line and a dark discal lunule. Beneath, primaries smoky, paler outwardly, this lighter space crossed by two dusky lines. Secondaries whitish, powdery, a little infuscated along the costa and outer margin, with an outer dusky line and a dusky discal lunule,

Expands: 1.05 inches = 26 mm.

HABITAT: Galveston, Texas, in May.

One male in good condition, from Prof. F. H. Snow, is the generic and specific type. The general resemblance to *Fala ptychophora*, Grt., is obvious, but this is a much smaller insect.

LEUCANIA PENDENS, n. sp.

Ground colour dull reddish-luteous with smoky shades and powderings. Head with smoky powderings. Collar with three transverse leaden gray or smoky lines, of which the middle is narrower than the others, the upper being just below the tip. Dorsum smoky, as is also a narrow sub-marginal line on the patagia. The primaries have much the appearance of *unipuncta*, with the strigate tendency of *phragmatidicola*. A smoky streak extends along the median vein to the end of the cell and beyond it between veins 4 and 5 to the sub-apical shade, into which it merges beyond the t. p. line. The white dot at the end of the median vein is included in this shading. There is a distinct black spot below the streak at the place of the t. a. line. T. p. line consists of an even series of black venular dots. The fringes are dusky. There is a vague dusky shade on costa before the apex and another below it, leaving the apical area a little lighter; but there are no strong contrasts. Secondaries smoky, whitish at base, veins smoky, fringes yellowish. Beneath, pale luteous, lustrous, disc and fringes of primaries dusky; secondaries paler, powdery along the costa.

Expands: 1.32 inches = 33 mm.

HABITAT: Chokaloskee, Florida, in May.

One female in very good condition, from Mr. George Franck. The species is obscure in appearance and has resemblances in all directions. The most characteristic feature seems to be the dusky central streak which extends, without break other than the inclusion of the reniform, almost to the outer margin.

EUCALYPTERA GIGANTEA, n. sp.

Ground colour white, overlaid by a creamy tint, uniform, lustrous. Head, thorax and abdomen immaculate. Primaries with a black streak through the centre, starting as a point in the cell near the base, extending just above the median vein and broadening very slowly to near the middle of the outer margin, but a little distance from it, where it ends somewhat diffusely. Secondaries a little whiter than the primaries, immaculate. Beneath powdery: primaries suffused with blackish along the costa and through the centre; secondaries with costal area dusky. The legs are stout and very heavily clothed with hair.

Expands: 1.56 inches = 39 mm.

HABITAT: Galveston, Texas, in May.

One male from Prof. F. H. Snow, in good condition; but becoming greasy. The primaries are narrower than usual, and that character, with the large size, heavy body and simple maculation should make the species an easily recognizable one.

LYTHRODES SEMILUNA, n. sp.

Ground colour white, with a faint olivaceous tinge. Thorax mottled with olivaceous scales; defective. On the primaries the basal area is clear nearly to the middle, then comes an olivaceous brown shade extending from costa to inner margin, incurved, the inner border fairly defined, the outer diffuse and shading into the ground to a point beyond the cell, where another shade, starting from costa before the apex, curves inward and again outward to the outer margin at vein 3. This darker area also lightens outwardly, leaving the apex of the ground colour, and the veins through this area are also white. The ordinary spots are indicated; the orbicular by blackish scales on the inner shading, the reniform by a dusky slender lunule at the end of the cell. Secondaries white, with a narrow smoky margin. Beneath, primaries smoky, fringes white; secondaries white, with an extra median and marginal dark band and a small discal spot.

Expands: .80 inches = 20 mm.

HABITAT: Cochise County, Arizona, April 8.

A single male specimen from Mr. George Franck. The body is defective; but the wings are in good condition and, while the markings are really very different from those of all the other species, the characteristic strigate appearance is obvious.

PHURYS CAMPANILIS, n. sp.

Ground colour of head, thorax and primaries a deep, dark bluish-gray, the maculation smoky-brown or black. Head and thorax immaculate. Primaries, t. a. line a somewhat diffuse blackish outer line, preceded by a somewhat indefinite orange line; outwardly oblique, with outward little teeth on the veins and incurves in the interspaces: t. p. line geminate, the defining lines diffuse, black and irregular, included space broad, orange in colour, conspicuous; in course almost rigidly upright. The main part of this t. p. line is really the orange centre, which is continuous; the preceding line is broken and not well marked except on costa and inner margin; the following line is broader, well marked, expanding into an oval spot in the sub-median interspace and again opposite the cell. S. t. line seal brown, narrow, outwardly denticulate on the veins, incurved in the interspaces, preceded by undefined paler shades. A series of terminal, venular, blackish dots. Fringes concolorous. Orbicular wanting. Reniform black, oblong, oblique, of moderate size, not well defined. Secondaries deep ochraceous overlaid by smoky, with a vague yellowish median shade and a subterminal denticulate line, only recognizable on close examination. Beneath, uniform tawny-yellow, with leaden-gray fringes.

Expands: 1.40 inches = 35 mm.

HABITAT: Chokaloskee, Florida.

One male, in good condition, from Mr. George Franck. Most closely allied in some respects, to *P. ovalis*, Grt.; but obviously distinct by the irregular t. a. line and the vaguely marked secondaries.

PHURYS CAROLINA, n. sp.

Ground colour smoky-brown overlaid by violaceous gray. Head and thorax immaculate. Primaries with the maculation evident in the male, barely indicated in the female. T. a. line obscure, smoky-brown, diffuse, even, outwardly angulate on the median vein. T. p. line geminate, evenly outcurved over the cell, then almost evenly oblique to the inner margin; the inner defining line is a narrow edging of brown scales which may be traced through the full course; the outer line is broader, deeper brown, a little diffuse and at about vein 5 joins an oblique streak of the same colour that extends to the apex; the included space is yellow and also follows the apical streak, only scattering yellow scales attending the real line to the costa. The first appearance, therefore, is that of an oblique double line from apex to inner margin, one-third from anal angle. S. t. line

wanting. There is a narrow brown crenulate terminal line, emphasized by better defined blackish interspacial dots. Orbicular wanting. The reniform is a vague, undefined, oval, blackish spot. Secondaries dark smoky brown, without obvious markings. Beneath, yellowish with smoky powderings and an ill defined discal spot on all wings.

Expands: 1.36 inches = 34 mm.

HABITAT: North Carolina, in August.

One male and one female; the former in very fair, the latter in defective condition. I have no recollection as to the source of the specimens and no indication as to more exact locality. The difference between the sexes is striking; but whether it is always so I am not able to say. The species belongs with *glans*, Grt., and *flavistriaris*, Hbn., which is not the same as the *flavistriaris* of Guenee. I have notes on all the type specimens in European Museums, but have been unable to get material upon which I might base a revision of the species, some of which are wrongly named in nearly all collections.

BOMOLOCHA HEULOA, n. sp.

Ground colour dull, dark smoky-brown, all the maculation obscure. Head and thorax concolorous with primaries, not maculate; abdomen with dorsum a little darker, the sides a little paler than secondaries. Primaries with median lines narrow, just defined, black with a vague paler edging outwardly. T. a. line upright, regular bisinuate. T. p. line at or a little beyond the middle, roughly parallel with the outer margin, drawn in below the cell, more or less outcurved above and below that point. S. t. line punctiform, blackish, variably defined, a little sinuate. Terminal line blackish, broken, sometimes not traceable; fringes concolorous. The orbicular is a small patch of black, elevated scales. The reniform is a narrow curved line of such scales, outwardly with a vague paler shading. Under the lens the surface appears flecked with metallic-blue scales. Secondaries a little lighter than primaries and palest at base. Beneath with a grayish tinge, powdery; secondaries with a discal dot and traces of a powdery median shade line.

Expands: 1.18-1.24 inches = 29-31 mm.

HABITAT: Cochise County, Arizona, in July.

One male and two females in passable condition, from Mr. George Franck. As is usual in this genus, the male is a little larger and more robust than the female, and also a little more sordid in colour. The primaries are distinctly angulated at middle of outer margin in all the specimens; but in the females the angle is better defined and there is a

distinct excavation below the apex. In wing form, dark colour and similarity of sexes the relationship is closest to *B. toreuta*, Grt.

HYPENULA CAMINALIS, n. sp.

Ground colour smoky-blackish, with all maculation fragmentary and obscure. Head, thorax and abdomen concolorous. Primaries with the median lines denticulate, black, scarcely or not at all relieved from the ground colour. T. a. line irregular, but on the whole nearly upright. T. p. line rather evenly bisinuate. S. t. line very narrow, pale, irregularly dentate. A very narrow pale terminal line and a series of preceding black spots. The reniform is a narrow, upright, yellowish mark, scarcely relieved. Secondaries with a dusky extra-median shade and a paler sub-marginal line. Beneath, paler than above, powdery, more yellowish toward base, a common extra-median shade line and an s. t. line which is pale, broken on the primaries and continuous on the secondaries.

Expands: 1.12-1.25 inches = 28-31 mm.

HABITAT: Cochise County, Arizona, June and July.

Two males and seven females; all in rather poor condition, from Mr. George Franck. The species is obviously allied to *acuminalis*, but is decidedly blackish instead of brown, and it lacks the white scales characteristic of the Texan form. It seems also, on the whole, a little smaller. The specimens had been papered and are all defective as to legs.

RENIA RIGIDA, n. sp.

Ground colour dull reddish-gray with a smoky shading which forms the basis of the maculation. Head and thorax concolorous. From the base to the median shade the primaries are of the reddish-ground and contrast a little against the rest of the wing. The t. a. line is obscurely indicated in the male, as is also the orbicular spot. The median shade is broad, outwardly diffuse, makes the most conspicuous part of the maculation and extends rigidly oblique from the basal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the costa to the same point on the inner margin. T. p. line single, crenulate, somewhat diffuse inwardly and merging into the dark median area, squarely exerted over the cell, then very oblique inwardly to the inner margin. The reniform is upright, narrow, dusky with a vague paler margin. S. t. line is a more or less obvious black shading before a fragmentary pale line which is a little irregular, but on the whole parallel to the outer margin in course. There is a series of black terminal dots on the interspaces, where the margin is a little notched. Secondaries a little more blackish in tint, without obvious

maculation. Beneath powdery, primaries darker with a vague tendency to reproduce the maculation of upper side: secondaries paler, darkening outwardly; with two smoky bands across the disk and, in the outer dark space, a narrow, pale, submarginal line.

Expands: 1 inch = 25 mm.

HABITAT: Oak Creek Canyon, Arizona, 6,000 feet, August.

One male and one female in fair condition, from Prof. F. H. Snow. The species is one of the smallest of the genus and belongs with *sobrialis* and *larvalis* as well by general colour as by the angulated exterior margin of primaries. It differs at once, however, in the very distinct, rigidly oblique median shade as well as in the details of the maculation generally.

SIMPLICIA ALBISINUATA, n. sp.

Ground colour deep smoky-brown, no contrasts except for the sinuate, white s. t. line of the primaries. Head and thorax concolourous, the abdomen paler. Primaries with the median lines vaguely traceable, darker, irregular. S. t. line obvious or prominent; pale or even white, with an obvious incurve opposite the cell, else rather even. Terminal line pale, narrow, sometimes obsolete, preceded by blackish lunules, the fringes slightly indented. Orbicular a diffuse spot, a mere dot, or altogether wanting. At its best with a bluish white central dot. Reniform large, kidney shaped, always in part obscure, sometimes a diffuse blotch, usually with the inner margin marked by a few bluish white scales with a blackish surrounding. Secondaries with an extra median paler shading, vaguely marked; the fringes a little paler. Beneath a little paler and less smoky than above, more powdery; with a whitish, irregular s. t. line, broken on the primaries and, on the secondaries, a somewhat obscure median shade line and discal spot.

Expands: 1.38-1.50 inches = 34-37 mm.

HABITAT: Cochise County, Arizona, July and August.

Three males and three females from Mr. Franck, all received in papers and in more or less defective condition. In 4 of the examples the apices of primaries are distinctly acute, in the others the wing is broader, all the margins a little fuller and the apex not so obvious.

This is the first occurrence of this interesting Central American genus in our fauna and the species is evidently allied to *aonia*, Druce, recorded from Panama and Guatemala. In the lists the species may be placed next to *Palthis*, with which the genus agrees in the exaggerated tufts of the legs and palpi in the male.