NOTES ON EUPOEYA AND THE MEGALOPYGIDÆ.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, NEW YORK.

I have had occasion to refer three times in these pages to the genus *Eupoeya*, placing it, with some doubt, in the *Megalopygidæ*. Very recently I have been so fortunate as to discover the larva in Florida on the mangrove. It is a true Eucleid, contrary to my expectation, but in confirmation of Dr. Packard's original statements. This genus, then, removed from the *Megalopygidæ*, renders it possible to define the family by the branching of vein 1 of primaries, instead of by the pectinations of the antennæ to the tip, which proves to be a fallacious character.

Megalopygidæ.

If the family be defined on this character, it appears unfortunate that Aurivillius does not refer to it, nor show that part of the wing in the figures in his recent paper on the group. Aurivillius would place the African genera *Somabrachys* and *Psycharium* in the *Megalopygidæ*, which is interesting, if well founded, as extending the geographical distribution of the family to the Old World. (Iris, Dresden, VII., 189, 1894.)

In CAN. ENT., XXVII., 244 (1895), I referred eight genera to this family. *Eupoeya* may now be omitted, but *Alimera bicolor*, Möschl., may probably be added. Recently Grote doubted (CAN. ENT., XXVII., 136) the correctness of Berg's union of *Lagoa* with *Megalopyge*. Möschler had previously expressed the same opinion (Abh. Senek. Naturf. Gesell., XVI., 122) and stated that *nuda*, the type of *Megalopyge*, differs in antennal characters. "Die Fühler von *nuda* sind kurz, kaum halb so lang wie die Vorderflügel, beim ♂ an der Spitze äusserst kurz gekämmt, während dieselben bei *crispata* länger als der halbe Vorderflügel, stärker und bis am Ende gekämmt sind."

If we accept these characters as diagnostic of the two genera, our species separate as follows:

Genus MEGALOPYGE: contains *nuda* (type), *lanata* and *opercularis*.

Genus LAGOA: contains *crispata* (type) and *pyxidifera*.

The larval characters confirm us in dividing our species into two genera, since the larva of *opercularis* has the hair crested and curled and is furnished with a terminal tail-like tuft, while those of *crispata* and *pyxidifera* are evenly and smoothly haired.

Grote states that *Lagoa* is preoccupied, but I do not find this to be the case in Scudder's Nomenclator. *Pimela*, Clem. is preoccupied by *Pimelia*, Fab. (Coleop.)

The genera of the Megalopygidae at present are as follows :

Aidos Hübn., Carama Walk., Mesocia Hübn., Podalia Walk., Ochrosoma H.-S., Sciathos Walk., Alimera Möschl., Megalopyge Hübn., Lagoa Harr., Sombrachys Kirb. (?) and Psycharium H.-S. (?)

The larva of Eupoeya.

The larva of *E. Slossoniae* is flattened, green, with four dorsal red dots and fringed with a row of regular hairy appendages. They represent the subdorsal row, are detachable and furnished with heart-shaped basal pieces. There are no stinging spines. The form represents the same special adaptation as in *Sisyrosea*, but superimposed upon the phylogenetic characters of *Phobetron*. Our larva is a green *Phobetron* with all the appendages of the same length and the lateral tubercles atrophied.

Dr. Packard states that *Eupoeya* is not the Cuban *Phryne immaculata*, Grote, but he has neglected to compare the forms listed as *Euproctis argentiflua*, Hübn., *E. fumosa*, Grt., and *E. pygmea*, Grt., all from Cuba and one of which at least is a Eucleid as shown by Dewitz. (N. act. k. Leop.-Car. Deut. akad. nat., XLIV., 252).

It is curious that the Florida and Cuba forms of *Eupoeya* should be different species, while the recent description of a third form from Jamaica, by Schaus (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. IV., 57), emphasizes this fact and renders it probable that still others will be found on other islands, possibly all mangrove feeders in the larval state.

FURTHER NOTES ON AUGOCHLORA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, N. M. AGR. EXP. STA.

A portion of my table of Mexican species, on p. 4, should be amended to read as follows :—

5. Hind margins of abdominal segments broadly black, blue-green or more or less purplish-tinted species.
 - (i.) Legs black ; only the coxæ, and front femora behind, metallic *Townsendi*, n. sp.
 - (ii.) Legs metallic, blue or green ; nervures fuscous.
 - a. Smaller, largely purplish, species *labrosa*, Say.
 - b. Larger, green species, 5th abdominal segment basally purple *Binghami*, Ckll.