

THE GEOMETRID GENUS STAMNODES, GUENEE.

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This genus has not been heretofore accorded a place in our lists, but must now be included to cover a well-defined group of species, ranged at present under the genus *Coenocalpe*, Hubn. Long ago I became convinced of the need for their separation, and obtained, through Mr. L. B. Prout, the European type of the genus. I found it did not fit a single species, with the exception, perhaps, of *polygrammata*, Hulst. If this prove to be so, for I am not certain of it as a fact, then with it would go, I presume, the recently described species, *Coenocalpe elegans*, Gross., which he says is nearly related. I have not yet seen his type specimen. Meanwhile, a conviction, after reading his description of the genus *Stamnodes*, Guenée, and of its type *pauperaria*, Evers., forced itself upon me, that Guenée's genus must also cover certain of our species, and again I sought the kind offices of Mr. Prout for the procurement of a type specimen. It was no easy task to secure one, but it has just come to hand, a fine male from Central Asia. Its venation, style of markings, of colouring, of scaly covering, all coincide with American forms, of which the nearest would be *Seifertii*, Neum., reduced one-half. The species which easily separate under it are :

Seifertii, Neu.
topazata, Str.
fervifactaria, Grote.
splendorata, n. sp.
formosata, Str.
Franckata, Pears (MSS.).
gibbicostata, Walk.
annellata, Hulst.
coenonymphata, Hulst.
Alaskæ, Hulst.
delicata, Gross.

Of the remaining species, *aurata*, Grote; *magnoliata*, Guen.; *oxygramma*, Hulst, form a small composite group, which may include *parinotata*, Zeller, and possibly *Hydriomena basaliata*, Walk.

Phlebeculata, Guen., if I interpret his description correctly, does not belong here, but may be found to displace some of our Hydriomenid names.

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Carnata, Pack., was originally described from California, and is, I believe, a good species rarely taken. I have one specimen in fair condition, which I take to be Packard's species. Forms of *polygrammata*, Hulst, frequently bear this name in collections. If I can separate it correctly, then it does not belong here, but is a near relative of some of our smaller Hydriomenidæ.

Tessellata, Pack., does not belong in *Coenocalpe*, because it is a true *Marmopteryx*, having the fore tibiæ strongly spinose at apex. When Dr. Hulst so classed this species he must have had before him a specimen similar to one I placed under that name in an article on Arizona material in Bulletin No. 1, Brooklyn Institute Museum. They are both brilliant species, and have a superficial resemblance, but ought not to be confused in future. Recently I have received from Provo, Utah, two specimens of the real *tessellata*, taken in June of this year by Mr. Tom Spalding. A description follows of the Arizona species, under the name of

Stamnodes splendorata, n. sp.—Expanse, 30 mm. Palpi short, stout, creamy-brown, beneath white, tinged with deep rose-pink. Front cream-brown, a line of pure white above clypeus. Collar and vertex whitish, tinged strongly with rose-pink. Antennæ, thorax, body above, and along costa of primaries, creamy-brown or *café-au-lait* colour, the latter indistinctly checkered with dull white. Ground colour of all wings a brilliant golden-orange, intensified apically and toward outer margins. On primaries one-third in from apex a series of jet black, short strigæ, form a band, which, broad at costa, and reaching diagonally toward margin, makes a point and ceases at vein 4, where it is joined by another line of similar strigations from the extreme apex, enclosing costally an irregular rounded orange spot. A single line of like strigæ, between the veins, extends from apex to vein 4, just within margin. No marginal lines. Fringes long, pink, cut at veins with creamy-brown, rather broadly opposite veins 1 to 4, and between all veins, tipped with a patch of pure white. Secondaries without markings of any kind, except some shadowy strigations of cream-brown near apices, and with fringes paler than on primaries. Beneath, the primaries along costa and at apices are a rich creamy-brown, the former cut with four blocks of pure white. The black strigæ reproduced as above, but the enclosed rounded spot is a deep rosy pink cut with white strigæ. Extending in an outward curve from costa, one-third

in from apex, to anal angle, these markings are enclosed with a deep rosy pink, cut with short white strigæ. From base below costa to this curved line, golden-orange as above, without other markings. Secondaries deep rose-pink. Some irregular costal blotches, and the veins, are a rich creamy-brown, the whole surface irregularly strigate with black and white, the latter forming a patch at costa near apex, and a large irregular discal dot. Fringes as above, but less pink, and more heavily cut with brown and white. Body and abdomen beneath whitish, flecked with creamy-brown and deep rose-pink. Legs whitish, barred terminally with creamy-brown, and washed basally with rose-pink.

Types: Two males taken at Palmerlee, Cochise Co., Arizona, in July, by Messrs. Doll and Schæffer. One of these is in the Brooklyn Inst. Museum, the other was kindly donated to the author, and is in his collection.

Morrisata, Hulst, is a *Petrophora*, and a synonym of *volucer*, Hulst (vide Grossbeck, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.). My paper does not definitely dispose of *all* the species listed as *Coenocalpe*, and in that respect is unsatisfactory to me, but it has required two years of effort to advance thus far, and I feel that some portion of them would better occupy a fixed position, leaving the future to determine for the rest.

THE AMERICAN DRAPETISCA.—*Drapetisca* was erected for the species *socialis*, Sund., which has remained its sole known representative. A form found in the United States has always been regarded heretofore as belonging to this European species; but a careful comparison with specimens from Europe shows it to be different. It may be designated as *Drapetisca alteranda*.

The two species may be separated clearly through structural differences, both in the epigyna of the females and in the palpi of the males. Among these differences may be mentioned that the distal portion of the epigynal plate in *alteranda* is subcordiform, whereas in *socialis* it is quadrangular, with the angles not much rounded; and that in the palpus of the first form the apophysis of the bulb is larger and decidedly more acute apically than in the European species.

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