

New Species of Hawaiian Lepidoptera

By O. H. SWEZEY

Consulting Entomologist, H.S.P.A.

(Presented at the meeting of December 8, 1947)

The holotypes of the species described herein are placed in the type collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society.

HYDRIOMENIDAE

Eucymatoge stypheliae n. sp.

Female. 19mm. Whole insect white, profusely sprinkled with black scales, giving it a nearly uniform gray appearance, with some black markings on the wings produced by the segregation of the black scales. Without the blackish striae which are so conspicuous in the numerous variations of *monticolans*, to which this species is otherwise related. Costa of forewings with a series of black markings, best developed on the basal third; the inner margin similarly marked; a somewhat distinct first line at one-fourth formed by the black scales, a little outcurved beneath costa then oblique to the inner margin; a somewhat double postmedial line at about three-fourths of costa formed by black scales and nearly parallel to the termen; terminal margin with an interrupted black line. Cilia grayish white, infuscated on basal half and some blackish scales at the terminations of the veins. Hindwings with crenate termen; similar in color to the forewings, with faint indication of wavy post-medial line of black scales, and interrupted black line on the terminal margin and a few black striae on inner margin; cilia grayish white with some black scales at termination of veins.

A single female reared from a caterpillar on *Styphelia tameiameia*, on Kilauea Iki trail, May 26, 1947. The moth issued June 13. Other caterpillars were collected but failed to rear. There might have been *monticolans* among them, as it is known to feed on *Styphelia*; and there seemed to be two kinds of caterpillars. One kind differed from the others by having two pointed extensions from the anal prolegs. This might have been the caterpillar of the new species. The pupa seems to be similar to that of *monticolans*.

SELIDOSEMIDAE

Scotorythra apicalis n. sp.

Male and female. 35-37 mm. Head and thorax brownish fuscous, whitish sprinkled. Abdomen whitish. Fore and middle legs fuscous, tarsus white-ringed; hind legs ochreous, with slight fuscous markings. Forewings brownish fuscous, with numerous indefinite whitish markings: a few strigulae irregularly placed on costa, first line at about one-sixth, outwardly angled at about middle, a rhomboidal patch at apex enclosing a small roundish fuscous costal spot; a series of oval darker fuscous spots from about five-sixths of costa and running parallel to termen bordered anteriorly and posteriorly by indistinct crenate whitish lines; area basad from first line darker fuscous,

whitish at extreme base; an undefined discal darker fuscous spot; beneath pale brownish, with some of the fuscous markings showing through. Forewings in male suffused with darker fuscous so that the whitish markings are obscured. Hindwings in both sexes pale grayish, with an obscure darker discal spot and indication of a sinuate postmedian line, less evident in the female, termen with a series of faint infuscations.

Holotype female, Kilauea, Hawaii, April 17, 1944 (N. L. H. Krauss); one allotype male and four paratype males, in light trap, Hawaii National Park, Kilauea, Hawaii, Oct. 16, Nov. 26, Dec. 10, 1946, June 16, 1947 (C. J. Davis). More material is needed for more complete description.

PYRAUSTIDAE

Omiodes pritchardii n. sp.

Male and female. 30mm. Head thorax and abdomen brownish ochreous, with a slight ferruginous tinge; palpi brown, lower half whitish; abdominal segments with white apical margins; anal tuft in male pale brownish. Legs pale brownish. Forewings pale brownish ochreous, with a slight ferruginous tinge and sprinkled with fuscous scales, the male more strongly suffused with ferruginous; first line whitish edged posteriorly with fuscous scales, obtusely angled outwards in middle, from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin; a fuscous transverse discal spot; second line whitish, from three-fourths of costa to three-fifths of inner margin, sinuate outwards beneath costa, below middle forming an angular projection outwards, anteriorly margined with dark fuscous; a terminal series of black triangular spots between the veins; cilia pale brownish, darker at base. Hindwings pale brownish, with a sprinkling of fuscous scales; an indistinct darker discal spot; a wide whitish line from two-thirds of costa to anal angle, with an outward angular projection about in middle, anteriorly margined with dark fuscous; a dark fuscous terminal line; cilia as in forewings.

Reared from caterpillars feeding on leaves of *Pritchardia beccariana* palms growing in the forest along the Kulani road, 9 or 10 miles northwesterly from Mountain View, Hawaii, May 27, 1946 and May 29, 1947, by O. H. Swezey and C. J. Davis. The caterpillars were differently marked than any known species of *Omiodes*. They varied somewhat in the head markings and also on the cervical plate, but an accurate description was not made. They come the nearest to the markings on *blackburni* caterpillars which also vary some, but not so much as this species. One caterpillar had the head and cervical plate mostly dark, nearly black, and all dorsal setae of the body segments situated in dark-outlined plates. This caterpillar produced the one male which was reared.

Omiodes pritchardii has the general wing pattern of the group consisting of *blackburni* on coconut palm (also on banana), *meyricki*, *maia*, *musicola* and *fullawayi* on wild banana, but is nearest to *blackburni*, from which it differs in having a more grayish or drab coloration, and the first line of forewing being obtuse angled instead of acute. More material is needed for more complete description.