POLSKA AKADEMIA NAUK ZAKŁAD ZOOLOGII SYSTEMATYCZNEJ

A C T A Z O O L O G I C A C R A C O V I E N S I A

Tom VIII

Kraków, 15 XI 1963

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Studies on the Crambidae (Lepidoptera). Part 41. On Some Tropical Crambidae with Descriptions of the New Genera and Species

[with 64 text-figs, pls. VI-X]

Materiały do znajomości Crambidae (Lepidoptera). Część 41. O niektórych tropikalnych Crambidae z opisami nowych rodzajów i gatunków

Материалы к познанию Crambidae (Lepidoptera). Часть 41. О некоторых тропических Crambidae с описаниями новых родов и видов

The present paper includes descriptions of seven new genera and twenty-five new species. Most of these come from the Neotropical Region. Several species of the genus *Crambus* F. are transferred to some of the newly described genera. This is only a small contribution to the knowledge of the Neotropical *Crambidae* which still are in a great chaos being in need of thorough revision. Many species are in need to be placed in genera of their own. These genera show only slight relationship to those from other regions. Besides the new species described here, the material examined contains many other new species, however, they are represented in most instances by single specimens, often in bad condition. They are not described here not to introduce more confusion than clarification. The respective descriptions will be published after discovery of more material.

Genus: Pseudopediasia n.

This genus appears to be close to *Pediasia* Hbn. Armature of the head as in *Pediasia* Hbn. Frenulum in female single. Venation in wings as in *Pediasia* Hbn. and allies. Forewing with two transverse lines. Basal stripe absent. The main differences between *Pseudopediasia* and *Pediasia* Hbn. are to be found

in the armature of genitalia. In male uncus bilobed, being simple in *Pediasia* Hbn. Gnathos weakly armatured, very narrow. Pars basalis very strong, bilobed or with base very strongly broadened. Vinculum with a cephalic projection lacking in *Pediasia* Hbn. Aedoeagus with no cornuti, which are present in *Pediasia* Hbn.; armed apically with a heavily sclerotized process also lacking in *Pediasia* Hbn. In female anterior apophyses reduced, being well developed in *Pediasia*, Hbn. Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, rather well demarcated from ductus bursae. Bursa copulatrix with no signum.

Early stages and biology unknown. So far the new genus is represented by three species, two of which are new to science. They are distributed in Paraguay Brazil and Argentina. Type species: *Crambus calamellus* HMPS.

Pseudopediasia calamella (HAMPSON) n. comb.

1919. Crambus calamellus Hampson, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 282. [in part]. 1962. Crambus calamellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 257.

Redescription: Antenna uniformly light brown, in male serrate. Labial palpus three and one half times as long as the diameter of an eye, light brown minutely speckled with creamy. Face creamy, not protruding forward beyond eye, nearly flat. Vertex concolorous. Patagia, thorax and tegulae creamy with beige tint. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base 9—10.5 mm., apex to outer angle 3—3.5 mm. Costa straight except at base, which is curved. Apex slightly acuminate, termen rather straight. Ground colour dull dirty whitish, densely suffused with brownish scales. Subterminal line broadly excurved in upper portion, oblique nearly straight in lower portion. Median line angled below costa, then strongly oblique. Terminal dots are present. Fringes rather concolorous with ground colour, nearly dull. Hindwing glossy creamy-whitish whith fringe white. (Pl. VI, Fig. 1).

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Uncus with hair short and scarce, both lobes hairy. Gnathos nearly straight, rather lightly sclerotized. Cucullus narrow, hair normal, of medium-length. Pars basalis heavily sclerotized, large, with a long, finger-like process near cucullus. Vinculum with a ventral-proximal very small, rounded projection. Aedoeagus shorter than the total armature, slender; apex armed with a large, dentate, spined sclerite.

Female genitalia (Fig. 3): Subgenital plate very narrow, with apophysal lobes small. Ostium pouch large, well demarcated from ductus bursae, heavily sclerotized. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout, broadened in cuadal portion. Bursa copulatrix rounded, small, simple.

Comments: This species was described from Argentina. Type material includes one female from Santa Cruz, one female from Santa Fé and one female from Florenzia, Gran Chaco, as well as four females and one male from Goya. Hampson writes "...Goya (Perron) $4 \, \updownarrow \uparrow$, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$ type". We may consider that

Hampson designated the male as the type. This specimen bears a label: "Goya Corrientes, Argentine Repub. (Perron) 1886. 1901—224", Gen. Sl. 5525-B. M. Pyral. The holotype and all paratypes are in coll. British Museum (N. H.), London. However, the male (not female as stated by Hampson) from Santa Fé belongs to the subsequent species, *Pseudopediasia diana* n. sp. For more detail see comments for *diana*. — This species is distributed in Argentina, Paraguay (Prov. Entre Rios: La Soledad), and Brazil: Grando do Sul: Pelotas.

Pseudopediasia diana n. sp.

1919. Crambus calamellus Hampson, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 282 [in part].

Externally strikingly similar to *P. calamella* (HMPS.), being distinct only on much smaller size. Forewing measurements. Apex to base 7.5—8 mm., apex to outer angle about 2.5 mm. (Pl. VI, Fig. 2).

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Uncus narrow, dorsal lobe curved, not incised as in *P. calamella* (HMPS.). Gnathos much longer than in *P. calamella* (HMPS.) and decidedly curved. Pars basalis bilobed: the longer lobe is curved, with apex decidedly broadened, hair absent; the shorter lobe is rounded and hairy. Cucullus slightly curved, narrow with apex rounded. Vinculum with proximal projection much larger than in *P. calamella* (HMPS.).

Female genitalia (Fig. 4): Ostium pouch longer and less demarcated from ductus bursae than in *P. calamella* (HMPS), caudal portion more rounded. Otherwise genitalia rather similar to those in *P. calamella* (HMPS.), only posterior apophyses appear to be much narrower.

Comments: The new species is described from two male and three female specimens. The holotype, male, Gen. Sl. 1926-BŁ., labelled: "Nord de Chaco de Santa Fé, Argentin", "Las Garzas Bordo du Rio las Garzas", "WAGNER Brothers '04". Paratypes: 3 females, one of these Gen. Sl. 1932-BŁ., labelled as holotype. Holotype and two paratypes are in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, one paratype is in the author's collection. — One male paratype with genitalia slightly different from those in holotype, Gen. Sl. 1496-BŁ., labelled: "Argentina Santa Fé. Ocampo. Aug. 1902. S. R. WAGNER. 1903—180" (syntype of *Crambus calamellus* HMPS.), is in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London.

Pseudopediasia amathusia n. sp.

Externally practically indistinguishable from *P. calamella* (HMPS), only the labial palpi appear to be slightly shorter.

Female genitalia (Fig. 5): Apophysal lobes rather pointed. Ostium pouch much larger than in P. calamella (HMPS.) with dorsal edges minutely dentate and with notched ventral-caudal angles. Ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix similar as in P. calamella (HMPS.). Male unkown.

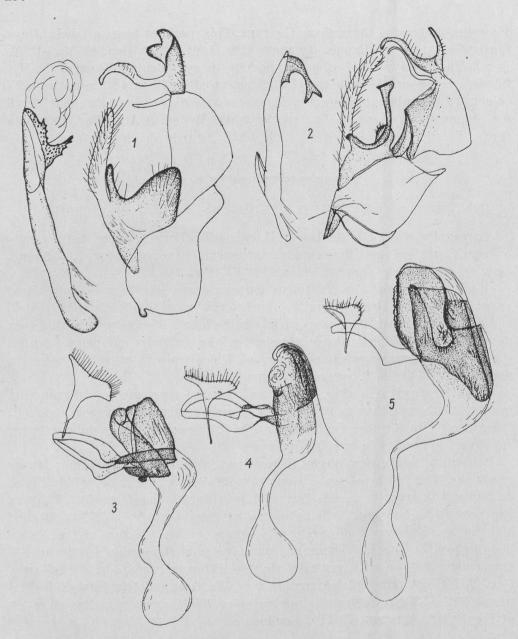


Fig. 1. Pseudopediasia calamella (HMPS.). Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 5525-B. M. Pyral. Holotype. Argentina: Goya Corrientes

- Fig. 2. Pseudopediasia diana n. sp. Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1926-Br. Holotype. Argentina: Santa Fé
- Fig. 3. Pseudopediasia calamella (HMPS.). Female genitalia. Gen. Sl. 2628-BL. Argentina
- Fig. 4. Pseudopediasia diana n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 1932-Bl. Argentina: Santa Fé
- Fig. 5. Pseudopediasia amathusia n. sp. Female genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 1507-BŁ. Argentina: Goyaz

Comments: The new species is described from a unique female specimen labelled: "Goyaz (town). December 1905. (G. A. BAER)", Gen. Sl. 1507-BL., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London. — In spite of striking external similarity to *P. calamella* (HMPS.) the new species is perfectly distinct on female genitalia.

Genus: Parapediasia n.

Ocelli fully developed. Chaetosemae present. Wing venation as in *Pediasia* Hbn. and allies. Forewing with two transverse lines. Basal stripe absent. Frenulum in females variable. In male genitalia uncus and gnathos fully developed. Pars basalis well developed. Sacculus with no process. Pseudosaccus in most instances well developed. Vinculum elongate. Saccus present with exception of one species, namely, *cervinella*, however, the generic position of this species is rather obscure. Aedoeagus in most instances terminated by a curved process. Female genitalia. Papillae anales not coalescent with each other. Subgenital plate rather narrow with apophyses anteriores short, often considerably reduced. Ostium pouch rather well demarcated from ductus bursae, heavily sclerotized, with few exceptions. Bursa copulatrix with one or two signa, or with no signa.

Early stages and biology unknown. Distributed in South and Central America, a few species are known also from Mexico.

This new genus appears to be close to *Pediasia* HBN., however, it differs from *Pediasia* HBN. by the presence of signa in female genitalia of some species, by the presence of saccus and general armature of male genitalia. The variability of signa and armature of frenulum in females is very interesting. In spite of these differences, species showing various characters appear to be congeneric as other common features show. Most species of the genus are highly specialized and showing great specific differences. They show no close relationship to North American *Pediasia* - species and members of still undescribed genera close to *Pediasia* HBN. The generic position of some species placed in *Parapediasia*, namely, of *digrammella* and *cervinella* is rather obscure, and I treat this only provisionally.

Parapediasia tenuistrigata (ZELLER) n. comb.

1881. Crambus tenuistrigatus Zeller, Horae Soc. ent. ross. 16: 168, pl. xi, fig. 8.

1896. Crambus tenuistrigatus: Hampson, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 928.

1962. Crambus tenuistrigatus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 284.

Redescription: Antenna uniformly brownish, in male serrate. Face subrounded, barely protruding forward beyond eye, whitish; vertex concolorous with face. Labial palpus about three times as long as the diameter of an eye, whitish outside. Thorax whitish, patagia grey-brownish. Frenulum of female triple with setae well separated from each other. Measurements of forewing: Apex to base about 10 mm. apex to outer angle about 3.8 mm. Costa nearly straight, apex narrowly rounded, termen straight, hardly oblique. Ground colour barely glossy greyish. Subterminal line well defined, narrow, single, broadly excurved, distinctly toothed, with a distinct tooth-like projection above inner margin. Median line also well marked, zigzac-shaped. Median dot and discal dot both absent. Terminal dots present. Fringe metallically glossy, unicolorous. Under surface unicolorous glossy. Hindwing slightly glossy, semitransparent, light greyish, darkened along peripheries. Fringe dirty creamy, glossy (Pl. VI, Fig. 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 6): Uncus slender with apex curved ventrad, pointed; hair rather poor, short, scattered almost over whole of length of uncus. Gnathos barely longer than uncus, rather straight, with apical portion slightly broadened, rounded. Tegumen with caudal edges distinctly list-like thickened. Valva with pars basalis heavily sclerotized, in form of a fold with apical part detached from valva, prong-like curved, pointed; hair very poor, of medium length. Pseudosaccus reduced. Saccus present. Aedoeagus barely shorter than valva plus vinculum; with apical portion heavily sclerotized, bent. Cornuti absent.

Female genitalia (Fig. 11): Papilla analis with apophysis proportionately short and broad. Subgenital plate ringe-shaped, very narrow, with apophyses of medium length. Ostium pouch barrel-shaped, large, rather heavily sclerotized with spongy interior. Ductus bursae rather long, narrow, lightly sclerotized throughout. Bursa copulatrix ovate, no signum present.

Comments: This species was described from two male and one female specimens taken in Colombia: Mariquita. The collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London contains one male syntype, Gen. Sl. 2219-B. M. Pyral., selected as the type. I designate this male as the lectotype of the species under consideration. I was unable to find other syntypes.

This species is rather widely spraed. I have examined specimens from Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Specimens from Amazonas determined as tenuistrigatus, appear to be a distinct species.

Parapediasia atalanta n. sp.

Diagnosis: Male: Antenna serrate, uniformly brown. Labial palpus 2.5 times as long as the diameter of an eye, light brownish outside. Face barely protruding forward beyond eye, subrounded, white. Vertex con colorous. Patagia brown with centre white. Thorax and tegulae brown. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base 6.5 mm., apex to outer angle 2.3 mm. Costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen slightly oblique. Ground colour brown-grey nearly dull. Pattern rather similar to that in *P. tenuistrigata* (Zell.). Fringes decidedly glossy. Hindwing silky-whitish, semitransparent, with fringes concolorous. Peripheries of hindwing slightly darkened grey (Pl. VI, Fig. 4).

Male genitalia (Fig. 7): Uncus slender with apical portion narrowed, rather acuminate. Gnathos longer than uncus, with apex broadened, rounded.

Pars basalis with caudal two-fifths detached from valva, curved dorsad, pointed. Cucullus very narrow with long hairs. Base of valva broadened. Saccus present. Aedoeagus longer than total armature, with apical portion strongly curved cephalad, hook-shaped. No cornuti present.

Comments: The new species is described from a single male specimen labelled: "Unt. Amazonas Taperinha b. Santarem. 11.—20. VIII. 27. Zerny". Gen. Sl. 2063-Bl. Coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna. — This species comes very near *P. tenuistrigata* (Zell.), however, it is distinct externally by much smaller size and lighter hindwings. The genitalia of the two species are perfectly distinct from each other as is shown in the figures.

Parapediasia subtilella (ZELLER) n. comb.

1863. Crambus subtilellus Zeller, Chil. Cramb. Gen. Spec.: 44.

1919. Crambus diascia Hampson, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 282 N. Syn.

1962. Crambus diascia: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. eracov. 7: 261.

1962. Crambus subtilellus: Błeszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 284.

Redescription: Antenna brown, unicolorous, in male serrate. Labial palpus about three times as long as the diameter of an eye, dirty whitish greyish from outside. Face slightly protruding forward beyond eye, subrounded, whitish-greyish. Vertex and thorax concolorous with face. Patagia brownish-greyish. Frenulum in female single, however, with base showing three distinct branches fused in one bristle. Forewing. Measurements: apex to base about 8 mm., apex to outer angle about 3 mm. Costa barely arched, apex narrowly rounded, termen straight, nearly perpendicular to costa. Ground colour nearly dull, dirty whitish, strongly dusted with grey-brown scales. Subterminal line narrow, distinct, dark, single, broadly excurved, with a distinct tooth-like projection above inner margin. Median line rather indistinct, zigzac-shaped. Terminal dots present. Fringe unicolorous grey, strongly lustrous. Hindwing not transparent, glossy whitish, narrowly darkened along peripheries. Fringes white (Pl. VII, Fig. 1).

Male genitalia (Fig. 8): Uncus slender twice curved, with apex strongly narrowed and pointed. Hair of medium length. Gnathos very broad, shovel-like, with apex tapering to a point. Tegumen with a broad caudal fold. Valva normal. Pars basalis with caudal two fifths detached from valva, very narrow, like a curved spine. No other process on valva present. Hair normal. Pseudosaccus very narrow. Saccus present. Vinculum narrow. Aedoeagus with terminal portion in form of a strongly curved, pointed, hook. No cornuti present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15): Papilla analis with apophysis of medium length. Subgenital plate with apophyses rather short; it forms a complete, heavily sclerotized ring with a large dorsal flap. Ostium pouch in form of a slightly sclerotized, large bag-like, like that in other species of the genus under consideration. Ductus bursae normal of the genus. No signa on bursa copulatrix.

Comments: Crambus subtilellus Zell. was described from two female specimens (not male as stated in the original description of Zeller). Zeller writes: "Patria Brasilia (Kollar). Specimina duo Q musei Vindob. examinavi". I have found both mentioned syntypes of this species in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna. I designate as the lecotype the female bearing the following labels: "KM", "vidit Zll.", "Crambus subtilellus Z. 3 type".

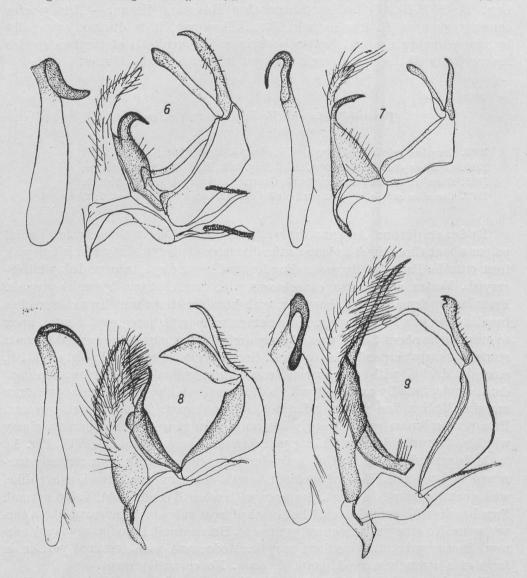


Fig. 6. Parapediasia tenuistrigata (Zell.). Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1930-Br. Mexico Fig. 7. Parapediasia atalanta n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2063-Br. Brazil: Lower Amazonas

Fig. 8. Parapediasia subtilella (Hmps.). Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1440-Bl. Brazil: Castro Parana Fig. 9. Parapediasia murinella (Zell.). Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1905-Bl. Bolivia: Rio Songo

Genital slide No. 1833-BŁ. The label "Crambus subtilellus Z. & type" is written by Zerny. The other female is designated as the lectoparatype. I have found that this species is identical with Hampson's Crambus diascia which is hereby sunk as a synonym of Zeller's species. The Hampson species was described from two females coming from Paraguay: Sapucay. One of these is selected here as the lectotype (Gen. Sl. 5501-B. M. Pyral.), the other (Gen. Sl. 1438-BŁ.) as the lectoparatype, both in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London.

This species shows a considerable similarity to *Parapediasia tenuistrigata* (Zell.), however, the two species are easily distinguishable as follows: In the former the subterminal line is not dentate as in the latter and runs much nearer the termen than in the latter. Moreover, the fringes of the forewing in the species under consideration is decidedly less shiny than in the second species. The genitalia of both sexes in the two species are perfectly distinct from each other as is shown in the given figures.

So far this species is known to me from the specimens from Paraguay: Sapucay and Espiritu Santo; and Brazil: Santos and Castro Parana.

Parapediasia ligonella (ZELL.) n. comb.

1863. Crambus ligonellus Zeller, Horae Soc. ent. ross. 16: 170, pl. xi, fig. 9.

1896. Crambus ligonellus: Hampson, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 928.

1962. Crambus ligonellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 270.

Redescription: Female: Antenna uniformly brown. Labial palpus nearly three times as long as the diameter of an eye, brownish. Face in shape similar to that in allied species, white, vertex concolorous. Patagia brown with whitened centre. Tegulae brown. Thorax light beige-whitish. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base about 9 mm., apex to outer angle 2.8 mm. Ground colour nearly dull brown-greyish. Subterminal line double, running very near termen, with no dorsal projection. Outer line delicate, ohereous in costal portion, than greysteely. Inner line ochreous. Median line strongly zigzagshaped. Terminal dots present. Median dot and discal dot both absent. Fringes metalically glossy golden-brown. Hindwing grey-brownish, lightened towards base, fringes whitish. (Pl. VII, Fig. 2).

Female genitalia (Fig. 12): Papilla analis with apophysis broad, tapering. Subgenital plate narrow with apophyses very short, vestigial. Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, short, well demarcated from ductus bursae. The latter normal, broadened in caudal portion. Bursa copulatrix with one distinct signum and scobinations.

Comments: This species was described from a unique female specimen from Jamaica. This specimen is in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.)

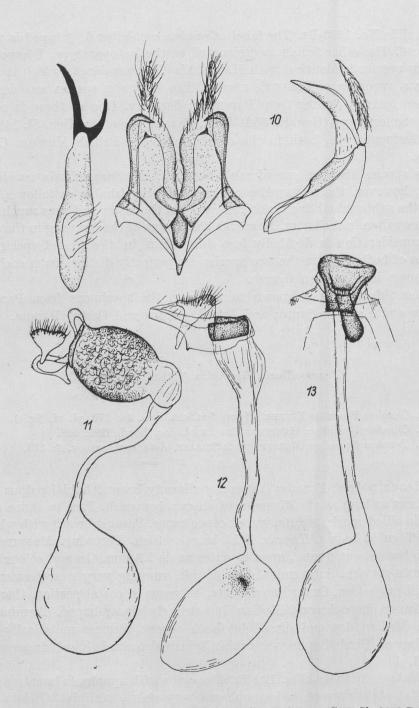


Fig. 10. Parapediasia zerkowitzella n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2973-BŁ. Puerto Rico

Fig. 11. Parapediasia tenuistrigata (Zell.). Female genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1072-Bl. Brazil Fig. 12. Parapediasia ligonella (Zell.). Female genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1151-Bl. Jamaica Fig. 13. Parapediasia zerkowitzella n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 2974-Bl. Puerto Rico

in London. Gen. Sl. 2220-B. M. Pyral. It bears a label: " $Crambus\ ligonellus\ Z$. Mus. Jamaica. MSCHL. 5/79". So far this species is known to me only by a few females from Jamaica. The male is unknown.

Parapediasia zerkowitzella n. sp.

Diagnosis: Antenna uniformly brown, serrate in male. Labial palpus three times as long as diameter of an eye, light brown outside. Face as shaped as in allied species, white; vertex concolorous. Patagia light brown, whitened medially. Thorax beige-creamy. Tegulae brown. Frenulum of female double. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base about 8 mm., apex to outer angle about 2.8 mm. Ground colour nearly dull, yellowish-light brown. Subterminal line brown-ochreous, single, bordered exteriorly by grey-steely delicate line; well remote from termen, excurved, with no projection above inner margin. Median line distinct, ochreous-brown, zizgac-shaped. Fringes metallically glossy, brownish. Hindwing silky-whitish semitransparent, darkened along peripheries; fringes white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10): Uncus slender, barely arched, with tip pointed. Gnathos rather longer than uncus, shovel-shaped. Cadual projections of tegumen fused into a bridge. Pars basalis with apical part curved ventrad, tapering to a point. Cucullus narrow, with hair normal. Juxta-plate semicircular stripe. Pseudosaccus very strong. Saccus small. Aedoeagus with a terminal large, bilobed spine, the arms of this spine are very different in length. Cornuti absent.

Female genitalia (Fig. 13): Papilla analis rather normal, apophysis tapering. Subgenital plate strongly fused with ostium pouch which is heavily sclerotized and having a long, side-projection. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix with no signum.

Comments: The new species is described from two male and three female specimens coming from Puerto Rico and Jamaica. The holotype (male), Gen. Sl. 2973-BŁ., and one female paratype, Gen. Sl. 2990-BŁ., both labelled: "Puerto Rico. San Juan. Jan. 8. 1959. A. Zerkowitz" are in the collection of Mr. A. Zerkowitz of New York, N. Y. Two female paratypes with similar labels, one of these Gen. Sl. 2974-BŁ. are in author's coll. One male paratype from Jamaica is in the coll. of the British Museum (N. H.), London. The species is named in honour of Mr. Albert Zerkowitz of New York.

Parapediasia murinella (ZELL.) n. comb.

- 1863. Crambus murinellus Zeller, Chil. Cramb. Gen. Spec.: 41 [sp. n.].
- 1896. Crambus violescentellus Hampson, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 927 [sp. n.]. N. Syn.
- 1962. Crambus murinellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 273.
- 1962. Crambus violescentellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 287.

Redescription: Antennae brown unicolorous, in male serrate. Labial palpus about three times as long as the diameter of an eye, glossy brownish.

Face slightly protruding forward beyond eye, subrounded, creamy. Vertex concolorous. Thorax beige-creamy. Tegulae brownish. Frenulum in female single, as in P. subtilella (Zell.). Forewing. Measurements: apex to base about 11 mm., apex to outer angle about 3,4 mm. Costa rather straight, apex narrowly rounded, termen nearly straight, barely concave below apex. Ground colour glossy brown-violet. Costal area lightened beige. Subterminal line delicate, ochreous, broadly excurved, running much nearer termen than in P. tenuistrigata (Zell.); with no teeth and projection above inner margin. Median line concolorous with subterminal line, zigzac-shaped. Discal dot and median dot both absent, Terminal dots present. bordered with an ochreous, slightly defined, narrow patch above inner margin. Fringe uncicolorous, metallically glossy. Hindwing glossy whitish, semitransparent. Fringe concolorous, barely darkened on apex (Pl. VII, Fig. 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 9): Uncus with apex pointed, incised ventrally. Gnathos long, less sclerotized than uncus, with terminal portion visibly narrowed. Valva much elongate, pars basalis as long as cucullus, with caudal half detached from valva, narrow, broadly curved, pointed apically; hair poor, present only at base. Hair of cucullus normal. Saccus-like projection well developed. Aedoeagus with apical curved portion very thin, cornuti absent.

Female genitalia (Fig. 14): Papilla basalis deeply notched, with apophysis rather long. Subgenital plate of medium width, with apophyses normal; ostium pouch in form of an elongate, lightly sclerotized, large bag; it is armed with an apical, heavily sclerotized hood sending cephalad a long, heavily sclerotized arm. Ductus bursae similar to that in *P. tenuistrigata* (Zell.). Bursa copulatrix with two distinct signa.

Comments: Crambus murinellus Zell. was described from a unique female specimen. Zeller writes: "Patria Brasilia provincia Ypanema (Koll.). Specimen unum ♀ Musei Vindob. vidi". Very fortunately I have found the Zeller holotype in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna. This specimen bears the following labels: "Natt. Brasil. Ypanema", "N. C. Y. 10", "Vidit Zll.", "Crambus murinellus Z. ♀ Type". The last is written by Zerny. Gen. Sl. 1917-Bl. Zeller's holotype agree perfectly in both facies and genitalia with Hampson's Crambus violescentellus, which was described from specimens coming from Sao Paulo and Castro Parana in Brazil. I designate female, Gen, Sl. 2212-B. M. Pyral. as the lectotype.

This species is known to me from specimens coming from Brazil and Bolivia. It is easily distinguishable at first sight from allied species of *Parapediasia* by it violet hue of forewing. Moreover, the ochreous colour of both transverse lines in forewing is very characteristic. The female genitalia show in general a similar armature to those in *P. tenuistrigata* (Zell.), being perfectly distinct on the presence of heavily sclerotized structure terminating the ostium pouch, as well as by two distinct signa on the bursa copulatrix, lacking in the second species.

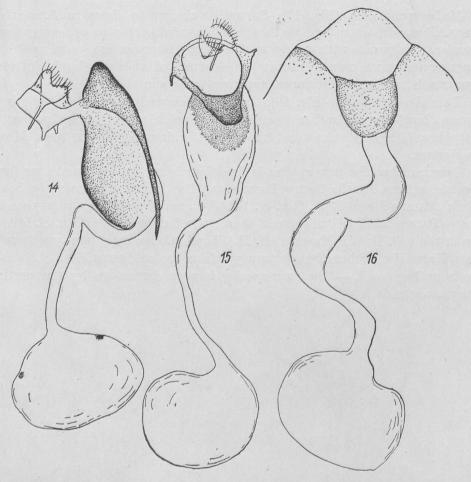


Fig. 14. Parapediasia murinella (Zell.). Female genitalia. Lectotype. Gen. Sl. 2212-B. M. Pyral. Brazil: Sao Paulo

Fig. 15. Parapediasia subtilella (Zell.). Female genitalia. Lectotype. Brazil
Fig. 16. Parapediasia paranella n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 1495-Bl. Brazil:
Castro Parana

Parapediasia paranella n. sp.

Diagnosis: Antennae uniformly brownish, in male distinctly unipectinate. Labial palpus three and one half times as long as the diameter of an eye, ochreous. Face subrounded, slightly protruding forward beyond eye, lower part white, upper part ochreous. Vertex ochreous. Patagia, tagulae and thorax ochreous. Frenulum in female single. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base 11.5—13.5 mm., apex to outer angle 4.2—4.5 mm. Ground colour dull rusty-ochreous more or less dusted with greyish scales. Dorsum often lightened. No transverse lines. Terminal dots well defined. Fringes strongly glossy greyish. Hindwing snow-white with fringes concolorous (Pl. VIII, Fig. 2).

Male genitalia (Fig. 17): Somewhat similar to those in *P. murinella* (Zell.), but with uncus and gnathos longer, caudal porjection of tegumen much broader, pars basalis with a large medial sheet-like projection, cucullus strongly tapering and much curved, saccus less demarcated and apical spine of aedoeagus much smaller and thinner, tapering to a point.

Female genitalia (Fig. 16): Ostium pouch well demarcated from ductus bursae, bowl-shaped, rather heavily sclerotized. Ductus bursae proportionately broad, lightly sclerotized throughout. Bursa copulatrix rounded with no signum.

Comments: The new species is described from two male and four female specimens from Brazil: Castro Parana and Sao Paulo. The holotype bearing label: "Parana Entro Rio", Gen. Sl. 1425-Bl., and three female paratypes from Castro Parana and Sao Paulo, one of these (from Castro Parana) Gen. Sl. 1495-Bl. are in the coll. British Museum (N. H.), London. One male paratype from Parana, Entro Rio, and one female paratype from Castro Parana, Gen. Sl. 2756-Bl. are in author's coll. — The new species is very distinctive by the pectinate antennae in male.

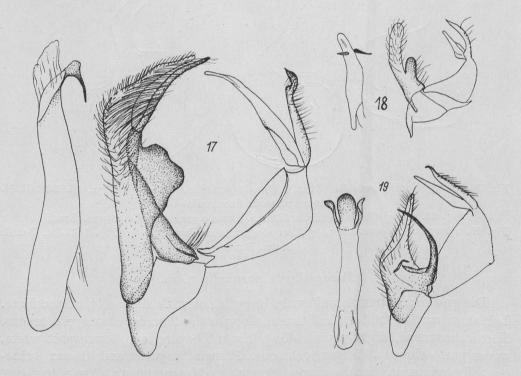


Fig. 17. Parapediasia paranella n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 1425-Bl. Brazil: Parana Entro Rio

Fig. 18. Parapediasia digrammella (HMPS.). Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 5553-B. M. Pyral. Mexico: Presidio

Fig. 19. Parapediasia carvinella (Zell.). Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1413-Bl. Brazil: Castro Parana

Parapediasia digrammella (HAMPSON) n. comb.

1896. Crambus ligonellus: DRUCE (nec Zeller), Biol. Cent.-Amer. 2: 292.

1919. Crambus digrammellus Hampson, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 441.

1962. Crambus digrammellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 261.

Redescription: Antenna uniformly brown, in male serrate. Labial palpus four to five times as long as the diameter of an eye, light grey-brown, speckled with dark brown. Face subrounded, barely protruding forward beyond eye, light brownish. Patagia, tegulae and thorax light brownish. Frenulum of female single. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base 8 mm., apex to outer angle 2.8 mm. Costa straight, apex rather acuminate, termen slightly oblique. Ground colour dull light brown, dusted with whitish and dark brown scales. Subterminal line and median line present, rather well defined, both with subdorsal teeth. Median dot and discal dot both absent. Fringes glossy brownish-greyish. Hindwing glossy dirty whitish-greyish, rather semitransparent (Pl. VII, Fig. 4).

Male genitalia (Fig. 18): Uncus curved, tapering to a point, hair poor. Gnathos decidedly shorter than uncus, rounded apically. Pars basalis well detached from valva, short, broad, rounded. Cucullus rounded, evenly wide throughout. Pseudosaccus long, narrow. Saccus distinct. Vinculum broad. Aedoeagus with base narrowed, armed with two subapical spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 20): Subgenital plate with apophyses short. Ostium pouch lightly sclerotized, broad, with two moderately sclerotized, elongate patches. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout. Bursa copulatrix elongate with no signum.

Comments: This species was described from male and female specimens from Mexico: Presidio. Holotype, male, Gen. Sl. 5553-B. M. Pyral. bears a label: "Godman-Salvin coll. 1904—1. B. C. A. Lep. Het. *Crambus ligonellus Zell.*", and "Presidio Mexico. Forrer". Examined female paratypes, Gen. Sl. 1481-Bl., 1469-Bl. (labels as in holotype). — This species is atypical of the genus as the genitalia show. Possibly it is in need to be placed in a genus of its own.

Parapediasia cervinella (ZELL.) n. comb.

1863. Crambus cervinellus Zeller, Chil. Cramb. Gen. Spec.: 43.

1962. Crambus cervinellus: Błeszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 258.

Redescription: Antenna uniformly brownish, in male serrate. Labial palpus three times as long as diameter of an eye, brown outside. Face barely protruding forward beyond eye, subrounded, white; vertex concolorous. Patagia brown at sides and white centrally. Tegulae brown. Thorax creamy mixed with white and beige. Frenulum in female single. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base 10—11 mm., apex to outer angle 3—3.5 mm. Ground colour dull brown, dorsum often lightened with whitish. Subterminal line in most instances

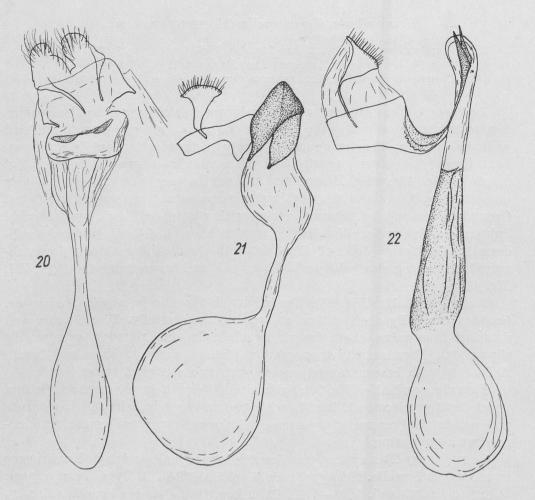


Fig. 20. Parapediasia digrammella (HMPS.). Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 1469-Bl. Mexico: Presidio

Fig. 21. Parapediasia cervinella (Zell.). Female genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1927-Bl. ? Brazil Fig. 22. Mesopediasia psyche n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 1138-Bl. Brazil: Sao Paulo

ill-defined or completely reduced, with a subdorsal toothlike projection. Median line also very ill-defined or absent, if present, then oblique. Terminal dots present. Fringes glossy greyish. Hindwing silky-white, glossy, darkened with grey on

apex (Pl. VIII, Fig. 1).

Male genitalia (Fig. 19): Uncus slender, straight, with apex slightly curved, tapering to a point. Hair normal. Gnathos barely longer than uncus, straight, tapering to a narrowly rounded tip. Pars basalis detached from valva at base, long, spine-shaped, curved ventrad, tapering to a sharp point. Cucullus tapering, hair normal. Vinculum elongate. Saccus absent. Aedoeagus slightly shorter than valva plus vinculum, terminated by three heavily sclerotized lobes. No cornuti present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 21): Subgenital plate narrow with apophyses broad, moderate. Ostium pouch armed with a heavily sclerotized ring-shaped stripe narrowed at either end dorsally. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout, with caudal half bulbose and cephalic half narrow. Bursa copulatrix with no signum.

Comments: This species was described from two females. Zeller writes: "Hab. in Brasilia provincia Ypanema (Koll.). Feminas duas Musei Vindob. examinavi". I have found both female-syntypes in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna. I designate female, Gen. Sl. 1920-Bl., labelled: "Natt. Brasil: Ypanema", "N. c. Y. 12", "vidit Zll.", "Crambus cervinellus Z. \$\foatign* type" (the last written by Zerny), as the lectotype of Crambus cervinellus Zell., and the other female-syntype as the lectoparatype. Moreover the material examined contains specimens from Brazil: Sao Paulo, Santos, and Castro Parana. — The species is rather atypical of the genus, as the shape of transverse lines in forewing and armature of the male genitalia show. Possibly it is in need to be placed in a genus of its own. Only a thorough study of the Neotropical Crambidae will clarify the situation. Thus, this generic placement is to be considered as only provisional.

Genus: Mesopediasia n.

This genus is erected for two species, namely, Crambus hemixanthellus Hmps. and Mesopediasia psyche n. sp. Crambus hemixanthellus Hmps. is designated as the type species of Mesopediasia. This genus appears to be close to Parapediasia, however, it is distinct on the shape of subterminal line, the run of median line, which in the new genus is situated nearer the base of the wing, it is oblique and only poorly traceable. In male genitalia saccus is absent, being developed in Parapediasia. Pseudosaccus strong. Pars basalis fully developed. Aedoeagus with no apical curved spine or process as in most members of Parapediasia. In female genitalia ostium pouch linked to subgenital plate by a bridge, anterior apophyses absent, being developed in members of the genus Parapediasia. Bursa copulatrix with no signum.

Possibly both species placed in this genus are not congeneric, however, only the discovery of males of M. psyche n. sp. might solve this question.

Mesopediasia hemixanthella (HMPS.) n. comb.

1896. Crambus hemixanthellus Hampson, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 927.

1962. Crambus hemixanthellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 266.

Redescription: Antennae creamy, very indistinctly ringed with brownish, in male deeply serrate. Labial palpus four times as long as the diameter of an eye, dark rusty-brown. Face barely protruding forward beyond eye, subrounded,

creamy. Vertex ochreous. Patagia ochreous whitened in middle. Tegulae ochreous. Thorax ochreous mixed with whitish Frenulum in female single. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base about 9.5 mm., apex to outer angle about 3.2 mm. Apex rather acuminate, costa nearly straight, termen rather oblique. Ground colour dull, dark brown with horse-red tint. Dorsal area lightened yellow. Subterminal line ill-defined, obliquely curved, with a subdorsal tooth. Median line oblique, ill-defined. Terminal dots present. Fringes slightly glossy, grey-brownish. Hindwing glossy silky, white with fringe concolorous (Pl. VIII, Fig. 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 24): Uncus slender with apex curved, and tapering to a point. Gnathos longer than uncus, with apex curved, rounded. Pars basalis longer than valva, with terminal three-sevenths detached from valva, narrowed, rounded terminally. Cucullus narrow with hair moderate. No ventral or lateral process. Pseudosaccus very large. Vinculum elongate. Aedoeagus rather sigmoid with distinct anellus. A cluster of minute spikes present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 25): Ostium pouch not demarcated from ductus bursae, heavily sclerotized. Ductus bursae long, heavily sclerotized to near bursa copulatrix. Bursa copulatrix scobinate, signum absent.

Comments: This species was described from a specimen from Rio de Janeiro. The holotype, female, Gen. Sl. 2214-B. M. Pyral. is in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London (not male as stated in the original description and on label of the holotype). The material examined includes specimens from Sao Paulo and Santos, Brazil.

Mesopediasia psyche n. sp.

Diagnosis: Female: Antenna creamy, slightly ringed with brownish. Labial palpus about four times as long as the diameter of an eye, creamy, densely speckled with dark brown. Face slightly protruding forward beyond eye, subrounded, creamy; vertex concolorous. Patagia, tegulae and thorax creamy-yellow. Frenulum single. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base 12.5 mm., apex to outer angle 2.8 mm. Costa bowed, apex rather acute, termen decidedly oblique. Ground colour dull rusty-yellow. Apical-costal area decidedly darkened with more brown. Subterminal line absent. Median line traceable, oblique. Terminal dots partly reduced. Median dot and discal dot both absent. Fringes glossy brownish. Hindwing glossy, semitransparent, silky-white with fringes concolorous (Pl. VIII, Fig. 4).

Female genitalia (Fig. 22): Papilla analis with apophysis long and thin. Subgenital plate with no apophyses, linked to ostium pouch by a heavily sclerotized bridge. Ostium pouch lightly sclerotized, strengthened by two long, tapering, acuminate projections. Ductus bursae not demarcated from ostium pouch, with cephalic major part heavily sclerotized with some wrinkles. Bursa copulatrix rounded, with no signum.

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Comments: The new species is described from six female specimens. Holotype, labelled: "Castro Parana. 950 m. E. D. Jones", two paratypes with similar labels, two paratypes from Sao Paulo, one of these, Gen. Sl. 1433-BL. are in coll. British Museum (N. H.), London. One paratype from Brazil, Gen. Sl.

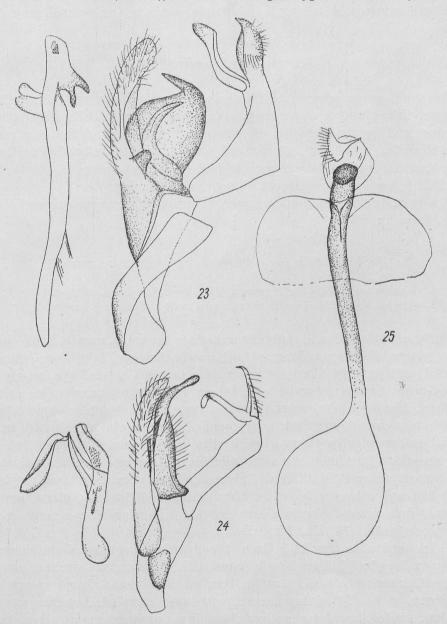


Fig. 23. Haplopediasia aurantilineella (HMPS.). Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1421-Bl. Lectoparatype. Brazil: Sao Paulo

Fig. 24. Mesopediasia hemixanthella (HMPS.). Male genitalia. Brazil: Castro Parana
 Fig. 25. Mesopediasia hemixanthella (HMPS.). Female genitalia. Gen. Sl. 2214-B. M. Pyral.
 Holotype. Brazil: Rio de Janeiro

1138-BL. is in author's coll. — This species resembles somewhat externally *M. hemixanthella* (HMPS.), but is larger, lighter and with transverse lines more reduced. In the armature of genitalia the two species are perfectly distinct as is shown in the figures. In *M. hemixanthella* (HMPS.) ductus bursae is heavily sclerotized over whole its length and ostium pouch has no pointed projections.

Genus: Haplopediasia n.

This new genus appears to be close to *Parapediasia* and *Mesopediasia*, however, differs from them by the presence of a narrow light basal stripe in the forewing, and by the armature of male genitalia (female of the only species, *aurantilineella*, is unkown). Uncus and gnathos fully developed. Pars basalis large, sacculus with a lateral process lacking in the species of *Parapediasia* and *Mesopediasia*. Saccus absent. Vinculum much elongate.

The genus is erected for one species, namely, Crambus aurantilineellus Hmps. from Brazil.

Haplopediasia aurantilineella (HAMPSON) n. comb.

1896. Crambus aurantilineellus Hampson, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 927. 1962. Crambus aurantilineellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 255.

Redescription: Male. Antenna uniformly brownish, serrate. Labial palpus three and one half times as long as the diameter of an eye, light brown, minutely speckled with creamy. Face not protruding forward beyond eye, nearly flat, creamy-beige. Patagia, tegulae and thorax light beige, mixed with creamy. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base 13 mm., apex to outer angle 3.7 mm. Costa barely curved, apex narrowly rounded, termen oblique, slightly bowed. Ground colour slightly glossy greyish with slight violet hue, sprinkled with ochreous-yellow in middle. A narrow whitish basal stripe from base of wing to near termen where it is diffused. Subterminal line very ill-defined, greyish in costal half and ochreous-yellow in dorsal half. A slight trace of median line. Terminal dots present Fringe glossy greyish. Hindwing silky-creamy, glossy, fringe concolorous (Pl. IX, Fig. 1).

Male genitalia (Fig. 23): Uncus broad with tip pointed. Gnathos curved with apex broadened. Pars basalis large with apex curved ventrad, strongly narrowed, tapering to a sharp point. Hair on pars basalis absent except some short hairs at base. Cucullus narrow, with apex rounded. Lateral process of sacculus rounded, heavily sclerotized. Vinculum nearly as long as valva. Aedoeagus barely shorter than valva plus vinculum, narrow, armed with a subapical-dorsal, bilobed process and two subapical-ventral flaps. No cornuti present.

Comments: This species was described from some male specimens from Sao Paulo, Brazil. I designate a male labelled: "Sao Paulo. 89—149", Gen. Sl.

2213-B. M. Pyral. as the lectotype of this species and two other syntypes as the lectoparatypes. — So far this species is known only by the type-material.

Genus: Fissicrambus n.

Diagnosis: Ocelli fully developed. Chaetosemae present. Face not protruding forward beyond eye, subrounded. Labial palpi porrect, of medium length. Frenulum in female simple. Venation in the wings as in *Pediasia Head*. and allies. Forewing with a narrow light basal stripe from base to near termen. Transverse lines very ill-defined or absent. In male genitalia uncus and gnathos fully developed. Tegumen often coalescent ventrally. Valva with pars basalis and often additional processes. Pseudosaccus present. Saccus absent. Vinculum moderate or large. In female genitalia papillae anales not coalescent with each other, with apophyses narrow, long. Subgenital plate with apophyses reduced, sometimes vestigial. Ostium pouch in most instances rather slightly differentiated, sometimes not demarcated from ductus bursae. The latter often not demarcated from bursa copulatrix. Bursa copulatrix with no signum, often with heavily sclerotized interior.

Early stages and biology unknown. The genus is distributed in South and Central America, Mexico, Texas, Florida and West Indies. Only few species ranges to New York.

Comments: The genus appears to be perfectly Neotropical in its origin. It seems to be of *Pediasia*-group of genera. From *Pediasia* Hbn. it is distinct by the presence of basal light stripe in the forewing, moreover in male genitalia there are additional processes on valva, lacking in *Pediasia* Hbn. The male genitalia are in most instances highly specialized, female genitalia do show not strong specific differences, sometimes being strikingly similar in close species. Externally nearly all the species of this genus are practically indistinguishable from each other, being sometimes distinct only on size. The study of this genus is only provisional, many questions are still unsolved. *Fissicrambus* n. gen. appears to be very rich in species.

Type species: Crambus fissiradiellus WALK.

Fissicrambus fissiradiellus (WALKER) n. comb.

1863. Crambus jissiradiellus Walker, List Spec. lep. Ins. B.M. 27: 160.

1863. Crambus curtellus Walker, List spec. lep. Ins. B. M. 27: 160.

1896. Crambus fissiradiellus: DRUCE, Biol. centr.-Amer. 2: 291.

1896. Crambus fissiradiellus: Hampson, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 929.

1962. Crambus fissiradiellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 264.

1962. Crambus curtellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 260.

Redescription: Antennae uniformly creamy-beige, in male distinctly serrate. Labial palpus three times as long as diameter of an eye, brown, minutely speckled with creamy. Face yellowish-creamy. Patagia, thorax and tegulae light brownish. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base 5.5—8.5 mm. Apex

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to outer angle 2—2.7 mm. Ground colour dull light brown. Basal stripe not contrasted, with apex diffused. Subterminal line ill-defined. Median line marked by a few dark small specks; strongly oblique. Fringe concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing silky-whitish, glossy with fringe concolorous (Pl. IX, Fig. 2).

Male genitalia (Fig. 27): Uncus very short, nearly straight, with apex rounded. Gnathos large and broad, about twice as long as uncus. Tegumen well coalescent ventrally. Pars basalis rounded, short. Sacculus with a strong, triangular, heavily sclerotized ventral process. Vinculum broad. Aedoeagus straight with a strong apical-dorsal spine on a strong base.

Female genitalia (Fig. 29): Posterior apophyses very long. Apophysal lobes of subgenital plate distinct, triangular. Ostium pouch lightly sclerotized, not demarcated from ductus bursae, surrounded by membrane coalescent with narrow arms of ventral portion of subgenital plate which is fused in a complete ring. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout, broadened in caudal portion. Bursa copulatrix elongate, simple.

Comments: The problem of this species is very difficult and still somewhat obscure. It was described from two specimens, one of which was from "St. Domingo" (Haiti) and the other from Jamaica. In the collection of the British Museum (N. H.) in London there is preserved the specimen from St. Domingo; it is a male with abdomen dissected, Gen. Sl. 1952/86-B. M. Unfortunately this slide is lost. This species is practically indistinguishable from F. haytiellus (ZCK.) and possibly both species are synonymous. I designate the male with abdomen dissected as the lectotype of Crambus fissiradiellus Walk. I was unable to find the syntype from Jamaica. However, most probably, the name fissiradiellus should be used for a species which is here figured and redescribed, and which is very common in the West Indies and which ranges to Central America. — Crambus curtellus Walk. was described from a unique female specimen from "St. Domingo". This specimen is preserved in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.) and is dissected, Gen. Sl. 2221-B. M. Pyral. Unfortunately the slide in slightly comparable, however, it can be identified as conspecific with fissiradiellus. It is of interest to note that the specific differences in female genitalia in the fissiradiellus-group are often very slight. Thus, I consider both fissiradiellus and curtellus as synonymous. — According to HAM-PSON, Crambus quadrinotellus Zell. described from Costa Rica: Chiriqui is a synonym of fissiradiellus, however, the problem of this species is just clarified (for more details see comments for quadrinotellus). — Because of great similarity of this species to other members of this genus, the given synonymy is incomplete, as I am still unable to verify all the records on fissiradiellus. Some specimens published by ZELLER in 1881: 174, from Colombia, under the name Crambus quadrinotellus ZELL., I have found to be typical F. fissiradiellus (WALK.). The material examined includes specimens from West Indies: St. Thomas, Balthazar, Cuba, St. Croix, Tobago, Trinidad, Jamaica, Haiti, and from Colombia: Honda and from Panama: La Chorrera. The ranges of F. fissiradiellus (WALK.), F. haytiellus (ZCK.) and F. profanellus (WALK.) overlap in West Indies.

Fissicrambus adonis n. sp.

Diagnosis: This new species is externally indistinguishable from F. fissi-radiellus (WALK.).

Male genitalia (Fig. 26): Uncus rather similar to that in *F. fissiradiellus* (WALK.), gnathos much narrower, tegumen with a strong finger-like dorsal projection lacking in *F. fissiradiellus* (WALK.). Pars basalis slightly bilobed.

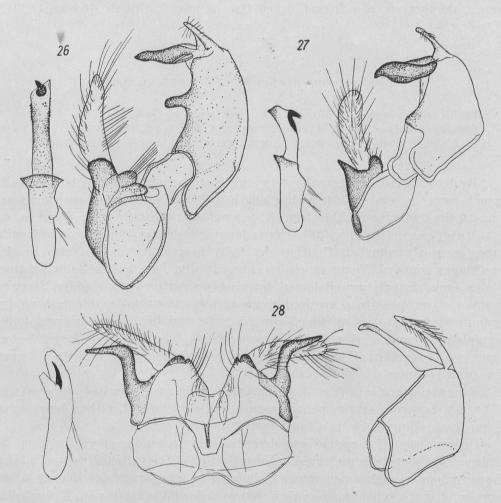


Fig. 26. Fissicrambus adonis n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2536-Bl. Yucatan: Chichen-Itza

Fig. 27. Fissicrambus fissiradiellus (WALK.). Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1608-Bl. Trinidad Fig. 28. Fissicrambus profanellus (WALK.). Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 2570-Bl. Texas

Sacculus very heavily sclerotized with caudal portion well demarcated from cucullus and minutely dentate. Aedoeagus with caudal portion minutely dentate. Apical spine shorter than in F. fissiradiellus (WALK.).

Female genitalia (Fig. 30): very similar to those in *F. fissiradiellus* (WALK.). Too little number of females is available for study to state definitely the specific differences between the two species.

Comments: The new species is described from five male and one female examples. Holotype, male, Gen. Sl. 2536-BL., labelled "Chichen Itza. Yucatan. Mexico. E. C. Welling Col. 9. VII. 1955", three male and one female paratypes with similar labels, taken in III, VII, X and X are in author's collection, one male paratype also from Chichen Itza, is in coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

Fissicrambus profanellus (WALKER) n. comb.

1866. Crambus profanellus Walker, List Spec. lep. Ins. B. M. 35: 1753.

1896. Crambus profanellus: Hampson, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 929.

1962. Crambus profanellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 279.

Redescription: Externally very similar to preceding species, but normally much larger in size with forewing length up to 10 mm. Small specimens are practically indistinguishable from F. fissiradiellus (WALK.) or F. adonis n. sp.

Male genitalia (Fig. 28): Uncus long and slender, slightly arched, with apex narrowly rounded. Gnathos decidedly longer than uncus, also slender with apex rounded. Tegumen coalescent ventrally. Pars basalis detached from valva, long, strongly curved dorsad, tapering to a narrowly rounded itp. Sacculus with a short, heavily sclerotized rounded projection and with another very minute ventral projection, which appears to be variable in size, or even almost completely atrophied. Pseudosaccus very narrow, long. Vinculum large. Aedoeagus nearly straight, decidedly shorter than valva plus vinculum, with a strong, tapering cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 31): Somewhat similar to those in *F. fissiradiellus* (WALK.), however, ostium pouch more heavily sclerotized, rather demarcated from ductus bursae, with a hood-shaped protection.

Comments: This species was described from a unique specimen from Jamaica. The holotype is preserved in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), however, has the abdomen missing. Judging by the larger size than in allied species, it is not synonymous with F. fissiradiellus (Walk.) or with F. haytiellus (Zck.). Other species similar in facies do not occur in the West Indies, and F. minuellus (Walk.) is easily distinguishable by the external characters. Very possibly the subseqent F. intermedius (Kft.) is synonymous with F. profanellus (Walk.), however, this problem may be solved only after study of the Kearfott species. Some specimens in the material examined determined as F. intermedius (Kft.) have proved to be identical with F. profanellus (Walk.). — F. profanellus (Walk.) is rather widely distributed. The material examined contains specimens from Jamaica, Cuba, Guatemala, Yucatan and Texas.

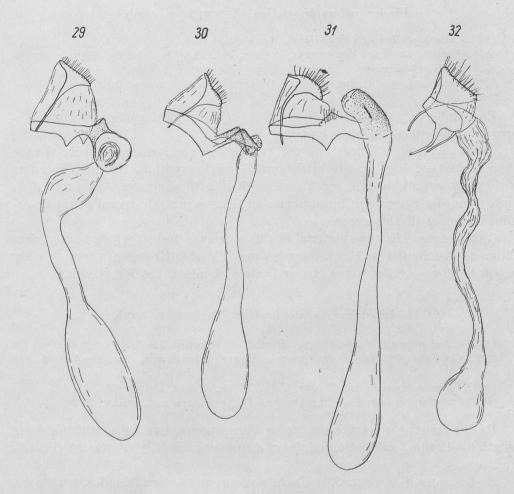


Fig. 29. $Fissicrambus\ fissiradiellus\ (Walk.)$. Female genitalia. Gen. Sl. 2530-Br. West Indies: St. Thomas

- Fig. 30. Fissicrambus adonis n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 2465-Bl. Yucatan: Chichen-Itza
- Fig. 31. Fissicrambus profanellus (WALK.). Female genitalia. Gen. Sl. 2557-BŁ. Yucatan: Chichen-Itza

Fig. 32. Fissicrambus hospition n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 2104-Bl. Arizona: Tucson

Fissicrambus intermedius (KEARFOTT) n. comb.

- 1908. Crambus intermedius Kearfott, Proc. U.S. nat. Mus. 35: 383.
- 1962. Crambus intermedius: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 269.

Unfortunately I have at my disposal no type-specimens of this species. Very probably it is synonymous with the preceding species. Described from Arizona and Texas.

Fissicrambus haytiellus (ZINCKEN) n. comb.

1821. Chilo haytiellus ZINCKEN, Germ. Mag. Ent. 4: 254.

1959. Pediasia haytiella: Błeszyński, Pol. Pis. ent. 29: 463. pl. iv, fig. 16 (male genitalia), pl. xiv, fig. 63 (imago).

1962. Crambus haytiellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 266.

Externally very similar to F. fissiradiellus (WALK.), being often more greyish-brown with reduced reddish hue.

Male genitalia: Uncus and gnathos slender, the former decidedly shorter than the latter. Pars basalis with caudal half very thin, sigmoid. Sacculus with no process. Vinculum much smaller than in allied species. Aedoeagus with apex decidedly narrowed. Cornutus present. I have not at disposal surely determined females of this species.

Comments: The type-material of this species is probably lost. F. haytiellus (Zck.) is distributed in Haiti, Jamaica and Florida. However, very probably it will be discovered also in Cuba and other islands of the West Indies.

Fissicrambus hemiochrellus (ZELLER) n. comb.

1877. Crambus hemiochrellus Zeller, Horae Soc. ent. 1088. 13: 51.

1896. Crambus luteolellus: Hampson (nec Clemens), Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 929 [in part].

1961. Pediasia hemiochrellus: Klots, Verh. XI int. Kongr. Ent. 1: 526.

1962. Crambus hemiochrellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 266.

Redescription: Rather similar to allied species, but large, with forewing length 9—12 mm., light coloured, basal stripe long, slightly contrasted (Pl. IX, Fig. 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 33): Uncus as long as gnathos, slender, with apex curved and pointed. Gnathos slender, straight, with apex narrowly rounded. Pars basalis very characteristic, very long with caudal half detached from valva, strongly curved dorsad, tapering to a pointed tip. Cucullus tapering to a rounded tip. Pseudosaccus proportionately broad. Vinculum narrow. Aedoeagus with a strong, long, tapering cornutus of half the length of aedoeagus.

Female genitalia: Posterior apophyses extremely long. Subgenital plate with apophysal lobes triangular. Ostium pouch lightly sclerotized wrinkled, not demarcated from ductus bursae. The latter lightly sclerotized, wrinkled, proportionately broad.

Comments: In the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), in London there are preserved two male ane two female syntypes from Texas. I designate male, labelled: "Bosque Co. Texas", Gen. Sl. 1938/58-B. M., as the lectotype and the remaining syntypes as the lectoparatypes of this species. — So far this species is known only from Texas. It is of interest to note than none of the specimens published by Druce in 1896 in Biologia Centrali Americana as hemiochrellus is referable to this species.

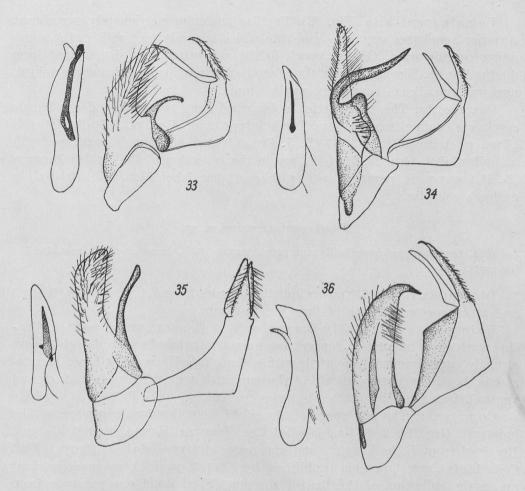


Fig. 33. Fissicrambus quadrinotellus (Zell.). Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 2032-Bl. Texas: Brownswille

Fig. 34. Fissicrambus hemiochrellus (Zell.). Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1477-Bl. Texas Fig. 35. Fissicrambus hospition n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 1550-Bl. Arizona Fig. 36. Fissicrambus minuellus (Walk.). Male genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1499-Bl. Bahamas

Fissicrambus hospition n. sp.

Diagnosis: Generally similar to other members of the genus under consideration but much lighter in coloration, creamy-beige. Forewing measurements. Apex to base 8.5 mm., apex to outer angle 3 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 34): Uncus as long as gnathos, tapering to a point. Gnathos rather narrowly rounded. Pars basalis finger-like, with caudal two-thirds detached from valva, slightly curved, with apex rounded. No other processes on valva present. Vinculum more than three times shorter than valva. Aedoeagus much shorter than valva, with a long, tapering cornutus with two basal small projections.

Female genitalia (Fig. 32): Papillae anales proportionately very large. Anterior apophyses very long and thin which is rarely met with in the genus under consideration. Ostium pouch lightly sclerotized, not demarcated from ductus bursae. The latter slightly sclerotized throughout, delicately wrinkled, narrow, long. Bursa copulatrix small, simple.

Comments: This new species is described from two male and one female specimens coming from Arizona. The holotype, male, Gen. Sl. 1550-Bl. labelled "Tuczon, Arizona, June 1903 (E. J. Oslar)" and one female paratype, with a similar label, Gen. Sl. 2104-Bl. are in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), one male paratype also with a similar label, Gen. Sl. 2103-Bl., in author's collection.

Fissicrambus orion n. sp.

1881. Crambus quadrinotellus Zeller (nec Zeller, 1877), Horae Soc. ent. ross. 16: 174 [in part].

Diagnosis: Externally rather indistinguishable from F. fissiradiellus (WALK.) and allied species. Length of forewing 7—8 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 37): Uncus slender with apex curved, pointed. Gnathos with apex broadened, longer than uncus. Pars basalis with detached part strongly curved ventrad, pointed; with a flap-shaped process at base. Pseudosaccus short. Vinculum elongate. Aedoeagus with apex much narrowed, curved ventrad. One long tapering cornutus is present.

Comments: The new species is described from three male specimens. The holotype, Gen. Sl. 2524-Bl., labelled "St. Jean de Maroni, French Guiana. Received from E. le Moult", and one male paratype labelled "4not", "Zell. Coll. 1884" from Colombia (published by Zeller in 1881 as quadrinotellus) are in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.) and one paratype from Venezuela: Maracay, Gen. Sl. 2157-Amsel is in the collection of Dr. H. G. Amsel of Karlsruhe.

It is of interest to note that I have studied a female which may be that of the new species, however, I do not designate it as a paratype. Possibly the association of this female with the described males would be incorrect. The genitalia of this female (Fig. 42) are very characteristic by a strongly spined caudal portion of the bursa copulatrix.

Fissicrambus quadrinotellus (ZELLER) n. comb.

1877. Crambus quadrinotellus Zeller, Horae Soc. ent. ross. 13: 55, pl. i, fig. 21. 1896. Crambus fissiradiellus: Hampson (ned Walker), Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 929 [in part].

1899. Crambus fissiradiellus: Druce (nec Walker), Biol. cent.-amer. 2: 921. [in part]. 1962. Crambus quadrinotellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 280.

Redescription: This species is externally practically indistinguishable from F. fissiradiellus (Walk.), being, however, perfectly distinct on the genitalia.

Medium sized-species with forewing 7.5—9.5 mm. long. Ground colour brown, often with a slight reddish hue.

Male genitalia (Fig. 33): Uncus slender with apex curved and pointed. Gnathos decidedly longer than uncus, also slender, with apex tapering. Pars basalis with caudal three-sevenths detached from valva, narrow, strongly curved, with apex narrowly rounded. Pseudosaccus reduced. Vinculum elongate. Aedoeagus with w very long, rather irregular in shape cornutus of three-sevenths of aedoeagus length.

Female genitalia: The problem of female of this species is still very obscure. I have at my disposal females of two quite different species, each of these might be the female of F. quadrinotellus (WALK.). One of these, coming from the locus typicus, Chiriqui, is slightly similar to female of F. profanellus (WALK.), it has, however, smaller and more heavily sclerotized ostium pouch (Fig. 43). The other comes near the group of F. artos n. sp. in which the female genitalia have a strongly sclerotized body extending from ostium pouch into bursa copulatrix, and ductus bursae practically absent. This female comes from Panama: La Chorrera and is rather distinct on the broad bridge, linking ostium pouch to subgenital plate. However, the slide is not accurately made and slightly comparable (Fig. 45). According to my opinion the female figured No. 43 is likely that of the species under consideration.

Comments: The problem of this species has hitherto been very obscure. It has been considered as a synonym of F. tissiradiellus (WALK.). In the British Museum (N. H.) in the type-collection is a specimen labelled "Type" and "Quadrinotellus Ex. M. p. 55. Columb. Pet.". However, this specimen is not the type of quadrinotellus as coming from a series of specimens published by Zeller under the name of quadrinotellus in 1881: 174. It is to note that quadrinotellus was described in 1877 from Panama: Chiriqui and not from Colombia. The mentioned series published in 1881 contains several species. I am unable to state to which species belongs the false type of quadrinotellus as this specimen was dissected, Gen. Sl. 1952/83. B. M., and the slide is lost. Zeller in his original description of quadrinotellus writes: "... bei Chiriqui durch RIBBE gesammelt, im Museum Staudinger". In spite of thorough study of the collections of the British Museum (N. H.) and of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna I has not been able to trace the type-specimens of Zeller. The collection of the Institut f. Spezielle Zoologie and Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität in Berlin also does not contain the type of this species. However, recently I have found among large series of specimens determined as fissiradiellus in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.) a specimen labelled: "Godman-Salvin Coll. 1904. — 1. B. C. A. Lep. Het. Crambus fissiradiellus Walk.", "Chiriqui (RIBBE) Ex. STAUDINGER". Formerly I have overlooked this specimen as not bearing any of Zeller's original labels. However, probably this specimen was re-labelled. Even if it is not from the original series of Zeller it should be considered as the neotype. However, most likely it is a Zeller's syntype of quadrinotellus and I hereby designate it as the lectotype of this species. Thus the problem appears to be definitely clarified. The species ranges from Central America to Texas. The material examined includes specimens from Panama, Costa Rica: Irazu and from Texas: Brownswille.

Fissicrambus amandus n. sp.

1881. Crambus quadrinotellus Zeller (nec Zeller 1877), Horae Soc. ent. ross. 16: 174 [in part].

Diagnosis: Externally practically indistinguishable from F. fissiradiellus (WALK.) and allies, being only slightly lighter in forewing colour.

Female genitalia (Fig. 46): Posterior apophyses very long. Subgenital plate with apophysal lobes short. Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized with irregular edges, not demarcated from ductus bursae. Ductus bursae not demarcated from bursa copulatrix, forms together with ostium pouch and bursa copulatrix an elongate bag in major part heavily sclerotized with irregular ribs. Only cephalic-ventral portion of bursa copulatrix and caudal-dorsal portion of ductus bursae is membranous.

Comments: The new species is described from three female specimens from Colombia. They are from the series of specimens published by Zeller in 1881 as quadrinotellus. The holotype, Gen. Sl. 7218-B. M. Pyral., labelled "4not", "Zell. Coll. 1884", and one paratype with similar labels are in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), in London, one paratype also from Colombia is in author's collection.

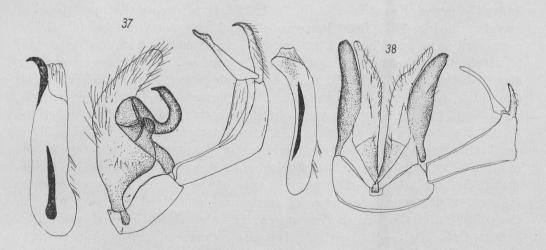


Fig. 37. Fissicrambus orion n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2524-BL. French Guiana: Maroni

Fig. 38. Fissicrambus verselias n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2877-Br. Colombia: Bogota

Fissicrambus verselias n. sp.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to other representatives of *Fissicrambus*, being slightly distinct by the well defined constrasted white basal stripe and reduction of subterminal line. Length of forewing 8 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 38): Uncus twice shorter than gnathos, rather similar to that in *F. fissiradiellus* (Walk.). Gnathos slender, slightly curved, with apex rounded. Pars basalis very strong, reaching end of cucullus, broad, with apex rounded, caudal half detached from valva. Cucullus very narrow. Pseudosaccus short. Aedoeagus curved with a very long cornutus.

The new species is described from a unique male specimen labelled: "Colombia, Bogota., 1918", Gen. Sl. 2877-BŁ., coll. author.

Fissicrambus artos n. sp.

Diagnosis: Externally very similar to *F. fissiradiellus* (WALK.) and allies, slightly distinct by a rather contrasted light basal stripe in forewing. Length of forewing 7—10 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 41): Uncus rather straight, with apex spine-shaped, curved. Gnathos decidedly longer than uncus, with apex broadened, tapering. Tegumen not coalescent caudally. Pars basalis very strong, a long, strongly curved, narrow spine. Sacculus with a heavily sclerotized, large, subrounded flap-shaped process. Pseudosaccus very distinct, rather broad. Vinculum rather broad. Aedoeagus barely longer than valva plus vinculum, with a very strong, apical-ventral spine on a long base. A single strong cornatus of hardly less than one-third of aedoeagus length.

Female genitalia (Fig. 47): Posterior apophyses extremely long and thin. Subgenital plate with apophysal lobes distinct. Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, wrinkled, not demarcated from ductus bursae, which is very short. Bursa copulatrix curved, with a heavily sclerotized and wrinkled structure extending from ostium pouch.

Comments: The new species is described from a series of 18 male and female specimens. The holotype, male, Gen. Sl. 2088-BL., labelled: "Blumenaus, 29 Julho 1953. Sta. Catarina (Brasil). C. Bieżanko leg.", in coll. author. Paratypes: two females from Brazil: Pelotas, one of these, Gen. Sl. 2743-BL., coll. author; one male, Gen. Sl. 2041-BL. from Paraguay: Prov. Entro Rios: La Soledad, coll. British Museum (N. H.), one female also from Soledad coll. author; one male, Gen. Sl. 2102-BL., Paraguay: Sapucay, coll. British Museum (N. H.); one male Argentina: Villa Ana., Gen. Sl. 1475-BL., coll. British Museum (N. H.); one female, Paraguay: Patino cué, Gen. Sl. 1575-BL., coll. British Museum (N. H.); one female, Argentina: Corrientes: Goya, Gen. Sl. 1476-BL., coll. British Museum (N. H.); one male Paraguay: Asuncion, coll. author; one female also from Asuncion, Gen. Sl. 2011-BL., coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna; and one female

Gen. Sl. 2015-BŁ. author's coll.; one female, Pernambuco. Gen. Sl. 2453-BŁ., coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna; two males from Brazil: Algoinhas, Gen. Sl. 2532-BŁ., in coll. author.; one female from Paraguay: Santa Sofia, Gen. Sl. 2007-BŁ., coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.

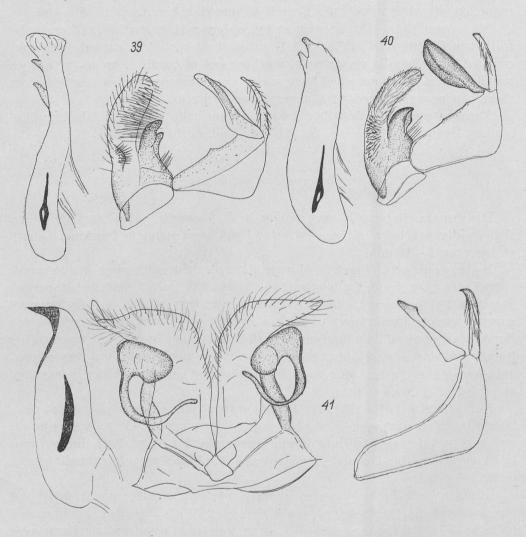


Fig. 39. Fissicrambus briseis n. sp. Male genitalia. Paratype. Colombia. Gen. Sl. 2009-Bl. Fig. 40. Fissicrambus alexanor n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 469-Bl. Bolivia Fig. 41. Fissicrambus artos n. sp. Male genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 2532-Bl. Brazil: Alagoinhas

Fissicrambus briseis n. sp.

Diagnosis: Generally similar in external characters to other representatives of the genus under consideration, but decidedly larger and with basal stripe in forewing very narrow. Forewing 8—11.5 mm. long. (Pl. X, Fig. 1).

33

Male genitalia (Fig. 39): Uncus slender, slightly bowed, with apex rounded. Gnathos much longer than uncus, broad, slightly curved, with apex rounded, not broadened. Tegumen partly coalescent caudally. Pars basalis strong, rounded apically, broad, with a distinct projection. Sacculus with a slight projection provided with a group of bristles. Cucullus broadely rounded. Pseudosaccus distinct. Vinculum moderate. Aedoeagus much longer than valva plus vinculum, barely tapering posteriorly with an apical-ventral slight and an subapical-ventral distinct projections. A single, strong, tapering cornutus is present. Female unkown.

Comments: This species is described from three male specimens. The holotype, Gen. Sl. 1992-Bl., labelled: "Boliviae Cordilieres" and one paratype, Gen. Sl. 2008-Bl., with a similar label are in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna; one paratype, Gen. Sl. 2009-Bl., labelled: "Columb. Ost Cordil. Sosomoko, III. 800 m." is in author's coll.

Fissicrambus alexanor n. sp.

Diagnosis: Externally very similar to the preceding species. Forewing 11.5 mm. long (Pl. X, fig. 2).

Male genitalia (Fig. 40): Similar in general to those in the preceding species, but distinct by the bifurcate tip of the uncus, much broader gnathos and rather broader aedoeagus. Female unkown.

Comments: This species is described from a unique male specimen, labelled "Boliwia. IV. 1903", Gen. Sl. 469-BL., author's coll.

Fissicrambus minuellus (WALKER) n. comb.

1863. Crambus minuellus Walker, List. Spec. lep. Ins. B. M. 27: 164.

1896. Crambus minuellus: Hampson, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond, 1895: 928.

1899. Crambus minuellus: DRUCE, Biol. centr.-amer. 2: 292, pl. lxiv, fig. 19.

1962. Crambus minuellus: Błeszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 272.

Redescription: Antennae brown, uniform, in male distinctly serrate. Labial palpus two and one half times as long as diameter of an eye, brown, minutely speckled with creamy. Face creamy-beige, vertex darker light brownish. Patagia, thorax and tegulae brown. Frenulum in female double. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base 6,5—9 mm., apex to outer angle 2—27 mm. Costa nearly straight, apex narrowly rounded, termen oblique, bowed. Ground colour dull light grey-brownish, costal portion of wing lightened dirty whitish. Subterminal line steely-greyish, angled below costa, then obliquely straight. Median line reduced to a few dark brown specks. Fringe rather concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing silky dirty whitish with peripheries darkened with grey; glossy (Pl. X, Fig. 4).

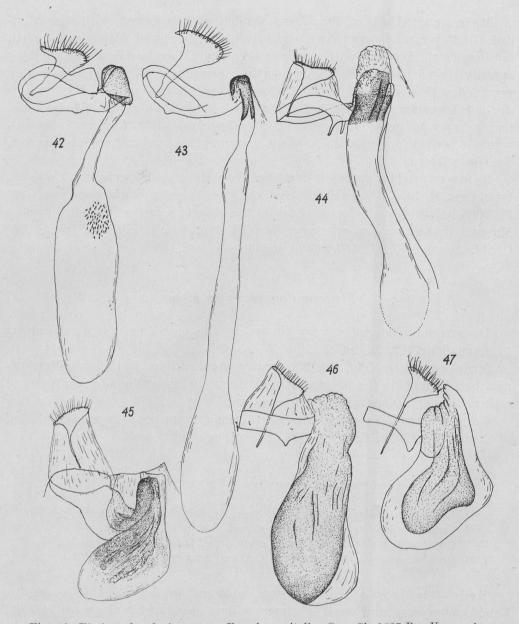


Fig. 42. Fissicrambus ?orion n. sp. Female genitalia. Gen. Sl. 1567-Bl. Venezuela Fig. 43. Fissicrambus sp. (?quadrinotellus [Zell.]). Female genitalia. Gen. Sl. 2066-Bl. Panama: Chiriqui

- Fig. 44. $Fissicrambus\ minuellus\ (Walk.)$. Female genitalia. Gen. Sl. 7217-B. M. Pyral. Bahamas
- Fig. 45. Fissicrambus sp. (?quadrinotellus [Zell.]). Female genitalia Gen. Sl. 7213-B. M. Pyral. Panama: La Chorrera
- Fig. 46. $Fissicrambus\ amandus\ n.$ sp. Female genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 7218-B. M. Pyral. Colombia
- Fig. 47. Fissicrambus artos n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 2015-BŁ. Paraguay: Sapucay

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Male genitalia (Fig. 36): Uncus long, slender, nearly straight, with an apical spine. Gnathos as long as uncus, nearly straight with apex rounded. Tegumen with caudal projections strong. Pars basalis reduced to a narrow basal, heavily sclerotized fold not detached from valva. Cucullus tapering to a spine-shaped, curved dorsad tip. A long, heavily sclerotized fold longitudinally from middle of base to two-thirds of valva length. Pseudosaccus narrow, but distinct. Vinculum broad, as long as about one-third of valva. Aedoeagus barely shorter than valva, slightly arched, with subbasal-ventral projection distinct. Cornutus lacking.

Female genitalia (Fig. 44): Posterior apophyses long. Subgenital plate with apophyses moderate. Ostium pouch lightly sclerotized, delicately wrinkled, proportionately large, not demarcated from ductus bursae. The latter lightly sclerotized, rather broad. Bursa copulatrix simple.

Comments: This species was described from a unique female specimen from Honduras. The holotype with abdomen missing is preserved in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.) in London. I have identified to be conspecific with the holotype specimens from Central America: San Geronimo, Vera Paz and from West Indies: St. Thomas, Antigua, and from the Bahamas. — This species is rather atypical of the genus *Fissicrambus* as the double frenulum in the female and reduced pars basalis in male genitalia show. Possibly it is in need to be placed in a genus of its own. Until a thorough revision of Neotropical *Crambidae* is made, I considered this generic placement as provisional.

Genus: Microcrambus n.

Diagnosis: Ocelli fully developed. Chaetosemae poorly developed, or nearly absent. Labial palpi normal of generic group *Crambus*, moderate in size. Face subrounded, rather not protruding forward beyond eye. Frenulum in female double, but sometimes a third branch is present. Wing venations as in *Crambus* F. and allied genera. Moths of very small size of wingspan from 10 to 17 mm. Forewing with two transverse lines. Basal stripe absent. Male genitalia very variable in different species. Uncus and gnathos fully developed. Valva often much differentiated. Pars basalis in most instances strong. Pseudosaccus present. Saccus present or absent. In female genitalia papillae anales not coalescent with each other. Subgenital plate with apophyses reduced. Ostium pouch often much specialized and well demarcated from ductus bursae. Bursa copulatrix with or without signum.

Early stages and biology unknown. The genus is distributed mainly in South America, Central America and West Indies, however, some species extend to the southern part of the Nearctic Region.

This genus is distinct from the genus *Crambus* F. by the lack of basal stripe in the forewing, presence of median line in forewing then by the absence of two signa on bursa copulatrix in the female genitalia.

The present note on the genus *Microcrambus* is only preliminary one. Most species of this genus are in a great chaos and their accurate identification is still in many cases very difficult. This is due to the lack of some types. The genus appears to be very rich in species as my preliminary study has shown.

Type species: Microcrambus discobolus n. sp.

Microcrambus discobolus n. sp.

Diagnosis: Externally very similar to *Microcrambus atristrigellus* (HMPS.) but smaller, length of forewing in *discobolus* 5.5 mm, and in *atristrigellus* 6.5 mm.;

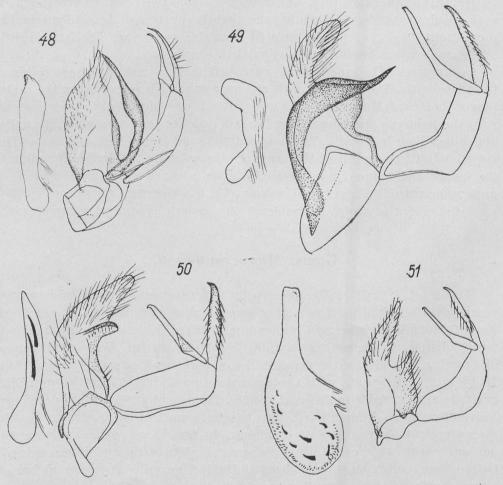


Fig. 48. Microcrambus discobolus n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2987-B_L. Puerto Rico

- Fig. 49. Microcrambus cyllarus n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2001-Br. Brazil: Rio Preto
- Fig. 50. Microcrambus zephyrus n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 1993-Br. Costa Rica: La Trinidad
- Fig. 51. Microcrambus mercury n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 1986-Br. Colombia: Prov. Condoto: Choko

moreover costal portion of forewing in the new species is less darkened brown than in atristrigellus.

Male genitalia (Fig. 48): Uncus and gnathos slender, both pointed. Parsbasalis strong, in form of a long spine, strongly curved ventrad, broadened in middle, pointed, reaching nearly end of cucullus. Cucullus strongly tapering to a rather acuminate tip. Pseudosaccus well developed. Saccus absent. Vinculum broad. Aedoeagus barely shorter than valva, nearly straight, with no cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 53): Ostium pouch large, well demarcated from ductus bursae, rather heavily sclerotized, delicately wrinkled. Ductus bursae short, lightly sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix very large with an ill-defined signum represented by concentration of scobinations. In *M. atristrigellus* (HMPS.) ostium pouch is more heavily sclerotized and of quite different armature, and ductus bursae is much longer. The male of *M. atristrigellus* (HMPS.) is so far unkown.

Comments: The new species is described from one male and two female specimens. They are labelled: "Puerto Rico. Barranquitas. 2300 feet. Jan. 10, 1959. A. Zerkowitz". The holotype, male, Gen. Sl. 2987-Be., and one female paratype with abdomen missing are in the collection of Mr. A. Zerkowitz of New York, and one female paratype, Gen. Sl. 2988-Be. is in author's collection.

Microcrambus atristrigellus (HAMPSON) n. comb.

1919. Crambus atristrigellus Hampson, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 283. 1962. Crambus atristrigellus: Bleszyński & Collins, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 255.

Redescription: Antennae uniformly brown. Labial palpi three times as long as diameter of an eye, brown, mixed with white. Face whitish mixed with brown-grey. Thorax and tegulae brownish. Forewing nearly dull, dirty white with pattern brown, typical of the genus. Hindwing grey with fringes white.

Female genitalia (Fig. 54): Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, large, rounded, with a median ridge from ventral view. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized, narrow. Bursa copulatrix large with no signum. Male unkown.

Comments: This species was described from two females, not one male and one female as stated in the original description of HAMPSON. The holotype, Gen. Sl. 4628-B. M. Pyral., and the paratype, Gen. Sl. 2027-BL. ar in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London. They are labelled: "Newcastle Jamaica".

Microcrambus cyllarus n. sp.

Diagnosis: Antennae serrate, uniformly brown. Labial palpi twice as long as diameter of an eye, brown, mixed with white. Face white. Tegulae white. Thorax brownish. Forewing white with pattern typical of the genus, ochreous-

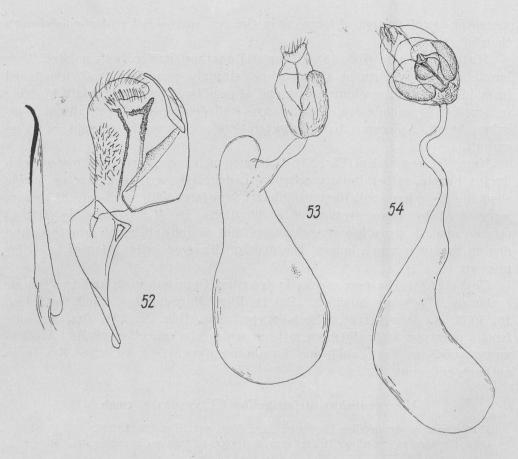


Fig. 52. Microcrambus hector n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 1983-Br. Brazil: Sao Paulo

Fig. 53. Microcrambus discobolus n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 2988-Bl. Puerto Rico

Fig. 54. Microcrambus atristrigellus (HMPS.). Female genitalia. Gen. Sl. 2027-BL. Jamaica

yellowish, terminal dots absent, termen bordered with brown. Fringes glossy white. Length of forewing 6.5 mm., maximal width 2.7 mm. Hindwing dirty creamy with fringes white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 49): Uncus slender, nearly straight with apex narrowly rounded. Gnathos rather longer than uncus, also slender with tip slightly acute. Pars basalis large, rounded, not detached from valva. Sacculus armed with a large, heavily sclerotized, curved dorsad spine with an internal fold. Pseudosaccus present. Saccus absent. Vinculum strongly elongate. Aedoeagus short, curved at either end, cornuti absent. Female unkown.

Comments: This species is described from a unique male specimen, labelled: "Rio Preto zw. Boquerao u. Sta. Rita", "25.4", Gen. Sl. 2001-BŁ., coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna. It is perfectly distinct from other species of this genus by genitalia which are different in practically each detail.

Microcrambus zephyrus n. sp.

Diagnosis: Externally rather similar to other species of this genus. Labial palpi two and one half times as long as diameter of an eye, brown, with apical portion mixed with white. Forewing 6 mm. long, dirty whitish with pattern brown. Terminal dots ill-defined. Fringes white. Hindwing light greyish with fringes whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 50): Uncus straight with tip curved, pointed. Gnathos as long as uncus, narrower, straight with tip slightly curved ventrad. Pars basalis distinct with caudal portion detached from valva, rounded, obliquely straight. Cucullus tapering with tip rounded. Pseudosaccus very narrow. Saccus present. Vinculum broad. Aedoeagus about as long as valva with base broadened. Two long, slightly curved, tapering cornuti are present. Female unkown.

Comments: This species is described from six male specimens. The holotype, Gen. Sl. 1993-BL., labelled: "La Trinidad Costa Rica", two paratypes from La Trinidad, 1600 m., and one paratype from Costa Rica: Quasi, 1500 m. are in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, one paratype, Gen. Sl. 2050-BL., from Costa-Rica: La Trinidad, and one paratype from North Panama: 800 m. are in the collection of the author.

Microcrambus hector n. sp.

Diagnosis: Rather similar externally to the preceding species, slightly different by a little longer labial palpi, very indistinctly ringed with whitish antennae and slightly lighter hindwing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 52): Uncus slender, barely arched with tip narrowly rounded. Gnathos much longer than uncus, arched with apex rounded. Pars basalis well developed with apical portion detached from valva, tapering to a rounded tip; edges minutely serrate before tip. Cucullus strongly curved dorsad, rounded. Sacculus with numerous very short hairs. Pseudosaccus present. Vinculum as long as valva; saccus vestigial. Aedoeagus decidedly longer than valva, slender, nearly straight, with a long curved apical spine. Cornuti absent. Female unknown.

Comments: This species is described from four male specimens labelled: "Sao Paulo. Alto da Serra. 29.—30. IX. '27. ZERNY". The holotype, Gen. Sl. 1983-Bl. and two paratypes are in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, one paratype in author's coll.

Microcrambus mercury n. sp.

Diagnosis: Antennae brownish slightly ringed with whitish. Labial palpi two and one half times as long as diameter of an eye, white, slightly mixed with brown. Face, vertex, patagia, tegulae and thorax white, thorax slightly mixed with brownish. Forewing 5.5 mm. long, white, sprinkled with brown. Pattern

ill-defined, except subterminal line. Terminal dots slightly developed. Costa darkened with brown. Hindwing silky-white with concolorous fringes.

Male genitalia (Fig. 51): Uncus and gnathos of equal length, slender, uncus rather acuminate apically, gnathos terminated by a tiny hook. Pars basalis broad, not detached from valva except terminal tapering part. Cucullus tapering. Pseudosaccus present. Vinculum narrow, saccus reduced. Aedoeagus very broad, with terminal two-fifths strongly narrowed; longer than valva plus vinculum. Several tapering cornuti and a curved row of minute spikes along the peripheries of aedoeagus in basal part are present.

Comments: This species is described from two male specimens labelled: "Colombia. Choko prov. Condoto. H. G. F. Spurrel. 1914—501". Holotype, Gen. Sl. 1986-Bl., and a paratype with abdomen and hindwings missing are preserved in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.) in London. They were determined as *Crambus expansellus* Zell.

The following species are to be transferred to *Microcrambus* from the the genus *Crambus* F. (their redescriptions and genitalia will be published at some future time as they are in need of a thorough revision).

Microcrambus micralis (Hampson), 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 286 N. Comb. Microcrambus intangens (Dyar), 1914, Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 47: 316. N. Comb. Microcrambus immunellus (Zeller), 1872, Ent. Ztg. Stett. 33: 472, pl. ii, fig. 6.

N. Comb.

Microcrambus retusellus (Schaus), 1913, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) 11: 241. N. Comb.

Microcrambus expansellus (Zeller), 1877, Horae Soc. ent. ross. 13: 48, pl. i, fig. 18. N. Comb.

Microcrambus elegans (Clemens), 1860, Proc. Ac. nat. Hist. Sc. Phil. 1860: 204.

N. Comb.

Microcrambus discludellus (Möschler), 1890, Abh. Senck. Ges. 16: 323. N. Comb. Microcrambus paucipunctellus (Schaus) 1922, Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. 24: 129.

N. Comb.

Microcrambus edredellus (Schaus), 1922, Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. 24: 128. N. Comb.

Crambus xonorus n. sp.

Diagnosis: Externally strikingly similar to C. eurypides Blesz.

Male genitalia (Fig. 55): Similar to those in *C. eurypides Blesz.*, however, being distinct on the shape of the terminal portion of the valva which is in the new species differently notched. The notch in *C. eurypides Blesz.* is situated apically and in the new species it is rather dorsally. Gnathos in the new species is much narrowed in basal half being not so in the second species.

Comments: The new species is described from seven male specimens from Congo. The holotype labelled: "Congo belge. P. N. A. Tshamugussa (Bweza) 2250 m. 8/15. VIII. 1934. G. F. de WITTE. 518", Gen. Sl. 2569-BL.

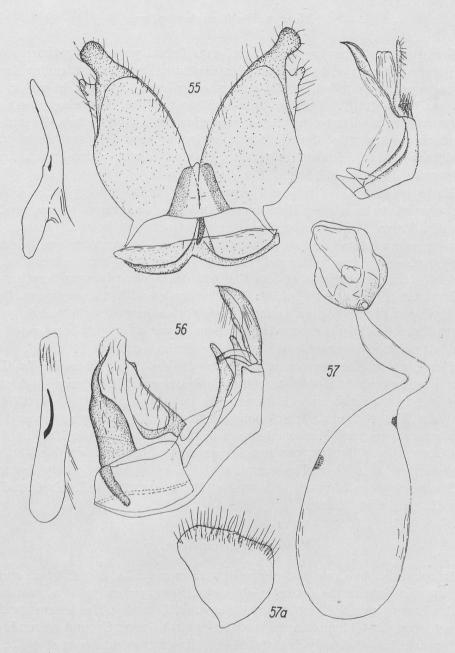


Fig. 55. Crambus xonorus n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2569-BŁ. Congo: Tschamugassa

Fig. 56. Bleszynskia besucheti n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2834-B£. Katanga Fig. 57. Bleszynskia besucheti n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 2835-B£. Katanga

Five paratypes with similar labels and holotype in coll. British Museum (N. H.) and one paratype in author's coll.

Bleszynskia besucheti n. sp.

Diagnosis: Antennae brown, uniform. Labial palpus four times as long as diameter of an eye, brown, mixed with white. Face not protruding forward beyond eye, subrounded, white; vertex concolorous. Patagia brown at sides and white centrally. Tagulae brown. Thorax white. Forewing glossy with pattern rather similar to that in *B. malacellus* (Dup.), but with a distinct dark streak in apical part of the white basal stripe, moreover dorsum whitened and a white bar above dorsum at termen. Ground colour golden-brown. Length of forewing 9—12 mm. (Pl. X, Fig. 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 56): Uncus large with apical tiny spine. Gnathos ringe-shaped, twice shorter than uncus. Appendices angulares strong, produced dorsally. Valva with costa thickened, no distinct pars basalis. Sacculus with a strong, curved, tapering to a point process. Pseudosaccus very long. Vinculum large. Aedoeagus nearly straight with apical delicately serrate wrinkles. One decidedly curved cornutus of less than one-third of aedoeagus length.

Female genitalia (Fig. 57): Papillae anales with no apophyses. Subgenital plate with apophyses lacking, strongly coalescent with ostium pouch. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout, about as long as bursa copulatrix. The latter large, elongate, with two very distinct signa.

Comments: The species is perfectly distinct from B. malacella (Dup.) in practically each detail of the genitalia of both sexes. It is described from one male and five females from Katanga. The holotype, male, Gen. Sl. 2834-BL., labelled: "Ht. Katanga. Tshinkolobwa. 13. II. 30. J. Romeux" and four female paratypes with similar labels are in the collection of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Genève, one female paratype also with a similar label is in the collection of author. The genitalia of the holotype are partly destroyed.

The new species is named in honour of Mr. Besuchet of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Genève.

Pediasia marionella n. sp.

Diagnosis: Antennae brown ringed with creamy. Labial palpi four and one half times as long as the diameter of an eye. Face, vertex, patagia, thorax and tegulae brown, speckled minutely with creamy. Forewing. Measurements. Apex to base about 10—11 mm. Apex to outer angle 3.5 mm. Ground colour brown. Subterminal line distinctly dentate. Median line rather similar in shape to that in *P. contaminella* (HBN.). Fringes glossy with subdorsal portion with metallical golden lustre. Hindwing brownish with fringes dirty whitish (P. X, Fig. 4).

Male genitalia (Fig. 58): Uncus and gnathos proportionately short and broad. Gnathos terminated by a triangular widening. Tegumen very long and slender. Valva extremely elongate. Pars basalis with a strong, curved, pointed basal spine; it is nearly reaching end of cucullus, with apical part curved, tapering to a point. Cucullus with hair very short. Vinculum extremely long and

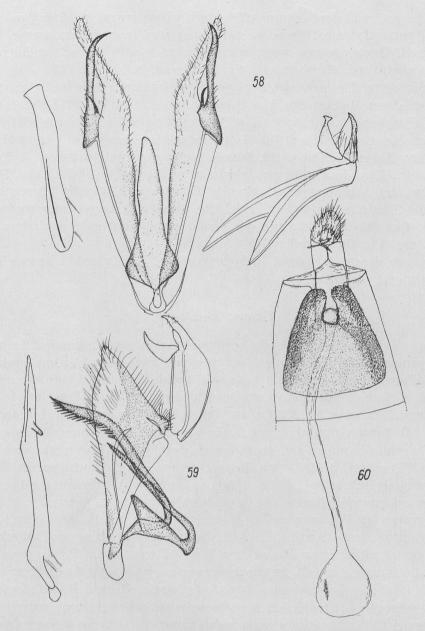


Fig. 58. Pediasia marionella n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2878-Br. Madagascar: Environs of Perinet

Fig. 59. Chilo thyrsis n. sp. Male genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 2575-Bl. Tanganyika-Territory Fig. 60. Chilo thyrsis n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 2572-Bl. Tanganyika-Territory

narrow. Juxta-plate barely shorter than vinculum, tapering, with a narrowly rounded apex. Aedoeagus rather straight, barely longer than juxta-plate, with a very long and thin cornutus of more than half of aedoeagus length.

Female genitalia (Fig. 61): Anterior and posterior apophyses very long

and thin. Subgenital plate proportionately very narrow, sending two narrow arms to ostium pouch. The latter not demarcated from duetus bursae, lightly sclerotized. Duetus bursae very long and narrow with the subcaudal portion heavily sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix small, simple.

Comments: The new species is described from one male and eight female specimens from Madagascar. The holotype, male, Gen. Sl. 2864-BL., labelled: "Forêt d'Ambahona. Alt. 1850 m. p. VIETTE. Chasse No. 60 du 26. XI. 1951", "Madagascar Centr. Massif de l'Ankaratra-Manjakatompo", coll. Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Six female paratypes from environs of Perinet, 910 m. alt., Parc de Tsimbazaza, environs of Nosivola, 1000 m. alt., Plateau l'Imerina and Anoranomalaza, taken in IV, X and XI by P. VIETTE in coll. Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. One female paratype from environs of Perinet, Gen. Sl. 2878-BL., and one female paratype from Tananarive: Tsimbazaza are in author's coll.

The new species is named in honour of Mr. H. MARION a known French specialist of *Pyraustidae*.

Genus: Roxita n.

Diagnosis: Ocelli completely atrophied. Labial palpi normal of the family. Chaetosemae slightly developed, but present. Face rounded, not protruding forward beyond eye. Frenulum in female double. Venation: Forewing: R₁ and R₂ free. R₅ free, well remote from branch of radius. M₁ well remote from R₅. M₂ absent. Hindwing: M₂, M₃, Cu₁ and Cu₂ nearly from one point, Cu₂ decidedly curved. In forewing subterminal fascia present. Termen incised below apex. In male genitalia uncus and gnathos well developed. Valva with pars basalis present. Vinculum divided by a distinct sutura. Pseudosaccus present. Juxtaplate strongly sclerotized, distinct. Saccus atrophied. In female genitalia labia of *Ditomoptera*-type. Bursa copulatrix with one distinct signum.

Comments: The new genus is described for a single species, Roxita eurydyce n. sp. from South China. In shape and pattern of the forewing this genus comes rather near Ditomoptera HMPs. However, in Ditomoptera HMPs. M_2 in the forewing and M_2 in the hindwing are well separate at their origins. In male genitalia the new genus is well distinguished from Ditomoptera HMPs. by the reduced saccus which is very strongly developed in the HAMPSON genus. The curved Cu_2 in the hindwing is very characteristic being a feature not met with in any other genus of the family Crambidae.

Roxita eurydyce n. sp.

1933. Culladia szetschwanella f. modesta CARADJA & MEYRICK, Dtsch. ent. Zeit. Iris 47: 140 [nomen nudum].

Diagnosis: Ocelli absent. Antennae whitish ringed with brown. Labial palpus about twice as long as the diameter of an eye, yellowish outside, with

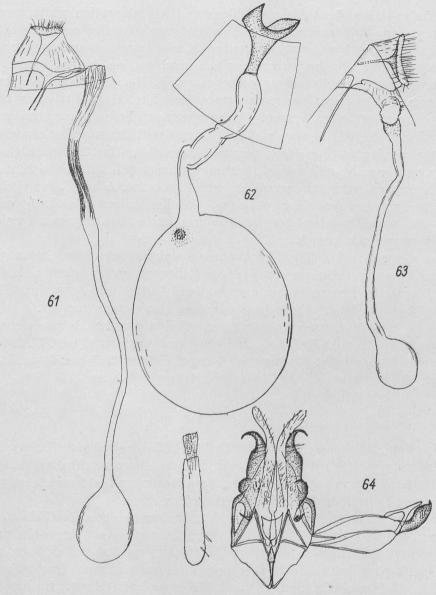


Fig. 61. Pediasia marionella n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 2878-BŁ. Madagascar Fig. 62. Roxita eurydyce n. sp. Female genitalia. Paratype. Gen. Sl. 2676-BŁ. China: Prov. Kwangtung: Lung-Tao-Shan

Fig. 63. Chilo popescugorji n. sp. Female genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2043-BŁ. Formosa Fig. 64. Roxita eurydyce n. sp. Male genitalia. Holotype. Gen. Sl. 2611-Bt. Kwangtung: Lung-Tao-Shan.

apical joint darkened brown. Face and vertex whitish-creamy. Patagia yellow at sides and white centrally. Thorax yellowish-whitish. Length of forewing 5 mm., maximal width 2 mm. Costa nearly straight, apex decidedly acute, termen incised below apex, then nearly perpendicular to costa. Ground colour slightly

glossy beige-yellowish. Apical area bicoloured, costal portion white, terminal portion yellow. Subterminal line well defined, angled below costa, then interrupted, oblique, with a distinct tooth above dorsal margin. Costal portion white, narrowly bordered by brown exteriorly. Dorsal portion double, brown. Two dark brown terminal dots in an ochreous patch. Median line double, brown, oblique, near wing-base. Two poorly-traceable white, parallel to costa streaks below costa well before termen. Fringe glossy, slightly darker than ground colour. Hindwing light brownish, slightly glossy, with fringe rather concolorous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 64): Uncus with apex thorn-like, hair poor. Gnathos slender, nearly as long as uncus. Pars basalis long, with apical one-third detached from valva, strongly curved, tapering to a point. A broad, rounded, well sclerotized process near base of valva. Cucullus narrow, decidedly curved. Juxta-plate broadly inbent terminally. Vinculum with a tiny notch apically. Aedoeagus straight, simple.

Female genitalia (Fig. 62): Anterior apophyses very long. Ostium pouch similar to that in *Ditomoptera tripunctata* (Moore), heavily sclerotized, deeply notched dorsally. Ductus bursae narrow, lightly sclerotized throughout. Bursa

copulatrix ovate, longer than ductus bursae. One signum present.

Comments: The new species is described from two female specimens. The holotype, Gen. Sl. 2611-BŁ., male and the paratype, female, Gen. Sl. 2676-BŁ. come from China: Prov. Kwangtung: Lung-Tao-Shan, 230 km. from Kanton. Both in the collection of the Muzeul G. Antipa, Bucharest.

Chilo thyrsis n. sp.

Diagnosis: Externally very similar to *Chilo argyrolepia* (HMPS.). R₁ in forewing coincident with Sc for a long distance. Face rounded. Labial palpi three times as long as the diameter of an eye. Forewing 7—15 mm. long, yellow with brown pattern and sprinkled with golden scales.

Male genitalia (Fig. 59). Somewhat similar to those in *Chilo aleniella* (STRAND) but with uncus and gnathos rather longer, a short finger-like process dorsally well after middle (lacking in the STRAND species) and different shape of the juxta-plate, which in the new species has one arm much longer than the other. In *Chilo aleniella* (STRAND) and *Ch. argyrolepia* (HMPS.) the two arms of juxta-plate are of even length. Cucullus tapering, with apex narrowly rounded.

Female genitalia (Fig. 60). Ostium pouch lightly sclerotized, not demarcated from ductus bursae. The latter long, narrow, lightly sclerotized throughout. Bursa copulatrix rounded, small, with an elongate, distinct signum. Seventh sternite with a large, trapezoidal, heavily sclerotized plate which is clothed at sides with very numerous tiny spikes and notched posteriorly. The ostium bursae with orifice anteriorly in the notch.

Comments: The new species is described from a series of 58 male and female specimens from Tanganyika. The holotype, male, Gen. Sl. 2575-BL., labelled: "Tanganyika-Terr. Matengo Hochland wsw. v. Songea. 21-31. '36.

ZERNY", "Linda 13—1400 m.". 56 male and female paratypes from Matengo, Nyassa-Lake: Mbamba-Bai and Songea, 1100 m. The holotype is in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, the paratypes in the coll. Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna and in author's coll. One male paratype from Tanganyika Terr. Morogoro: 26. V. 1925, bred from Maize is in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.) in London.

Chilo popescugorji n. sp.

Diagnosis: Externally rather similar to *Chilo suppressalis* (Walk.), but with pattern in forewing reduced and strongly lustrous fringes of the forewing, which are concolorous with the ground colour, dull in the Walker species. Face rounded with no corneous point. Length of forewing about 11 mm.

Female genitalia (Fig. 63). Ostium pouch very slightly demarcated from ductus bursae, small, rather lightly sclerotized. Ductus bursae narrow, long, lightly sclerotized throughout. Bursa copulatrix rounded, small. A very ill-defined elongate signum just before bursa copulatrix. Male unkown.

This species is described from five female specimens labelled: "Formosa". The holotype, Gen. Sl. 2043-Bl. and four paratypes are in the collection of the Muzeul G. Antipa in Bucharest. One paratype is in author's coll They bear the Caradja labels: "Crambus famulellus". The new species is named in honour of Dr. Aurelian Popescu-Gorj of the Muzeul G. Antipa of Bucharest.

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STRESZCZENIE

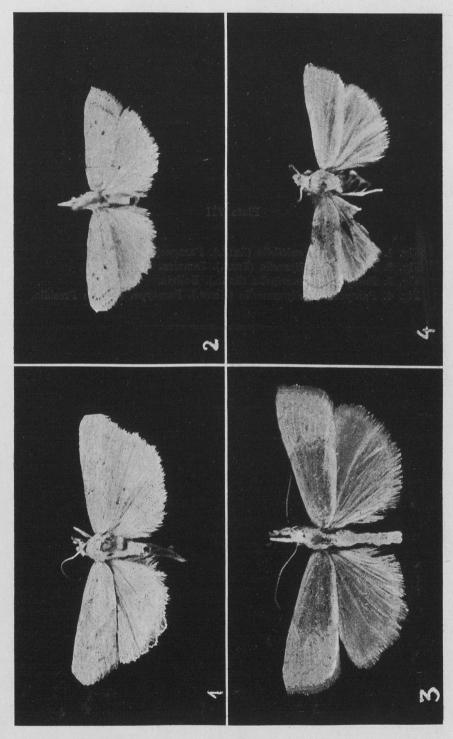
Autor opisuje nowe rodzaje i gatunki tropikalnych Crambidae: Pseudopediasia n. gen. z Ameryki Południowej, P. diana n. sp. z Argentyny, P. amathusia n. sp. z Argentyny, Parapediasia n. gen. z Ameryki Południowej, P. atalanta n. sp. z Brazylii, P. zerkowitzella n. sp. z Porto Rico, P. paranella n. sp. z Brazvlii, Mesopediasia n. gen. z Brazvlii, M. psyche n. sp. z Brazvlii, Haplopediasia n. gen. z Brazylii, Fissicrambus n. gen. z Ameryki Południowej i Północnej. F. adonis n. sp. z Meksyku, F. hospition n. sp. z Arizony, F. orion n. sp. z Kolumbii i Gujany, F. amandus n. sp. z Kolumbii, F. verselias n. sp. z Kolumbii, F. artos z Brazylii i Urugwaju, F. briseis z Columbii, F. alexanor z Boliwii, Microcrambus n. gen. z Ameryki Południowej i Północnej, M. discobolus n. sp. z Porto Rico. M. cyllarus n. sp. z Brazylii, M. zephyrus n. sp. z Kostaryki i Panamy, M. hector n. sp. z Brazylii, M. mercury n. sp. z Kolumbii, Crambus xonorus n. sp. z Konga, Bleszynskia besucheti n. sp. z Katangi, Pediasia marionella n. sp. z Madagaskaru. Chilo popescugorji n. sp. z Formozy, Ch. thyrsis n. sp. z Tanganiki, Roxita n. gen. z gatunkiem R. eurydyce n. sp. z Południowych Chin. Ponadto wiele gatunków zostało przeniesionych z rodzaju Crambus F. do nowo opisanych rodzajów oraz wykazano, iż Crambus diascia Hmps. jest synonimem Parapediasia subtilella (Zell.), a Crambus violescentellus Hmps. jest synonimem Parapediasia murinella (ZELL.).

РЕЗЮМЕ

Автор описывает новые роды и виды тропических Crambidae: Pseudopediasia п. gen. из Южной Америки, P. diana n. sp. из Аргентины, P. amathusia n. sp. из Аргентины, Parapediasia n. gen. из Южной Америки, P. atalanta n. sp. из Бразилии, P. zerkowitzella n. sp. из Порто-Рико, P. paranella n. sp. из Бразилии, Mesopediasia n. gen. из Бразилии, Haplopediasia n. gen. из Бразилии, Fissicrambus n. gen. из Северной и Южной Америки. F. adonis n. sp. из Мексики, P. hospition n. sp. из Аризоны, F. orion n. sp. из Колумбии и Гуяны, F. amandus n. sp. из Колумбии, F. verselias n. sp. из Колумбии, F. artos из Бразилии и Уругвая, F. briseis из Колумбии, F. alexanor из Боливии, Microcrambus n. gen. из Южной и Севериой Америки, M. discobolus n. sp. из Понто-Рико, M. cyllarus n. sp. из Бразилии, М. zephyrus n. sp. из Коста-Рика и Панамы, M. hector n. sp. из Бразилии, M. mercury n. sp. из Колумбии, Crambus xonorus n. sp. из Конго, Bleszynskia besucheti n. sp. из Катонги, Pediasia marionella n. sp. из Мадагаскара, Chilo popescugorji n. sp. из Формозы, Ch. thyrsis n. sp. из Танганики, Roxita n. gen. с видом R. eurydyce n. sp. из Южного Кигая. Кроме того к новоописанным родам присоеденены ряд видов из рода Crambus F. а также показана, что Crambus diascia HMPS. является синонимом Parapediasia subtilella (ZELL.), Crambus violescentellus НМРS. ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ СИНОнимом Parapediasia murinella (ZELL.).

Plate VI

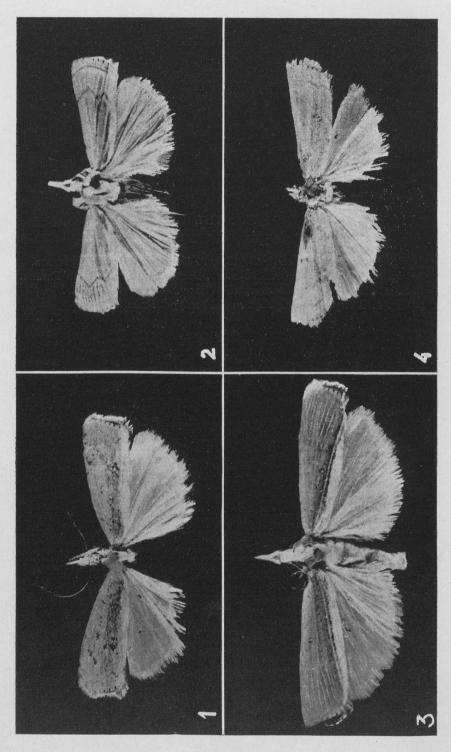
- Fig. 1. Pseudopediasia calamella (HMPS.). Holotype. Argentina: Goya Corrientes.
- Fig. 2. Pseudopediasia diana n. sp. Holotype. Argentina: Santa Fé.
- Fig. 3. Parapediasia tenuistrigata (Zell.). Costa Rica.
- Fig. 4. Parapediasia atalanta n. sp. Holotype. Brazil: Lower Amazonas.



Author phot. St. Bleszyński

Plate VII

- Fig. 1. Parapediasia subtilella (ZELL.). Paraguay.
- Fig. 2. Parapediasia ligonella (ZELL.). Jamaica.
- Fig. 3. Parapediasia murinella (Zell.). Bolivia. Fig. 4. Parapediasia digrammella (HMPS.). Paratype. Mexico: Presidio.



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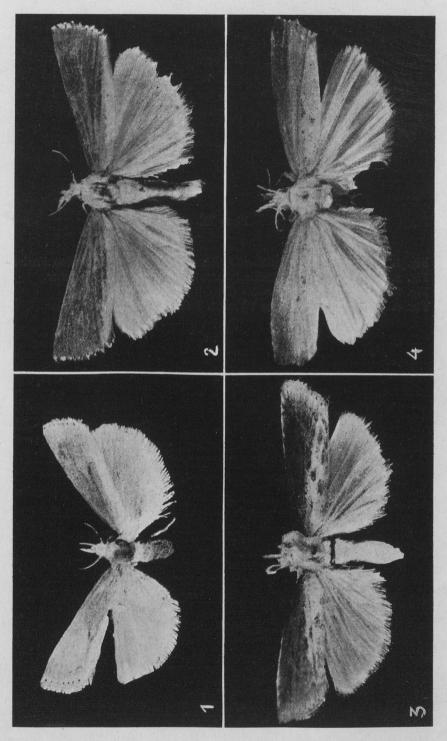
Plate VIII

Fig. 1. Parapediasia cervinella (Zell.). Lectotype. Brazil: Ypanema.

Fig. 2. Parapediasia paranella n. sp. Paratype. Brazil: Castro Parana.

Fig. 3. Mesopediasia hemixanthella (HMPS.). Brazil: Sao Paulo.

Fig. 4. Mesopediasia psyche n. sp. Paratype. Brazil.



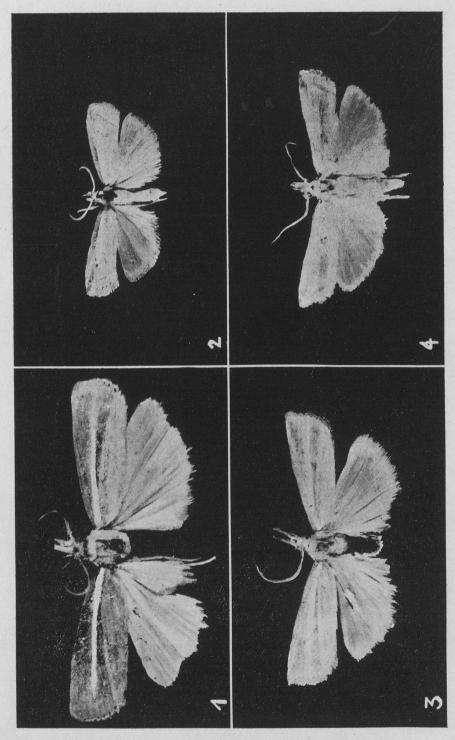
Author phot. St. Bleszyński

Fig. 1. Haplopediasia aurantilineella (HMPS.). Paratype. Brazil: Sao Paulo.

Plate IX

- Fig. 2. Fissicrambus fissiradiellus (WALK.). West Indies: St. Thomas.
- Fig. 3. Fissicrambus hemiochrellus (Zell.). Lectoparatype. Texas.
- Fig. 4. Fissicrambus minuellus (WALK.). Bahamas.

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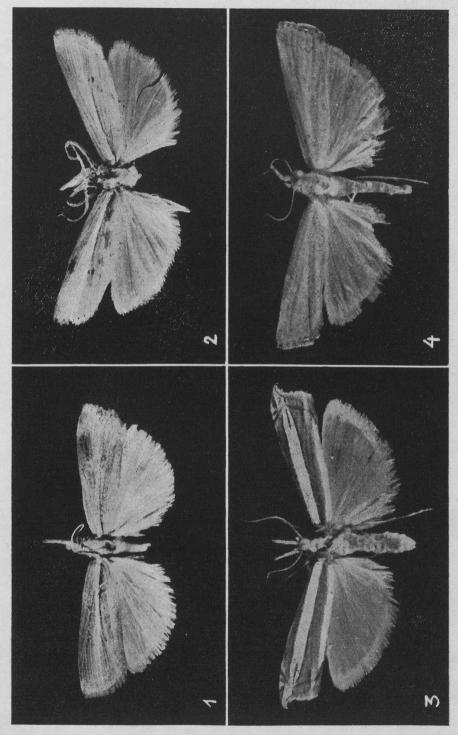
Plate X

Fig. 1. Fissicrambus briseis n. sp. Holotype. Bolivia.

Fig. 2. Fissicrambus alexanor n. sp. Holotype. Bolivia.

Fig. 3. Bleszynskia besucheti n. sp. Paratype. Katanga.

Fig. 4. Pediasia marionella n. sp. Paratype. Madagascar.



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Redaktor zeszytu: dr W. Szymczakowski

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe — Oddział w Krakowie 1963

Nakład 800+100 egz. — Ark. wyd. 4,25 — Ark. druk. 3¹²/₁₆, — Papier druk. sat. kl. III 80 g 70×100 Zam. 61/63 — Cena zł 16,—