A NEW PHYCITINE GENUS AND SPECIES (PYRALOIDEA)

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Atopothoures A. Blanchard, new genus

Head (Fig. 4): Labial palpus porrect, second segment slightly ascending, exceeding front by almost 1½ eye diameters, first segment short, third segment not quite as long as second. Maxillary palpus minute, squamous. Tongue very short, very thin, thinly scaled at base, showing between labial palpi, but not separating them. Male antenna (Fig. 6) ciliate, a shallow sinus at base, in what appears to be several fused segments, is bordered by two rows of long scales. Female antenna simple, shortly ciliate.

Forewing (Fig. 8): eleven veins; cell about ¾ length of wing; Sc free; R₁ from cell; R₂ from cell, connate or closely approximate to R₃₊₄; R₅ stalked with R₄₊₅, the stalk about the same length as the free part of R₄₊₅; M₁ free, straight; M₆ and M₇ stalked for about ½ their length; Cu₁ from lower outer angle of cell; Cu₂ from before angle.

Hindwing (Fig. 9): Sc and Rs anastomosed for about ½ the length of Rs; M₁ from upper angle of cell, remaining closely approximate to the stalk of Sc and Rs for about ¼ its length; M₆ missing; M₇ and Cu₁ stalked for about ½ their length; Cu₂ from before lower outer angle of cell.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5): On each side of the bifid uncus and adnate to the tegumen, a sclerotized triangular flap which does not appear to be part of either, but to be attached to both by thin membranes. Gnathos bridging opposite bases of the tegumen, culminating in a flanged process, the lobes of which fuse posteriorly. Juxta lightly sclerotized. Transtilla absent. Vinculum broad, short. Valves subquadrate, simple. Aedeagus stout, flared at base. Vesica unarmed.

Female genitalia (Fig. 7): no sclerotization at genital opening; bursa copulatrix without signum; ductus seminalis from ductus bursae near its junction with bursa.

Atopothoures ovaliger A. Blanchard, new species

Figs. 1-9

Head: Vertex and front light yellowish brown; palps concolorous, except that first and second segments are whitish beneath. Thorax concolorous with head above, white beneath.

Forewing above: Costal half white, with a sprinkling of orange to red scales, varying from light (mostly in males) to heavy (mostly in females), always much heavier basally and sometime along costa; terminal area and area between cell and inner margin gray, darker; antemedial band not traceable between costa and radial vein, obscure between radial vein and inner border, defined chiefly by an outwardly lying patch of blackish scales, much darker in cell and fold; a black shade
extending from apex, obliquely inward across the subterminal band; subterminal 
band a faint, pale line inwardly bordered by a strong black line, retracted in front 
of cell, with a deeper indentation in the fold; on the better marked specimens the 
discocellular dots are represented by an elliptical spot, outlined in black, with a 
pale inner area; this spot is extremely variable in size, from about \( \frac{1}{2} \) the distance be­
tween medial lines to a single small black spot; terminal line of confluent, inter­
venular, black dots; fringes whitish.

Hindwing above: White with a creamy or smoky tint; a faint brownish line 
along termen; fringe paler.

Both wings beneath: Fuscous with a blackish line along termen.

Wing expanse: Males 15.0–20.0 mm; females 18.0–20.5 mm.

Abdomen: Light fuscous above, darker gray beneath.

Male genitalia: As described for the genus. See Fig. 5.

Female genitalia: As described for the genus. See Fig. 7.

Life history: Unknown.

Holotype: Male, Junction, Texas, 21 Aug. 1973, deposited in the National Mu­
seum of Natural History (No. 73241).

Paratypes: San Antonio, Texas, Mountain View Acres (Roy Kendall’s Ebony 
Hill Station), 9 Sept. 1971, one \( \delta \); Artesia Wells, Texas, Chaparral Wildlife 
Management Area, 28 Sept. 1971, one \( \delta \); Junction, 21–24 Aug. 1973, nine \( \delta \delta \), 
six \( \varphi \varphi \); San Antonio, Texas, 30 Aug. 1973, seven \( \delta \delta \).

There is in the National Museum one male specimen, from San Benito, 
Texas, (July 16–23) of which I prepared the genitalia and the right 
pair of wings (slide U.S.N.M. 52417) which obviously belongs to this 
new genus and appears to be very close to, although not conspecific with,

ovaliger. In agreement with Dr. D. C. Ferguson it was decided to wait until more material becomes available to describe it.

LITERATURE CITED
