

## NEW NORTH AMERICAN PHYCITINÆ.

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DECATUR, ILL.

**Rhodophæa bicolorella**, sp. nov.

Palpi collar and patagia blue-black, thorax and abdomen ochreous; primaries with the costo-basal half blue-black, streaked with pale gray; median area of wing and inner margin broadly to t. p. line ochreous, shading into ruddy-brown before t. p. line; terminal area blue-black, sprinkled with pale gray; t. p. line indicated in costal portion as the outer border of dark area, obsolete in lower half, reniform faintly visible as a large oval filled with paler shading; t. p. line distinct, black, bordered outwardly by white line, rigid to vein 5, then slightly bulging and a little irregular to vein 2, with slight inward angle in fold, preceded by slight dark shading in costal and central areas; terminal dark line; fringes smoky. Secondaries hyaline with slight smoky outer border. Expanse 22 mm.

*Habitat*.—Christmas, Gila Co., Ariz.; Redington, Ariz. 4 ♂'s.  
Types, Coll. Barnes.

The type of maculation is essentially that of *hystriculella*, but the ochreous and ruddy central and inner areas render the species easily recognizable.

Genus **Acroncosa**, nov. gen. (Type *A. albiflavella*, sp. nov.)

Fore tibia with long inner and short outer claw, ♂ antennæ ciliate, without scale-tuft but with row of minute scale-ridges on upper side in basal portion; labial palpi somewhat ascending, moderate, smoothly scaled; maxillary palpi scaly, appressed, slightly fan-shaped; primaries 11-veined, 2 and 3 well separated and sub-parallel, 4 and 5 from a point; 8 and 9 stalked, 10 separate; secondaries 8-veined, discal vein strongly outcurved, the lower angle of cell being produced to a point, vein 2 well before this angle, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 long stalked, 4 in line with discocellular, 8 distinct, shortly stalked from 7.

This genus is, as far as we know, the first instance of a Phycid with clawed fore-tibiæ, and should be readily recognizable by this feature.