

## A GENERIC REVISION OF THE HIPOCRITIDÆ (ARCTIDÆ).

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The earliest use of the term Arctiidæ is referred by Dr. Packard to Leach (1815). This is antedated by Hübner's Tentamen terms, Hipocritæ and Hypercompæ. The latter is unavailable, as Hypercompa becomes a synonym. I do not find any plural terms for the family before Hübner.

The faunas of Europe and America are here united. I have included the Indian genera as far as possible, but could not do so completely, as Hampson's work is much less available here than usual. Hampson does not recognize the Lithosiidæ on the character of the absence of ocelli, but unites under the term Arctiidæ all the species here grouped as Hipocritidæ with Lithosiidæ, Nyctemeridæ, Pseudoipsidæ and Nolidæ. His subdivisions of this aggregation are based on other characters, so that some of the genera that I have not seen can not be placed in the table from his figures and descriptions. Especially Castalba, Tatargena, Sidyma may be Hipocritidæ, though placed in Hampson's Lithosiinæ, while Rhodogastrina, Pangora, Nicæa and Leucopardus I can not place from lack of the type species. I do not think that this affects the present revision, as these genera seem to be distinct from any of those included. As far as the American genera are concerned, I exclude Cydosia and Cerathosia, as they are probably Noctuid. Euverna is transposed to the Arctiinæ and becomes synonymous with Ectypia, a result due to the study of additional material, which I owe to Prof. Smith. Cynia divides into three genera on venational characters, one of the sections supplanting Pareuchaetes; Halisidota divides into two genera. The names Elpis and Neoarctia fall before European terms and a new genus is required for the species *virginalis*, Boisd. Pygoctnucha is transferred from the Euchromiidæ on account of the presence of vein 8 of secondaries. Three genera, Eucereon, Bertholdia and Euerythra, lack vein 8 and would seem strictly to be Euchromiidæ, but I hesitate to transfer them, as the habitus is Arctian, the larvæ are unknown and the condition of vein 8 is distinctly led up to it. Eupseudosoma, which has a short spurlike vein 8 in the male and none in the female. The Phaegopterinae may be further modified when the large South American fauna is worked up. In the meantime I dedicate to Mr. Schaus the new section of Halisidota, which he has shown to be of generic value (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., IV., 138) in recognition of his work on this group as well as on the allied Euchromiidæ and in the anticipation of still further and more comprehensive labours.