

NOTES ON EUPOEYA AND THE MEGALOPYGIDÆ.

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I have had occasion to refer three times in these pages to the genus *Eupoeya*, placing it, with some doubt, in the *Megalopygidæ*. Very recently I have been so fortunate as to discover the larva in Florida on the mangrove. It is a true Eucleid, contrary to my expectation, but in confirmation of Dr. Packard's original statements. This genus, then, removed from the *Megalopygidæ*, renders it possible to define the family by the branching of vein 1 of primaries, instead of by the pectinations of the antennæ to the tip, which proves to be a fallacious character.

Megalopygidæ.

If the family be defined on this character, it appears unfortunate that Aurivillius does not refer to it, nor show that part of the wing in the figures in his recent paper on the group. Aurivillius would place the African genera *Somabrachys* and *Psycharium* in the *Megalopygidæ*, which is interesting, if well founded, as extending the geographical distribution of the family to the Old World. (Iris, Dresden, VII., 189, 1894.)

In CAN. ENT., XXVII., 244 (1895), I referred eight genera to this family. *Eupoeya* may now be omitted, but *Alimera bicolor*, Moschl., may probably be added. Recently Grote doubted (CAN. ENT., XXVII., 136) the correctness of Berg's union of *Lagoa* with *Megalopyge*. Moschler had previously expressed the same opinion (Abh. Senek. Naturf. Gesell., XVI., 122) and stated that *nuda*, the type of *Megalopyge*, differs in antennal characters. "Die Fühler von *nuda* sind kurz, kaum halb so lang wie die Vorderflügel, beim ♂ an der Spitze ausserst kurz gekämmt, während dieselben bei *crispata* länger als der halbe Vorderflügel, starker und bis am Ende gekämmt sind."

If we accept these characters as diagnostic of the two genera, our species separate as follows:

Genus MEGALOPYGE: contains *nuda* (type), *lanata* and *opercularis*.

Genus LAGOA: contains *crispata* (type) and *pyxidifera*.

The larval characters confirm us in dividing our species into two genera, since the larva of *opercularis* has the hair crested and curled and is furnished with a terminal tail-like tuft, while those of *crispata* and *pyxidifera* are evenly and smoothly haired.

Grote states that *Lagoa* is preoccupied, but I do not find this to be the case in Scudder's Nomenclator. *Pimela*, Clem. is preoccupied by *Pimelia*, Fab. (Coleop.)