


* Sipha (Rungsia) kurjumovi (Mordvilko). 16-30.XI.63—1. The only other record for N. Am. known to me is that in Quednau’s Aphids of Quebec, Canada (Can. Ent. 98(4):416, 1966) in which he lists it as occurring on Agropyron repens.

Sitomyzus rhois (Monell). Det as Glabromyzus rhois. IX.61—1 (Testerman coll); 16-30.IX.63—1; 16-31.X.63—2; 2-23.X.69—2.

* Takecallis arundinariae (Essig). 12-23.X.69—1. Known only from bamboo in California but has also been collected in 1969 on Staten Island, NY.

* Thecabius populicordulifolius Cowen. 16-31.X.63—1; 16-30.IX.63—1. Known only from Populus spp. and Ranunculus in Colo Pa and NY.


——

A NEW GENUS, STENASPILATODES
(LEPIDOPTERA: GEOMETRIDAE: ENNOMINAE)

JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT, Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850

and

ROBERT W. POOLE, Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois 61801

ABSTRACT—A new genus, Stenaspilatodes, is proposed for Caberodes antidiscaria Walker, a species now included in the genus Stenaspilates Packard. The moths of the northern and southern populations and the male genitalia are figured.

A recent revision (Poole ms.) of the genus Pergama Herrich-Schäffer (olim Pero Herrich-Schäffer) of which Stenaspilates Packard is considered a junior synonym makes it necessary to erect a new genus for Caberodes antidiscaria Walker. This species has been placed in the genus Gonodontis Hübner, the genus Metarranthis Warren and was removed from that genus and placed in Stenaspilates by Rupert.

Stenaspilatodes Franclemont and Poole, n. gen.

Type Species: Caberodes antidiscaria Walker, 1863. Present designation and monobasic.
The species included in this genus is similar in general appearance to those in the genus *Pergama*, but the genitalia of the male and female are simplified and without the specializations of those of the species placed in that genus. The antennae of the male are pectinate and thus differ from most of the species placed in *Pergama*. The genus is probably most closely related to *Pergama* and possibly represents a reduction derivative from that complex.

*Description:* Superficially similar to *Pergama*. Antennae of male pectinate, thepectinations unscaled, of female simple; palpi long, ascending and prorect, exceeding the pointed frontal tuft of long hair-like scales by almost half their length; proboscis well developed. Thorax clothed with spatulate and hair-like scales intermixed, with a central, longitudinal scale ridge; foreleg with a prominent, long hair-pencil from base of epiphysis; hind tibia with two pairs of spurs; forewings with apices slightly produced, outer margins rounded; hindwings slightly angulate at veins R and Cu; venation as in *Pergama*. Abdomen clothed with appressed scales, with an indication of lateral tufts on the segments in the male; male genitalia with valve narrowed toward apex, without the distinct costal fold characteristic of
Figs. 5-6. *Stenaspilatodes antidiscaria* (Walker): 5, male genitalia with aedoeagus removed, Lakehurst, New Jersey, 23-31 May, Frdik Lemmer, R. W. Poole genitalia slide 10047 (Cornell University Collection); 6, aedoeagus of male, same data as above.

_Pergama_, apex of valve spinous, gnathos simple, uncinate, uncus long, juxta simple; female genitalia with ostium not modified, bursa with a single, weak, stellate signum.

**Stenaspilatodes antidiscaria** (Walker), n. comb.

_Caberodes antidiscaria_ Walker, 1862, List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum, part 26:1513. Type locality: East
Florida. Presented by E. Doubleday, Esq. Location of Type: British Museum (Natural History)


Hulst described this species from four specimens; of these two are in the United States National Museum Collection, and one is in the American Museum of Natural History Collection; we do not know the whereabouts of the fourth specimen. One of the four specimens has customarily been accorded the status of "type" and has so been referred to in print. This specimen is in the United States National Museum from the Neumoegen Collection through the Brooklyn Museum Collection; it is designated the LECTOTYPE, and the data labels are as follows: "Central Florida; Col. B. Neumogen/ Collection Brooklyn Mus/ Endropia lentaria Hulst Type/ Type No. 34288 U.S.N.M./ © genitalia on slide 9 June 1942 HWC 1656."

*Caberodes antidiscaria*: Hulst, 1887, Ent. Amer. 3:113. (*Endropia lentaria* Hulst synonymized with *Caberodes antidiscaria* Walker.)

*Caberodes antidiscaria*: Hulst, 1895, Ent. News 6:14. (Synonymy of *lentaria* and *antidiscaria* confirmed.)


The soft violaceous brown color, the pectinate antennae of the male and the simple male genitalia will serve to identify this species. The moth ranges from south central Florida north to Lakehurst, New Jersey along the coast. The southern and northern populations are illustrated in figures 1–4. The northern specimens tend to be more sharply marked and more intensely colored.

The early stages and the foodplant of this species are not known.