

Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*²); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).—VENEZUELA²; BRAZIL^{1 3}.

6. *Cataclysta cerrussalis*.

Cataclysta cerrussalis, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 136. fig. 8¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Durango, Presidio (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*F. D. G.*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith, Schumann*), Cuernavaca in Morelos, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Zapote, Cahabon, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Caché, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*), Santa Clara Valley (*Zürcher*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 to 4000 feet, David (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

A common species in Central America. It varies in size and colour. The Costa Rica specimens are a little darker than those from elsewhere.

7. *Cataclysta catenalis*.

Cataclysta catenalis, Guen. Sp. gén. des Léop. viii. p. 267¹; Walk. Cat. xvii. p. 440²; Leder. Wien. ent. Monats. vii. p. 454, t. 18. fig. 9³.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—BRAZIL^{1 2 3}.

I have seen two specimens of this beautiful species from our region.

8. *Cataclysta romanalis*, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 14.)

Primaries with the base and the apical half fawn-colour, the central portion white, thickly irrorated with minute black scales, a white band crossing the wing near the base from the costal to the inner margin and two silvery-white lines crossing near the apex, the fringe greyish-white; secondaries white, thickly irrorated with brownish-black scales, the outer margin bordered with black and with a row of small metallic golden spots, the fringe white: head, thorax, and abdomen yellowish-white. Expanse $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen.

9. *Cataclysta cumalis*, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 15.)

Primaries fawn-colour, with a large white mark extending from the inner margin partly across the middle of the wing, two silvery-white lines partly crossing from the costal margin near the apex to the anal angle, and a small metallic streak at the anal angle, the fringe fawn-colour; secondaries white, the base irrorated with minute brownish-black scales, below which two black lines cross the wing from the costal to the inner margin, the outer margin black, and with four metallic spots and a marginal row of yellow dots, the fringe blackish-brown: head, thorax, and abdomen brownish-white, the antennæ brown, the legs white. Expanse $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Reposo 800 feet (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens; the one from the Volcan de Chiriqui is figured.

10. **Cataclysta pulcherialis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 16.)

Primaries and secondaries silky-white; the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by fine brown lines, and with a wide pale yellow band crossing about the middle from the costal margin to the anal angle, where it joins a yellow marginal band, on the inner side of which is a second yellow band; the secondaries crossed near the base by two brown lines, and with two fine waved lines below the middle extending from the costal to the inner margin, and a wide submarginal pale yellow band extending from the apex to the anal angle, the outer margin spotted with black: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs yellowish-white, the antennæ pale brown. Expanse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet (*Rogers*).

One specimen, probably a female.

11. **Cataclysta darsanialis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 17.)

Primaries and secondaries dark brown; the primaries irrorated with greyish scales near the base, pale yellow at the apex, with a submarginal metallic silvery line; the secondaries with some metallic spots along the outer margin; the fringe dark brown: head, thorax, and abdomen dark brown. Expanse $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen, quite unlike any other species known to me.

12. **Cataclysta cronialis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 18, ♂.)

Male. Primaries pale greyish-brown, crossed about the middle from the costal to the inner margin by an indistinct waved pale brown line, and with two short white lines near the apex (somewhat in the form of a V), the outer margin and anal angle yellowish-brown, the fringe dark brown; secondaries dusky-white, partly crossed about the middle by a rather wide yellowish line, a row of small metallic spots edged with black on the outer margin extending from the apex to the middle, the fringe dark grey: head, thorax, and abdomen greyish.—*Female.* Very similar to the male, but paler and slightly larger. Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo, Schaus*).

Numerous examples. The insect varies considerably in colour.

13. **Cataclysta cryptalis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 19, ♂.)

Male. Primaries brown, crossed by zigzag white lines, the outer margin edged with white, the marginal line yellowish, the fringe dark brown; secondaries brown, crossed in the middle by a wide dusky-white band, which is edged with brown and white lines, the marginal line yellow from the anal angle almost to the apex, where it joins a row of small metallic black-edged dots, the fringe greyish-brown: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen brown.—*Female.* Very similar to the male, but generally larger and darker. Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{3}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

This species is not uncommon in Eastern Mexico. It varies slightly in colour, and in the distinctness of the white lines on the wings, these being almost obliterated in some specimens. We figure a male from Jalapa.

HYDROCAMPA.

Hydrocampa, Latreille, Fam. Nat. du Règne Anim. p. 478 (1825); Guenée, Sp. gén. des Lép. viii. p. 273 (1854); Walker, Cat. xvii. p. 456; Lederer, Wien. ent. Monats. vii. p. 451.

1. *Hydrocampa endoralis*.

Hydrocampa endoralis, Walk. Cat. xvii. p. 459¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Tierra Colorada in Guerrero, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, San Isidro (*Champion*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*¹); COSTA RICA, Caché, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

A common and very variable species.

2. *Hydrocampa decetialis*, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 22.)

Primaries and secondaries white, crossed by two fine yellow lines, the primaries with a yellow dot at the end of the cell, the fringe white: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs white. Expanse $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Three specimens.

3. *Hydrocampa procialis*, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 20.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries silky-white, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by a series of pale yellowish-brown lines (the position and form of which can hardly be made clear by description, but will be best understood from the figure); the secondaries with the outer margin near the anal angle edged with pale yellow: head, thorax, legs, and abdomen white, the latter crossed by a black band near the base, the antennæ pale brown. Expanse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen.

4. *Hydrocampa randalis*, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 21.)

Primaries pale yellowish-brown, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by three silky-white bands—the first close to the base, the second about the middle, and the third submarginal; secondaries pale yellowish-brown, with white bands similar to those on the primaries; the fringe yellowish-white: head and thorax white; the abdomen yellow, with the base white, the antennæ and legs yellow. Expanse $\frac{7}{16}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Two specimens, one of them in very poor condition. The example figured is probably a male.

5. *Hydrocampa clymenalis*.

Hydrocampa clymenalis, Walk. Cat. xvii. p. 459¹.

Stenia præstrictalis, Leder. Wien. ent. Monats. vii. p. 502, t. 18. fig. 12².

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Purula, Panima, and Cubilguitz in Vera Paz, Cerro Zunil, Las Mercedes (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Rio

Sucio, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA¹.

This species is pretty common in our region. It varies in the extent and distinctness of the lines on the primaries. No locality is mentioned by Lederer².

6. **Hydrocampa debalis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 23.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries creamy-white, crossed by three waved yellow lines, the outer margin bordered with pale yellow, the fringe white: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs creamy-white.—*Female*. Very similar to the male, but whiter. Expanse $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz and San Juan in Vera Paz, Las Mercedes (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).

A few specimens; one from Cubilguitz is figured.

7. **Hydrocampa pomperialis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 24.)

Primaries and secondaries greyish-brown; the primaries crossed near the base from the costal to the inner margin by two curved brown lines, a small white spot at the end of the cell, beyond which is a fine waved brown line extending from the costal margin near the apex to about the middle of the inner margin, a white submarginal line extending from the apex to the anal angle, the outer margin bordered with orange-yellow edged on the inner side with a very fine black line, the fringe dark brown; the secondaries crossed by lines similar to those on the primaries, the outer margin also similarly coloured and with several black dots: head and legs white, the antennæ, thorax, and abdomen brown. Expanse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz and Chiacam in Vera Paz (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet (*Rogers*).

The single specimen from Costa Rica is paler than those from Guatemala. We figure an example from Chiacam; it is, I believe, a female, but it has lost the abdomen.

8. **Hydrocampa (?) dematialis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 25.)

Primaries pale brown, whitish at the base and on the costal margin, with two fine waved white lines crossing from the costal to the inner margin—the first near the base, the second submarginal,—a dark brown spot at the end of the cell, and a white spot at the apex, the fringe brown; secondaries with the basal half almost white, crossed by a brown line near the base, the outer half pale brown: head white, the thorax and abdomen pale brown, the latter banded with white, the legs white and brown. Expanse $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen.

9. **Hydrocampa (?) procrealis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 26.)

Primaries and secondaries pale greyish-fawn-colour, crossed by two rather wide white bands—the first near the base, the second submarginal; the primaries with a spot at the end of the cell, one beyond it, one at the apex, and two on the outer margin white; the fringe alternately white and pale brown: head and legs white, the thorax and antennæ pale brown, the abdomen pale brown, banded with white lines. Expanse $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen.

10. **Hydrocampa (?) dendalis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 27.)

Primaries and secondaries white; the primaries with the base, a large round spot, and a band partly crossing the wing pale brown, a wide submarginal yellow band extending from the apex to the inner margin, a black spot in the cell, the marginal line brown; the secondaries similarly marked: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen brownish-white, the legs white. Expanse $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One specimen.

11. **Hydrocampa (?) dispulsalis**.

Hydrocampa (?) dispulsalis, Walk. Cat. xxxiv. p. 1341¹.

Hab. HONDURAS, Limas ¹.

This insect cannot now be found in the National Collection.

PARAPONYX.

Parapoynx (sic), Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 362 (1816); Lederer, Wien. ent. Monats. vii. p. 452.

Paraponyx, Guenée, Sp. gén. des Lép. viii. p. 268 (1854); Walker, Cat. xvii. p. 452.

1. **Paraponyx tortalis?**

Hydrocampa tortalis, Leder. Wien. ent. Monats. vii. pp. 452, 484, t. 18. fig. 3¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA¹.

Two specimens, apparently females, very similar to Lederer's figure.

2. **Paraponyx citronalis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 28.)

Male. Primaries white, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by a number of fine brown lines and about the middle by a wide pale brown band, the fringe brown; secondaries white, crossed near the base from the costal to the inner margin by two fine brown lines, and below the middle by three brown lines—the first fine, the second and third wider,—the fringe brown: head and antennæ pale brown, the thorax, abdomen, and legs white. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme 8000 feet, and Amula 6000 feet, both in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).

Varies in the width of the brown lines on the wings; in some of the Costa Rican specimens they are closer together on the secondaries and yellower. We figure a male from Omilteme.

3. **Paraponyx azialis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 29.)

Male. Primaries pale greyish-brown, with two very indistinct zigzag paler submarginal lines extending from the costal to the inner margin, the fringe greyish-brown; secondaries greyish-brown, with the base and costa white: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen greyish-brown, the abdomen spotted with white, the legs greyish-white. Expanse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen.

4. **Paraponyx hodevalis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 30.)

Male. Primaries dark brown, crossed about the middle from the costal to the inner margin by a wide white band, the apex white, the fringe white and brown; secondaries brown, the outer margin, fringe, and anal angle white, two fine white lines crossing the wing about the middle from the costal to the inner margin: head, antennæ, and thorax brown, the abdomen and legs white. Expanse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

A few specimens, varying in colour and in the distinctness of the white lines and markings.

5. **Paraponyx bosoralis**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIII. fig. 31.)

Male. Primaries dark brown, paler from the middle to the base, crossed by three fine white lines—the first about the middle, extending from the costal to the inner margin, the second and third near the apex and crossing to the outer margin,—the outer margin edged with white, the fringe dark brown; secondaries dark brown, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two indistinct fine white lines: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen dark brown, the legs greyish-white. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Teleman in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

A long series of specimens, some of which are darker than others. The insect was found in the vicinity of the River Polochic.

SCOPARIA.

Scoparia, Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 498 (1803); Guenée, Sp. gén. des Lép. viii. p. 416; Walker, Cat. xix. p. 814; Lederer, Wien. ent. Monats. vii. p. 347.

1. **Scoparia longipennis**.

Scoparia longipennis, Zell. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1872, p. 479, t. 2. fig. 11¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Totonicapam 8000 to 10,000 feet, Quiché Mts. 7000 to 9000 feet (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

Several specimens.

2. **Scoparia albifrons**. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 2.)

Scoparia albifrons, Zell. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1872, p. 476, Anmerk. 2¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet, San Francisco 4500 feet, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*).—COLOMBIA, Ubaque¹.

In Zeller's collection, which has been acquired by the British Museum, there are specimens labelled *S. albifrons*, but no name is mentioned by him in his remarks on the insect¹.

3. **Scoparia biscutella**.

Scoparia biscutella, Zell. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1872, p. 474, t. 2. fig. 8¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

4. *Scoparia delphusa*, sp. n. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 1.)

Primaries pale greyish-brown, crossed by two waved white lines edged with black on the inner side—the first near the base, the second submarginal,—a dark brown spot partly crossing the wing from the costal margin towards the base, the fringe grey and brown; secondaries semihyaline greyish-white, slightly shaded with brown near the apex, the fringe greyish-white: head, antennæ, palpi, and thorax pale brown, the abdomen grey. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Amecameca in Morelos, Mexico city (*F. D. G.*); GUATEMALA, Quiché Mts. 7000 to 9000 feet, Totonicapam 8500 to 10,500 feet (*Champion*).

5. *Scoparia smithi*, sp. n. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 3.)

Primaries silvery-grey, shaded with dark brown along the costal margin, apex, and outer margin, a narrow waved greyish line crossing the wing near the apex from the costal to the inner margin, two black lines at the end of the cell, and a wide black waved line crossing the wing towards the base from the costal to the inner margin, the black line edged with white on the inner side, the fringe brown; secondaries creamy-white, the outer margin edged with pale brown, the fringe white: head and thorax silvery-grey, the antennæ and palpi brown, the abdomen and legs grey. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen.

6. *Scoparia sabura*, sp. n. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 4.)

Primaries brown, paler at the base, a dark line at the end and another about the middle of the cell, a rather large grey spot close to the apex, from which a grey line crosses the wing to the inner margin, the grey line divided in the middle and forming a U-shaped mark on the anal angle, the fringe brown; secondaries creamy-white, edged with pale brown from the apex to the anal angle, the fringe greyish-white. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Las Vigas (*coll. Schaus*).

Subfam. PHYCITINÆ.

MYELOIS.

Myelois, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 371 (1816); Ragonot, in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Lép. vii. p. 25 (1893).

1. *Myelois grossipunctella*.

Myelois grossipunctella, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 8 (1888)¹; Ent. Amer. vi. p. 64²; Romanoff's Mém. sur les Lép. vii. p. 51, t. 4. fig. 12³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, California^{2 3}.—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

Ragonot² states that he was informed by Riley that the larva of this species feeds on the "fluted scale" (*Icerya purchasi*), and that it had probably been introduced from Australia. We have received three specimens of the insect from Jalapa. The example described by Ragonot¹ was from an unknown locality.

2. *Myelois decolor*.

Myelois decolor, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 222, t. 12. fig. 33 (1881)¹; Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Lép. vii. p. 58, t. 9. fig. 19 (1893)².

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).—COLOMBIA, Honda and Las Tibayas^{1 2}.

This species varies greatly in the distinctness of the dark markings on the primaries. It is common at Jalapa, whence we have received many specimens.

HYPARGYRIA.

Hypargyria, Ragonot, Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 9 (1888); Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 122 (1893).

1. *Hypargyria definitella*.

Myelois definitella, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 205, t. 11. fig. 24¹.

Hypargyria definitella, Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 124 (1893)².

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).—COLOMBIA, Honda and Mariquita^{1 2}.

CROCIDOMERA.

Crocidomera, Zeller, Isis, 1848, p. 865; Ragonot, in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 132 (1893).

1. *Crocidomera turbidella*.

Crocidomera turbidella, Zell. Isis, 1848, p. 865¹; Möschl. Abhandl. Senck. Ges. xvi. p. 327, t. 1. fig. 25 (1890)²; Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 133, t. 6. fig. 10 (1893)³.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*).—SOUTH AMERICA^{1 3}; ANTILLES, Porto Rico^{2 3}.

One specimen.

HYPSIPYLA.

Hypsipyra, Ragonot, Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 10 (1888); Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 137 (1893).

1. *Hypsipyra grandella*.

Nephopteryx grandella, Zell. Isis, 1848, p. 881¹.

Hypsipyra grandella, Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 139, t. 4. fig. 13².

Hab. GUATEMALA², San Gerónimo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*coll. Staudinger*²).—PERU²; AMAZONS¹.

One specimen.

HEMIPTILOCERA.

Hemiptilocera, Ragonot, Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 9 (1888); Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 144 (1893).

1. *Hemiptilocera bigrana*.

Myelois bigrana, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 200, t. 11. fig. 21 (1881)¹.

Hemiptilocera bigrana, Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 145 (1893)².

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).—COLOMBIA, Honda^{1 2}.

One specimen.

ORYCTOMETOPIA.

Oryctometopia, Ragonot, Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 11 (1888); Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 153 (1893).

1. *Oryctometopia fossulatella*.

Oryctometopia fossulatella, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 11 (1888)¹; Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 153, t. 6. fig. 15².

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet^{1 2} (*Rogers*).

One specimen.

PIESMOPODA.

Piesmopoda, Zeller, Isis, 1848, p. 863; Ragonot, in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 158 (1893).

Thirteen species are included in this genus by Ragonot; they are widely distributed over the globe.

1. *Piesmopoda semirufella*.

Myelois semirufella, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 196, t. 11. fig. 19 (1881)¹.

Piesmopoda semirufella, Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 160 (1893)².

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*), Amula in Guerrero 7000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).—COLOMBIA^{1 2}.

DISCOPALPIA.

Discopalpia, Ragonot, in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 167 (1893).

1. *Discopalpia flavicans*.

Myelois flavicans, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 193, t. 11. fig. 17 (1881)¹.

Discopalpia flavicans, Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 167, t. 7. fig. 9².

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chiacam in Vera Paz² (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Honda^{1 2}.

One specimen.

HYALOSPILA.

Hyalospila, Ragonot, Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 11 (1888); Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 168 (1893).

1. *Hyalospila stictoneurella*.

Hyalospila stictoneurella, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 11 (1888)¹; Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 169, t. 7. fig. 10 (1893)².

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes^{1 2} (*Champion*).

One specimen, a female, described by Ragonot.

2. *Hyalospila subaquilella*.

Hyalospila subaquilella, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 11 (1888)¹; Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 170, t. 46. fig. 24².

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 to 5000 feet^{1 2} (*Champion*).

One specimen, the type.

NEPHOPTERYX.

Nephopteryx, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 370 (1816); Zeller, Isis, 1839, p. 179; Ragonot, in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 254 (1893).

Tlascala, Hulst, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xvii. p. 146 (1890) (pars).

1. *Nephopteryx fuscifrontella*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 5.)

Nephopteryx fuscifrontella, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 183, t. 11. figg. 13 *a, b* (1881)¹; Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 282 (1893)².

Hab. GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan 2500 feet (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Honda^{1 2}.

One specimen.

2. *Nephopteryx reductella*.

Nephopteryx reductella, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 62 (1863)¹; Ragon. Ent. Amer. v. p. 115 (1888)²; Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 283, t. 22. fig. 21 (1893)³.

Tlascala reductella, Hulst, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xvii. p. 146⁴.

Pempelia gleditschiella, Fernald, Report of the U.S. Departm. Agric. 1880 (1881), p. 262⁵.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA², Columbia, New York, and Ohio^{3 4}.—HONDURAS¹.

The only specimens I have seen of this species are those in the National Collection.

3. *Nephopteryx drucei*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 6.)

Nephopteryx drucei, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 15 (1888)¹; Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 301, t. 9. fig. 17 (1893)².

Hab. GUATEMALA, Totonicapam 8500 feet (*Champion*^{1 2}).

One specimen, the type.

LAODAMIA.

Laodamia, Ragonot, Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 22 (1888); Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 403 (1893).

1. *Laodamia guatemalaella*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 7.)

Salebria guatemalaella, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 18 (1888)¹.

Laodamia guatemalaella, Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 414, t. 17. fig. 6 (1893)².

Hab. GUATEMALA¹, San Gerónimo (*Champion*²).

One specimen, the type.

ELASMOPALPUS.

Elasmopalpus, Blanchard, in Gay's Hist. fis. y polit. de Chile, Zool. vii. p. 104 (1852); Ragonot, in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 418 (1893).

Ufa, Walker, Cat. xxvii. p. 79 (1863).

1. *Elasmopalpus lignosellus*.

Pempelia lignosella, Zell. Isis, 1848, p. 883¹; Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxii. p. 544²; xxiv. p. 430³; Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 180⁴; Berg, Bull. Mosc. 1877, 2, p. 20⁵; An. Soc. Cient. Arg. 1877, p. 28⁶; Riley, Report of the U.S. Departm. Agric. 1881-1882, p. 142, t. 7. fig. 3⁷.

Elasmopalpus lignosellus, Hulst, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xvii. p. 159⁸; Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 425 (1893)⁹.

Elasmopalpus angustellus, Blanch. in Gay's Hist. fis. y polit. de Chile, Zool. vii. p. 105, t. 7. fig. 14¹⁰.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA⁵, Carolina¹⁷, Texas²⁸⁹, Florida⁸.—MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Balheu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia¹⁴⁹, Venezuela⁸, Brazil¹⁹, Peru⁹, Monte Video¹, Argentina⁵, Chili³¹⁰, Patagonia⁵⁶⁸⁹; BAHAMAS⁸⁹.

Var. *tartarellus*.

Pempelia (?) *tartarella*, Zell. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxii. p. 544 (1872)¹.

Pempelia lignosella, var. *tartarella*, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 180².

Dasyphyga carbonella, Hulst, Ent. Amer. iv. p. 117 (1888)³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas¹³.—MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*), Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).

2. *Elasmopalpus pyrrhochrellus*.

Elasmopalpus pyrrhochrellus, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 23 (1888)¹; Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 429, t. 17. fig. 13 (1893)².

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).—BRAZIL²; ARGENTINA¹².

We have received six specimens of this species.

3. *Elasmopalpus rubedinellus*.

Pempelia rubedinella, Zell. Isis, 1848, p. 885¹; Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxiv. p. 430²; Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 181, t. 11. fig. 12 (♂)³.

Elasmopalpus rubedinellus, Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 430 (1893)⁴.

Acrobasis translucida, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 29 (1863)⁵.

Nephopteryx rufescentalis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 58⁶.

Nephopteryx minualis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 60⁷.

Nephopteryx deprivalis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 60⁸.

Ufa venezuelalis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 79⁹.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA⁴, Dueñas 4950 feet

(*Salvin, in mus. D.*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*⁷); PANAMA⁴, Chiriqui⁴, Obispo (*Salvin, in mus. D.*), Taboga I. (*Mathew*²).—COLOMBIA, Mariquita and Honda^{3 4}; VENEZUELA^{8 9}; BRAZIL¹; ANTILLES, Jamaica⁵, Porto Rico⁴, Cuba⁴, San Domingo^{5 6}.

This species is very widely distributed, but not common. I have only seen four specimens.

ANCYLOSTOMIA.

Ancylostomia, Ragonot, in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 567 (1893).

1. *Ancylostomia stercorea*.

Myelois stercorea, Zell. Isis, 1848, p. 873¹.

Ancylostomia stercorea, Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 568, t. 20. fig. 25 (1893)².

Anerastia ignobilis, Butl. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 494³.

Pempelia diffissella, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 178, t. 11. fig. 11 (1881)⁴.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Schaus*).—COLOMBIA², Honda⁴; BRAZIL^{1 2}; JAMAICA³.

2. *Ancylostomia sauciella*.

Pempelia sauciella, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 183 (1881)¹.

Ancylostomia sauciella, Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 569, t. 23. fig. 6 (1893)².

Hab. MEXICO, near Durango city (*Becker*).—COLOMBIA, Mariquita^{1 2}.

Two specimens, very similar to Ragonot's figure.

ETIELLA.

Etiella, Zeller, Isis, 1846, pp. 733, 755; Ragonot, in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 569 (1893).

Mella, Walker, Cat. xix. p. 1017 (1859).

1. *Etiella zinckenella*.

Phycis zinckenella, Treitschke, Schmett. Europ. ix. 1, p. 201 (1832)¹.

Pempelia zinckenella, Zell. Isis, 1839, p. 179².

Etiella zinckenella, Zell. Isis, 1848, p. 755³; Ragon. in Romanoff's Mém. sur les Léop. vii. p. 572 (1893)⁴; Hamps. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvi. p. 348⁵.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).—BRAZIL; ANTILLES, Grenada⁵. —EUROPE^{1 5}; AFRICA⁵; MADAGASCAR⁵; ASIA⁵; AUSTRALIA⁵, &c.

This species is found all over the globe. For the rest of the synonymy see Ragonot, *op. cit.* p. 572.

ZOPHODIA.

Zophodia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 370 (1816).

Melitara, Walker, Cat. xxvii. p. 136 (1863).

Megaphycis, Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 55 (1882).

1. *Zophodia prodenialis*.

Melitara prodenialis, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 137 (1863) ¹.

Zophodia bollii, Zell. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxii. p. 550, t. 3. figg. 21 *a, b* (1872) ²; xxv. p. 336 ³.

Megaphycis bollii, Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 55 ⁴.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA ⁴, United States ¹, Texas ².—MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).—BRAZIL.

One specimen from North-west Mexico, similar to others from Brazil in my own collection.

2. *Zophodia inornatella*.

Zophodia inornatella, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 31 (1888) ¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Las Vigas (*coll. Schaus*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).

This species is figured on an unpublished plate of Ragonot's Monograph, plate xxiv. fig. 11; the type is from the Volcan de Irazu, and not from Brazil, as stated by Ragonot ¹.

EUZOPHERA.

Euzophera, Zeller, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1867, p. 377; Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 224 (1881).

1. *Euzophera phryganoides*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 8.)

Olyca phryganoides, Walk. Cat. xi. p. 726 ¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).—ANTILLES, San Domingo ¹.

Two specimens, one with the wings very dark at the base.

2. *Euzophera gigantella*.

Euzophera gigantella, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 32 (1888) ¹.

Hab. MEXICO ¹.

3. *Euzophera longipennella*.

Euzophera longipennella, Ragon. MS.*

Hab. MEXICO, Tres Marias Is. (*Forrer*).

One specimen.

HOMŒOSOMA.

Homæosoma, Curtis, Ent. Mag. i. p. 190 (1833); Zeller, Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 237 (1881).

1. *Homæosoma noctividella*.

Homæosoma noctividella, Ragon. MS.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, El Reposo 800 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens.

* Descriptions of this and the following species quoted under MS. names of Ragonot will be published shortly, I believe, the work having been delayed by his untimely death.

2. *Homœosoma unionella*.

Homœosoma unionella, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 33 (1888)¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹.

3. *Homœosoma illuviella*.

Homœosoma illuviella, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 33 (1888)¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹.

TRACHONITIS.

Trachonitis, Zeller, Isis, 1848, p. 641; Walker, Cat. xxvii. p. 38 (1863).

1. *Trachonitis lucidalis*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 9.)

Trachonitis lucidalis, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 39¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).—ANTILLES, San Domingo¹.

Several specimens from Jalapa, almost identical with Walker's type in the National Collection.

EPHESTIA.

Ephestia, Guenée, Europ. Microlepid. Ind. Method. p. 81 (1845); Walker, Cat. xxvii. p. 23.

1. *Ephestia gitonella*.

Ephestia gitonella, Ragon. MS.

Hab. MEXICO, Ciudad in Durango 8100 feet, Milpas in Durango 5900 feet (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, Panajachel 5000 feet (*Champion*).

2. *Ephestia kühniella*.

Ephestia kühniella, Zell. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1879, p. 466¹; Riley & Howard, Insect Life, ii. pp. 166–171².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Canada and United States².—GUATEMALA, Panajachel 5000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen, so named by Ragonot. The insect was described¹ from specimens found at Halle, but it was supposed to have been introduced from North America in the larval state in meal. It is a destructive pest in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

3. *Ephestia cahiritella*.

Ephestia cahiritella, Zell. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1867, p. 384¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).—BRAZIL.—EGYPT, Cairo¹.

4. *Ephestia interpunctalis*.

Pyralis interpunctalis, Hübn. Europ. Schmett. t. 19. fig. 128¹.

Euclita interpunctalis, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 347².

Nymphula interpunctalis, Duponch. in Godart's Hist. Nat. Lep. Fr., Noct. v. 2, p. 162, t. 221. fig. 2³.

Ephestia interpunctella, Zell. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxv. p. 336⁴; Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 55⁵.

Plodia interpunctella, Guen. Europ. Microlepid. Ind. Method. p. 80⁶; Leech, British Pyralides, p. 98, t. 11. fig. 11 (1886)⁷.

Tinea zeæ, Fitch, First and Second Report on the Noxious Ins. of New York, p. 320, t. 4. fig. 1 (1856)⁸.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{4 5 7}.—MEXICO, Ciudad in Durango 8100 feet (*Forrer*).—ANTILLES, St. Thomas⁴.—EUROPE^{3 6 7}.

5. *Ephestia milleri*.

Ephestia milleri, Zell. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxv. p. 338 (1876)¹.

Hab. CENTRAL AMERICA (*Miller*¹).

6. *Ephestia* —?

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).

Several specimens in poor condition.

BETHULIA.

Bethulia, Ragonot, Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 37 (1888).

1. *Bethulia championella*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 10.)

Bethulia championella, Ragon. Nouv. genres et espèces de Phycit. p. 37 (1888)¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA¹, San Joaquin in Vera Paz (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet (*Rogers*).

The type is figured.

Subfam. SCHÆNOBIINÆ.

MACROTHECA.

Macrotheca, Ragonot, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1890, p. 544.

1. *Macrotheca interalbicalis*.

Macrotheca interalbicalis, Ragon. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1890, p. 545, t. 5. figg. 12, 12 a¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Sonora (*Morrison*¹).

SCIRPOPHAGA.

Scirpophaga, Treitschke, Schmett. Europ. ix. 1, p. 55 (1832); Zeller, Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 1 (1863); Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 6 (1877); Walker, Cat. xlvii. p. 144.

1. *Scirpophaga leucatea*.

Scirpophaga leucatea, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 2¹; Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 6².

Hab. MEXICO² (*mus. Staudinger*; *Boucard*, in *mus. D.*), Durango city (*Becker*), Presidio (*Forrer*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney*, in *mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA², David, Bugaba (*Champion*).—BRAZIL¹; ANTILLES, Porto Rico², St. Thomas¹.

This species, like the following, varies greatly in size.

2. *Scirpophaga albinella*.

Phalæna Tinea albinella, Cram. Pap. Exot. iv. p. 163, t. 372. fig. D¹.

Scirpophaga albinella, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 3²; Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 8³; Hamps.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvi. p. 348⁴.

Rupela albinella, Walk. Cat. xxx. p. 1009⁵.

Rupela nivea, Walk. Cat. xxviii. p. 524⁶.

Hab. MEXICO (*Boucard*, in *mus. D.*), Presidio (*Forrer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cayo (*Blancaneaux*), Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney*, in *mus. D.*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*⁶); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*, in *mus. D.*), Bugaba, David (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA; GUIANA, Surinam^{1 5}; AMAZONS, Santarem⁶; ECUADOR; BRAZIL; ANTILLES, Grenada⁴.

A common species throughout Tropical South America.

SCHÆNOBIUS.

Schænobius, Duponchel, in Godart's Hist. Nat. Lep. Fr., Noct. vii. p. 22 (1836); Walker, Cat. xxx. p. 969; Zeller, Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 3 (1863).

1. *Schænobius longirostrellus*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 11.)

Chilo longirostrellus, Clem. Proc. Ac. Phil. 1860 (Contrib. Am. Lepid. no. 5), p. 205¹.

Schænobius longirostrellus, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 5²; Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths. p. 56³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{1 2 3}.—MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).

One specimen, agreeing with others in the National Museum.

Subfam. CRAMBINÆ.

PTOCHOSTOLA.

Ptochostola, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vii. p. 154 (1882).

1. *Ptochostola pygmæa*.

Crambus pygmæus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 173, t. 11. fig. 10 (1881)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).—COLOMBIA, Honda¹.

Three specimens, agreeing with those in the Zeller collection, now in the National Museum.

CRAMBUS.

Crambus, Fabricius, Ent. Syst., Suppl. p. 420 (1798); Walker, Cat. xxvii. p. 145; Zeller, Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 14.

A very extensive genus, the species being found all over the globe. It is well represented in Central America.

1. *Crambus quinquareatus*.

Crambus quinquareatus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 40, t. 1. fig. 16¹; Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 56².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA², Texas¹.—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, near the city 5000 feet (*Salvin, in mus. D.*), San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

This species is common at Jalapa.

2. *Crambus melchiellus*, sp. n. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 12.)

Primaries with the costal margin from the base to the apex dark brown, darker on the inner side, the inner half of the wing pale fawn-colour, thickly irrorated with brown scales, a wide silvery-white line extending from the base to the outer margin, where it is broader, the marginal line dotted with black, the fringe partly white, fawn-colour near the anal angle; secondaries almost uniformly pale grey, the fringe silvery-grey: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale fawn-colour. Expanse 1½ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

3. *Crambus nergaellus*, sp. n. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 13.)

Primaries very pale fawn-colour, with a silvery-white band close to the costal margin extending from the base to the apex, the fringe white; secondaries very pale greyish-white, the fringe grey: head, thorax, and abdomen fawn-colour, the legs whitish. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Volcan de Ixtaccihuatl 11,500 feet (*Richardson*); GUATEMALA, Totonicapam 8000 to 10,500 feet (*Champion*).

A Guatemalan specimen is figured.

4. *Crambus lascaellus*, sp. n. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 14.)

Primaries fawn-colour, the costal margin edged with dark brown, a wide silvery-white band extending from the base to the apex, where it is crossed by a fine fawn-coloured line, and several yellowish streaks on the outer margin, the outer margin dotted with black, the fringe fawn-colour; secondaries creamy-white: head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs brownish-fawn-colour. Expanse 1¼ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, near the city (*F. D. Godman*).

One specimen.

5. *Crambus* — ?

Hab. MEXICO, Milpas in Durango 5900 feet (*Forrer*).

One specimen in very poor condition.

6. **Crambus cadarellus**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 15.)

Primaries pale straw-colour, with all the veins silvery-white, the fringe black and white; secondaries uniformly greyish, the outer margin from the apex to the anal angle edged with yellowish-fawn-colour, the fringe greyish-white: head, antennæ, and thorax straw-colour, the tegulæ silvery-white, the abdomen and legs grey, the anus greyish-white. Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, near Durango city (*Becker*).

One specimen.

7. **Crambus racabellus**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 16.)

Primaries pale whitish-fawn-colour, darker at the base and along the costal margin, two blackish-brown lines extending from the base to the end of the cell, the wing thence to the outer margin streaked with greyish-white, the marginal line spotted with black, the fringe greyish-white; secondaries cream-colour, the fringe whitish: head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale fawn-colour. Expanse $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, near Durango city (*Becker*).

Two specimens.

8. **Crambus misgabellus**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 17.)

Primaries very pale greyish-fawn-colour, darker at the base, irrorated with a few brown scales about the middle and along the outer margin; secondaries greyish-white; the fringe white: head, thorax, and antennæ pale fawn-colour, the palpi, abdomen, and legs greyish-white. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Amecameca in Morelos (*F. D. Godman*).

One specimen.

9. **Crambus leachellus**.

Chilo leachellus, Zinck. in Germar's Mag. iii. p. 114¹.

Crambus leachellus, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 18 (1863)²; Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 38³;

Walk. Cat. xxx. p. 973⁴; Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 56⁵.

Crambus involutellus, Clem. Proc. Ac. Phil. 1860 (Contrib. Am. Lepid. no. 5), p. 203⁶.

Crambus pulchellus, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 18 (1863)⁷.

? *Crambus floridus*, Zell. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxii. p. 537 (1872)⁸.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{5 6}, Vancouver, Massachusetts⁸, Georgia, Illinois^{2 4 7}, Texas³.
—MEXICO (*in mus. Staudinger*).

We include this species in our fauna upon the authority of Dr. Staudinger, who has sent us a specimen from Mexico. It is a common and widely distributed insect in North America. The original locality was unknown to Zincken¹.

10. **Crambus immunellus**.

Crambus immunellus, Zell. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1872, p. 472, t. 2. fig. 6¹; Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 47²; xvi. p. 170³.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Rio Sucio, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet (*Rogers*).—COLOMBIA, Ubaque¹, Anolaima³, Honda³; AMAZONS; BRAZIL².

A few specimens, agreeing well with those in the Zeller collection now in the National Museum.

11. *Crambus expansellus*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 18.)

Crambus expansellus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 48, t. 1. fig. 18 (1877)¹; xvi. p. 171².

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*¹).—COLOMBIA, Honda²; AMAZONS.

One specimen from Mexico, agreeing perfectly with the type from Chiriqui in Dr. Staudinger's collection, which we now figure.

12. *Crambus pusionellus*.

Crambus pusionellus, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 16 (1863)¹; Stett. ent. Zeit. 1872, p. 470, t. 2. fig. 3²; Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 35³; Walk. Cat. xxx. p. 974⁴.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula 6000 feet, Omilteme 8000 feet, both in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).—COLOMBIA, Barranquilla^{2 3}; VENEZUELA^{1 4}.

A few specimens of this species have been received from Western Mexico.

13. *Crambus tenuistrigatus*.

Crambus tenuistrigatus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 168, t. 11. fig. 8 (1881)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet (*Rogers*).—COLOMBIA, Mariquita¹; AMAZONS.

A common insect at Teapa.

14. *Crambus hemiochrellus*.

Crambus hemiochrellus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 51 (1877)¹; Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 56².

(?) *Crambus luteolellus*, Clem. Proc. Ac. Phil. 1860 (Contrib. Am. Lepid. no. 5), p. 203³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{2 3}, Texas¹.—MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*), Amula 6000 feet, Tierra Colorada 2000 feet, both in Guerrero, Cuernavaca in Morelos, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); HONDURAS, Ruatan I. (*Gaumer*).

15. *Crambus fissiradiellus*.

Crambus fissiradiellus, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 160 (1863)¹.

Crambus quadrinotellus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 55, t. 1. fig. 21²; xvi. p. 174³.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas 5000 feet (*Salvin, in mus. D.*), San Gerónimo and Panima in Vera Paz (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*²), Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet, Caldera (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Honda³; ANTILLES, San Domingo¹, Jamaica¹.

Zeller's type² in Dr. Staudinger's collection does not differ from *C. fissiradiellus*, Walk.

16. **Crambus minuellus.** (Tab. LXIV. fig. 19.)

Crambus minuellus, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 164¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*¹).

One specimen, almost identical with Walker's type.

17. **Crambus ligonellus.**

Crambus ligonellus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 170 (1881)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*), Orizaba (*F. D. Godman*).—JAMAICA¹.

DIPTYCHOPHORA.

Diptychophora, Zeller, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1866, p. 153; Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 32 (1877).

1. **Diptychophora octavianella.**

Diptychophora octavianella, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 33, t. 1. fig. 13¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*¹).

The only specimen I have seen of this species is the type, kindly lent me by Dr. Staudinger.

2. **Diptychophora smithi**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 20.)

Primaries brown, crossed by two zigzag fine black lines—the first about the middle, edged with white on both sides, the second submarginal and edged with white on the outer side only,—a white spot on the costal margin and one beyond the cell, a small white streak at the apex, three small black spots edged with silvery-white externally on the outer margin close to the anal angle, and several small black marks close to the base, the fringe brown; secondaries pale dusky-white, with a pale submarginal band extending from the costal to the inner margin, the marginal line black, the fringe dusky-white: head, thorax, and abdomen brown, banded with white, the antennæ brown, the anus slightly yellowish; the legs brown, banded with white. Expanse $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Ten specimens. This species is allied to *D. octavianella*, Zell., but very distinct.

PLATYTES.

Platytes, Guenée, Europ. Microlepid. Ind. Method. p. 86 (1845); Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1890, p. 480.

1. **Platytes squamulella.**

Chilo squamulellus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 158, t. 11. fig. 3 (1881)¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas¹.—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

2. **Platytes interlineata.**

Chilo interlineatus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 156, t. 11. fig. 1 (1881)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000

to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Honda¹.

3. *Platytes endochalybella*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 21.)

Platytes endochalybella, Hamps. P. Z. S. 1895, p. 947^{1*}.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Castro Parana¹.

One specimen, which we figure.

ARGYRIA.

Argyria, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 372 (1816).

Urola, Walker, Cat. xxvii. p. 181 (1863).

Catharylla, Zeller, Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 50 (1863).

Argyria is placed as a synonym of *Platytes* by Mr. Hampson, but with this I do not agree. It differs from that genus in the form of the palpi, these organs being small and short in *Argyria*, and long in *Platytes*.

1. *Argyria nivalis*.

Phalæna Pyralis nivalis, Drury, Ill. Exot. Ins. ii. p. 25, t. 14. fig. 4¹.

Hydrocampa (?) *nivalis*, Westw. ed. Drury, Ill. Exot. Ins. ii. p. 28, t. 14. fig. 4².

Argyria nivalis, Fernald, N. Amer. Ent. i. pp. 100–102 (1880)³.

Margarodes quadristigmalis, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. viii. p. 304 (1854)⁴.

Margaronia quadristigmalis, Walk. Cat. xviii. p. 519⁵; xix. p. 976⁶.

Geometra argentata, Emmons, Nat. Hist. New York, Agric. v. t. 40. fig. 2 (1854)⁷.

Argyria argentata, Grote, Bull. Buff. Soc. ii. p. 166⁸.

Catharylla nummulalis, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 50 (1863)⁹ (nec Hübn.).

Urola microchrysellæ, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 181 (1863)¹⁰.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{3 4 5 7 8 10}, New England^{1 2}, Pennsylvania⁹, Georgia¹⁰, Ohio⁹, Illinois⁹.—MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*¹⁰); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet (*Rogers*).—ANTILLES, San Domingo⁵.

A rare species in our region, whence we have received two specimens only.

2. *Argyria nummulalis*.

Argyria nummulalis, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 372¹; Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett. i. p. 30, figg. 185, 186²; Walk. Cat. xxx. p. 977³; Fernald, N. Amer. Ent. i. p. 102 (1880)⁴.

Catharylla fuscipes, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 51 (1863)⁵; Walk. Cat. xxx. p. 977⁶.

Urola subænescens, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 182⁷.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA⁴, Pennsylvania⁵, Ohio⁵, Illinois^{5 6}, Florida².—GUATEMALA, Lanquin in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. The locality for *Urola subænescens* was unknown to Walker⁷.

* The references to Mr. Hampson's paper are taken from an advance copy of part 4 of the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1895.

3. *Argyria pusillalis*.

Argyria pusillalis, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 372¹; Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett. i. p. 28, figg. 167, 168²; Walk. Cat. xxx. p. 977³.

Catharylla lusella, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 51⁴; Walk. Cat. xxx. p. 977⁵.

Argyria lusella, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 65⁶; xvi. p. 176⁷.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Baltimore², Texas⁶.—MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. J. Elwes*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Coban in Vera Paz (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Caché, Rio Sucio, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*⁶), Obispo (*Salvin, in mus. D.*).—COLOMBIA, R. Magdalena⁶, Honda⁷; ECUADOR; BRAZIL; PERU⁶; ANTILLES, Jamaica⁶, St. Thomas^{4 5}, Trinidad.

This species varies considerably in size and in the distinctness of the markings. It is not mentioned by Fernald or Grote as North American.

4. *Argyria pontiella*.

Argyria pontiella, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 61, t. 1. fig. 24 (1877)¹; xvi. p. 175².

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*¹).—COLOMBIA².

5. *Argyria opposita*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 22.)

Argyria opposita, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 64 (1877)¹; xvi. p. 175².

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA (*Conradt, in mus. Staudinger*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*¹).—COLOMBIA, Honda²; AMAZONS; BRAZIL, Ceara.

This species is widely distributed in Tropical America and fairly common. We figure the type from Chiriqui.

6. *Argyria pustulella*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 23.)

Argyria pustulella, Walk. Cat. xxxv. p. 1764 (1866)¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet (*Rogers*).—VENEZUELA¹; BRAZIL.

One specimen.

EROMENE.

Eromene, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 366 (1816); Walker, Cat. xxvii. p. 179; Zeller, Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 52 (1863); Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 70 (1877); Grote, Check-list N. Am. Moths, p. 56 (1882).

Euchromius, Guenée, Europ. Microlepid. Ind. Method. p. 86 (1845).

1. **Eromene californicalis.** (Tab. LXIV. fig. 24.)

Eromene californicalis, Pack. Ann. Lyc. New York, x. p. 264 (1874)¹; Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 56².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA², California¹.—MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), Presidio (*Forrer*).

Of this species we have received a few specimens from Northern Mexico.

2. **Eromene chiriquitensis.**

Eromene chiriquitensis, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 70, t. 1. fig. 25¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*¹).

The only specimen I have seen of this species is the type; it is a female.

ERUPA.

Erupa, Walker, Cat. xxx. p. 980 (1864).

Zolca, Walker, Cat. xxxv. p. 1769 (1866).

1. **Erupa congruella.**

Zolca congruella, Walk. Cat. xxxv. p. 1769 (♀)¹.

Chilo virgatus, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 137. fig. 3 (♀)².

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet (*Rogers*).—VENEZUELA²; BRAZIL¹.

A single worn specimen of this species has been received from Costa Rica.

2. **Erupa ruptilineella**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 26.)

Erupa ruptilineella, Hamps. P. Z. S. 1895, p. 952¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*¹, *M. Trujillo*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).

DIATRÆA.

Diatræa, Lansdown Guilding, Trans. Soc. Arts, xlv. p. 148 (1828); Zeller, Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 161 (1881).

1. **Diatræa neuricella.** (Tab. LXIV. fig. 27.)

Chilo neuricellus, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 8 (1863)¹; Stett. ent. Zeit. 1872, p. 465²; Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 13³; Walk. Cat. xxx. p. 966⁴.

Diatræa neuricella, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 162⁵.

Chilo culmicolellus, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 7⁶; Walk. Cat. xxx. p. 966⁷.

Crambus impersonatellus, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 163 (1863)⁸.

Hab. MEXICO, State of Durango (*Forrer*), Misantla (*F. D. G.*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Valladolid and Temax in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Panima and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, Rio Naranjo, Capetillo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*);

PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*³), Obispo (*Salvin, in mus. D.*).—COLOMBIA^{6,7}, R. Magdalena², Honda⁵; VENEZUELA^{1,2,8}; AMAZONS, Santarem⁸; BRAZIL; ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A common and widely distributed species in Central and South America. I have a very large series of specimens before me, showing great variation in size and in the depth of colour.

2. *Diatræa saccharalis*. (Tab. LXIV. fig. 29.)

Phalæna saccharalis, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. 2, p. 238 (1794)¹.

Crambus sacchari, Fabr. Ent. Syst., Suppl. p. 469².

Diatræa sacchari, Lansd. Guild. Trans. Soc. Arts, xvi. p. 149, tab. (15)³; Westw. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 103⁴; Comst. U. S. Departm. Agric., Report no. 35, p. 8 (1881)⁵.

Diaratria saccharalis, Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 56 (1882)⁶.

Chilo obliteratellus, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 8 (1863)⁷; Stett. ent. Zeit. 1872, p. 465⁸; Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 14 (1877)⁹; Walk. Cat. xxx. p. 966¹⁰.

Diatræa obliteratella, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 163, t. 11. figg. 5 *a* (♂), *b* (♀)¹¹.

Crambus lineosellus, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 162 (♂)¹².

Crambus leucaniellus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 161 (♀)¹³.

Chilo crambidoides, Grote, Canad. Ent. xii. p. 15 (1880)¹⁴.

Diaratria crambidoides, Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 56 (1882)¹⁵.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{6,15}, Louisiana⁵, Kansas¹⁴.—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Senahu (*Champion*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*¹²); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*mus. Staudinger*⁹), Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*), Obispo (*Salvin, in mus. D.*).—COLOMBIA, R. Magdalena⁸, Honda¹¹; GUIANA; BOLIVIA; BRAZIL^{7,9,10}; ANTILLES, Cuba⁹, San Domingo¹³, Dominica, St. Vincent³.—MAURITIUS⁴, CEYLON⁴.

The larva of this species is known as the "sugar-cane borer," and it appears to be very destructive where it is found. The insect varies in the distinctness of the spotted line on the primaries.

3. *Diatræa valida*.

Chilo (Donacoscaptes) validus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 16, t. 1. figg. 4 *a*, *b* (1877)¹.

Erupa (?) *titanalis*, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 137. fig. 4².

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*¹).—BRAZIL².

One specimen from Chiriqui in Dr. Staudinger's collection.

CHILO.

Chilo, Zincken, in Germar's Mag. ii. pp. 30, 33 (1817); Zeller, Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 6 (1863); Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 13, and xvi. p. 156; Walker, Cat. xxvii. p. 139 (1863).

1. **Chilo densellus.**

Chilo densellus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. pp. 158, 255, t. 11. fig. 2 (1881) ¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas ¹.—MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).

Our specimens are almost identical with Zeller's type in the National Museum.

DORATOPERAS.

Doratoperas, Hampson, P. Z. S. 1895, p. 961.

1. **Doratoperas atroparsellus.** (Tab. LXIV. fig. 28, ♂.)

Crambus (?) *atroparsellus*, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 163 (♀) (1863) ¹.

Doratoperas atroparsellus, Hamps. P. Z. S. 1895, p. 961 ².

Nystalea zeuzeroides, Walk. Cat. xxxiii. p. 761 (♂) ³.

Chilo spectabilis, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 137. fig. 2 (♀) ⁴.

Donoscaptus lanceolata, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 159, t. 11. fig. 4 (♀) ⁵.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*, in *mus. D.*; *Ribbe*, in *mus. Staudinger*).—COLOMBIA ^{2 5}, Bogota ⁴; ECUADOR; AMAZONS, Ega ³; BRAZIL ², Rio Janeiro ¹.

We figure the male obtained by Arcé in Chiriqui.

MESOLIA.

Mesolia, Ragonot, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1888, p. 282.

1. **Mesolia plurimella.** (Tab. LXIV. fig. 25.)

Crambus plurimellus, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 162 ¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).—ANTILLES, San Domingo ¹.

Two specimens, almost identical with Walker's type in the National Collection.

PRIONAPTERYX.

Prionapteryx, Stephens, Illustr. Brit. Ent., Haust. iv. p. 316 (1834); Walker, Cat. xxx. p. 960 (1864).

Prionapteryx, Zeller, Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 13 (1863); Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 56 (1882); Ragonot, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1888, p. 281.

1. **Prionapteryx elongata.**

Prionapteryx elongata, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 27, t. 1. fig. 9 (1877) ¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*Schaus*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*, in *mus. Staudinger* ¹), Bugaba (*Champion*).

We have to thank Dr. Staudinger for kindly loaning us Zeller's type.

2. *Prionapteryx achatina*.

Prionapteryx achatina, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 13 (1863)¹; Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 56².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA¹².—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen, agreeing with those in the Zeller Collection, now in the National Museum*.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE first enumeration of the Families Sphingidæ to Pyralidæ being completed, it is now proposed to give a Supplement, containing an account of the large amount of additional material that has come to hand during the publication of the subject, which commenced in April 1881. The names of the various species from our region subsequently described by Mr. Schaus, Mr. H. Edwards, and others are also included, as well as corrections in synonymy where required. All the more important fresh localities are given.

ÆLLOPUS (I. p. 1).

Ællopus tantalus (I. p. 1).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Ciudad in Durango 8100 feet (*Forrer*), near Durango city (*Becker*), Jalisco (*Schumann*), Rio Papagaio in Guerrero, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*Schaus*), Omealca (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Santa Maria (*Richardson*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, near the city (*J. J. Walker*).

Mr. Schaus ('Entomological News,' 1895, p. 141) states that *Æ. titan*, Cram., can always be differentiated from *Æ. tantalus*, Linn., by the grey scales at the anal angle of the secondaries above; but in this I cannot follow him, as in some specimens the grey scales are hardly to be seen, while in others they are very distinct on the underside.

EUPYRRHOGLOSSUM (I. p. 2).

Eupyrrhoglossum sagra (I. p. 2).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*).

* [N.B.—Page 297 and the first six lines of p. 298 were published in March 1896, and are now reprinted.—EDD.]



Druce, Herbert. 1896. "Insecta Lepidoptera Rhopalocera." *Biologia Centrali-Americana :zoology, botany and archaeology* 2, 273–298.

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