

myself and are now before me: two others were returned to the Museum. All of the examples were from the Kœbele material and, I believe, specifically identical. My own examples, therefore, are as much "type" as those at Washington, they formed the basis of both the original description and that of the revision, and the charge that I "misidentified" the species, is therefore absurd.

Pleonectyptera tenalis (not *tonalis*) was originally described from six examples, all from Arizona desert areas, and three of these, including the male and female types are now before me. Now the types of *tenalis* and *finitima* are so utterly unlike that not the merest tyro would be inclined to associate them, and if the specimens in the U. S. National Museum labelled as *finitima* type are really *tenalis* as Dr. Dyar says, it simply means that there has been a tampering with labels by somebody—a fact that I have been inclined to suspect before as to other species. It is not a matter of two closely allied species, as *finitima* and *serena* may perhaps be said to be; but of forms so utterly different in size, in color, in maculation and even in wing form, that mere error of association is excluded.

NEW SPECIES AND GENERA OF NORTH AMERICAN LEPIDOPTERA.

BY WM. BARNES, M.D., AND J. McDUNNOUGH, PH.D.,

DECATUR, ILL.

Family LITHOSIANÆ.

Agylla septentrionalis, new species.

Palpi, front, antennæ and tegulæ bright orange; patagia and thorax white; abdomen dorsally gray, ventrally orange; legs orange, tarsi and half of tibiæ of first two pairs gray; primaries silvery white, costal edge blackish at base; secondaries slightly tinged with fuscous. Beneath, primaries smoky; costal edge tinged with orange in central portion; secondaries white, slightly fuscous along costa.

Expanse 38 mm.

Habitat.—Chiricahua Mts., Ariz. 1 ♀. Type Coll. Barnes.

This is the first *Agylla* species recorded from the United States. According to Hampson (Cat. Lep. Het., II) it appears to be closest

to *nivea* Wlk. but differs in having the whole head and tegulæ orange. We cannot however place it exactly as we have not yet seen a specimen of the male sex.

Family NOCTUIDÆ.

Grotella olivacea, new species.

Light olive brown; primaries crossed by t.a. and t.p. lines of darker brown, often indistinct; former straight below costa, with strong outward curve below the cell; t.p. line slightly outcurved and dentate beyond cell, thence with single incurve to inner margin; small white dot at end of cell and traces of a dark subterminal shade; secondaries lighter than primaries, immaculate. Beneath as above without markings.

Expanse 19 mm.

Habitat.—Deming, N. M. (Sept. 1-7), Tucson, Ariz. (July 24-31). 2 ♂, 5 ♀. Types Coll. Barnes.

Agrees exactly in structure with the genus *Grotella*, but is very dissimilar in general appearance, resembling somewhat a small *Nartheccophora pulverea*.

Lygranthæcia carolinensis, new species.

Front and tegulæ dark olivaceous; thorax and abdomen light ochreous; primaries very glossy, light ochreous; secondaries largely smoky brown, ochreous towards base with large discal spot, fringes light. Beneath deep smoky-brown with light fringes; secondaries more or less ochreous with prominent discal spot.

Expanse 24 mm.

Habitat.—Southern Pines, N. C. (Aug. 1-7). 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀. Types Coll. Barnes.

Related closely to *bimatrix* Harvey, with which it agrees in structure, fore tibiæ possessing 2 claws and a spine on inner side and 3 claws on outer. It is however a smaller insect and the primaries are not silvery white but glossy ochreous.

Chlorocleptria imperialis, new species.

Male.—Thorax and primaries light olive-brown, terminal area slightly darker than remainder of wing; maculation obsolete, t.p. line and reniform can, on careful observation, be just distinguished as slightly darker shades; secondaries smoky-brown with light fringes.

Female.—Primaries largely suffused with pale pinkish, terminal area olive, slightly lighter than in male; secondaries as in male.

Beneath in both sexes ochreous with central area of primaries suffused with smoky-brown and with large discal dot. In female some pink shading along costa of both wings.

Expanse 26 mm.

Habitat.—Imperial Valley, Calif. (March 3). 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Types Coll. Barnes.

The species is closely related to *simplex* Sm. from Colorado, is however slighter in build and the color of primaries is considerably deeper, lacking the greenish tinge of *simplex*. We have seen no female specimens of this latter species with pink suffusion.

PROCHLORIDEA, new genus. (Type *P. modesta* sp. nov.)

Proboscis fully developed; palpi upturned to slightly beyond front; front with rounded protuberance, without infra-clypeal plate; eyes naked, rounded; mid-tibiæ spined; hind tibiæ unspined; fore tibiæ with a slender apical spur on outer side and 3 or 4 spines considerably above it, a similar spur on inner side with a minute spine just behind; head and thorax clothed with hair and scales; venation as in *Schinia*.

This genus seems best associated with *Chloridea* and *Oxylos*, according to Hampson (Cat. Lep. Phal., Vol. IV); we have been unable to find in the tables of genera any with unspined hind-tibiæ, a feature which is certainly shown by the specimens before us. In this respect *Prochloridea* approaches *Grotella*, which is supposed to bear a single spine on hind tibiæ between the spurs; we have however noted specimens with entirely unarmed hind-tibiæ. In general appearance *modesta* resembles a *Homohadena*, but the spined mid-tibiæ and peculiar structure of the fore-tibiæ preclude this association.

***Prochloridea modesta*, new species.**

Female.—Front ochreous; head and thorax clothed with brown scales and hairs, intermingled with white; abdomen gray, smoothly scaled; primaries brown, irrorate slightly with darker in and beyond the cell and on inner margin; all maculation very indistinct; a slight basal streak extending below cubitus half way to origin of vein Cu_2 ; t.a. line absent or represented by a few indistinct dentate marks above inner margin; orbicular absent; reniform represented by a slight white mark; t.p. line very obscure, dentate, only traceable by some whitish shading immediately following it; terminal space somewhat lighter with several obscure dark dashes, most prominent opposite reniform; fringes light brown checkered with darker. Secondaries white, with slight smoky traces along outer margin; veins more or less defined in brown. Beneath white, irrorate with brown scales along costa and outer margin.

Expanse 32 mm.

Habitat.—Ft. Wingate, N. M. 4 ♀♀. Types Coll. Barnes.

A very obscurely marked species in which the most noticeable feature is the white dot in the position of the reniform.

Protagrotis obscura, new species.

Head, thorax, abdomen and wings concolorous, varying from pale ochreous to light reddish-brown; markings sometimes entirely wanting, always very indistinct; in darker specimens traces of a reddish basal dash and scaling at base of inner margin, usually however lacking entirely; t.a. line not traceable; orbicular when present oval, oblique, whitish; reniform obscure, whitish, with slight darkish central scaling; t.p. line an indistinct light line on darker background, well outcurved around reniform, thence incurved to inner margin; submarginal line occasionally present as an irregular whitish line preceding a somewhat darker terminal area; in most cases terminal and subterminal areas are unicolorous and the line is lacking; terminal row of dark lunular marks at base of ochreous fringes usually present, occasionally wanting; secondaries light buff, more or less obscured with smoky. Beneath light ochre, with or without darker postmedial line on both wings; secondaries often with discal dot.

Expanse 35 mm.

Habitat.—Reno, Nevada. 10 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀. Type Coll. Barnes.

This species has two small spines on hind tibiae between the two pairs of spurs, which in connection with the hairy thorax would place it in Hampson's genus *Protagrotis*. It seems to bear a considerable resemblance to *vivalis* Grt. from Nebraska, but the markings are not nearly so prominent as in the figure of this species given by Hampson (Cat. Lep. Phal., IV, 656). In general appearance it most closely approaches *Agroperina indela* Sm.; no two of the specimens before us are exactly similar, but all seem to belong to one variable species; we have taken as type a specimen about midway between the two extremes of color and markings. The general light tawny color should serve to recognize the species.

Polia (Mamestra) basivirida, new species.

Palpi scaled outwardly with black mingled with white; front and inside of palpi creamy; tuft of dark hairs between antennae with central light patch; collar dark, edged with light greenish; thorax and patagia largely light green, with slight intermixture of black; abdomen dark gray with anal tuft tinged with yellow laterally and ventrally; primaries dark purplish, basal portion to t.a. line bright green crossed by a geminate black subbasal line and with slight black shade on anal vein; t.a. line black, indistinctly geminate, the inner line tending to become obsolete; traces of white scaling between the lines, especially on veins and costa; the line itself outwardly inclined, angled just below costa, thence sinuate to anal vein from whence it curves strongly outwards to middle of inner margin; orbicular round, green, with black center; reniform large, similar in color, with black central lunule, preceded on costa by small greenish patch; t.p. line black, slightly dentate, well rounded about

reniform, closely approached to t.a. line on inner margin, shaded outwardly with white; subterminal area with green shading, consisting principally of large green patch opposite reniform, edged outwardly with black, fringes checkered.

Secondaries bright yellow with broad dark outer band and yellowish hairs on inner margin. Beneath, primaries dark, tinged with yellow around discal dot; secondaries as above with prominent discal spot and less dark shading along costa.

Expanse 27 mm.

Habitat.—Tucson, Ariz. 1 ♂. Type Coll. Barnes.

Unless the species should prove Mexican it appears markedly different from any described species of *Polia*; the yellow secondaries place it along with *secedens* Wlk. in a group by itself.

***Polia (Mamestra) hanhami*, new species.**

Palpi largely black outwardly, ochreous inwardly; antennae ciliate in both sexes; front, collar, and thorax light brown sprinkled with blackish; collar crossed by black line; primaries light brown, sprinkled more or less with blackish; maculation rather indistinct; traces of a diffuse black geminate sub-basal line; an indistinct dark geminate t.a. line inclined slightly outwards, gently outcurved between the veins; orbicular round, outlined in black, often with lower portion filled with black; reniform indistinct, partially outlined in black; between orbicular and reniform a dark shade, perpendicular to costa, extends to a point just below reniform, forming at this point a large, prominent, round, dark patch, at times slightly diffuse; thence somewhat undulate to inner margin; before the dark patch more or less prominent traces of white on cubital vein, and beyond same some white scaling, at times quite prominent; t.p. line indistinct, single, black, outcurved beyond reniform thence proceeding very close to median dark shade; beyond t.p. line a row of black dots on the veins; s.t. line angled below costa, thence almost straight to anal angle; terminal space darker than remainder of wing; terminal line of black dots, veins with traces of white scaling, most prominent beyond cell; fringes dusky with basal row of yellowish dots at termination of veins; secondaries smoky with dark discal dot. Beneath light ochreous, sprinkled with dark scales; both wings with median black line, discal dots, and black terminal broken line; primaries at apex suffused with rosy.

Expanse 30 mm.

Habitat.—Duncans, Vanc. Is., B. C. 14 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀. Type Coll. Barnes; 1 Cotype, Nat. Mus.

This species has been apparently overlooked until now; we can at least find no description that would apply to it. The broad dark median shade and patch below reniform are the most prominent markings; the amount of white shading around the patch is variable,

at times very prominent, it may become quite obsolete. The dark sprinkling on the primaries may increase, especially in the female sex, until but little of the ground color remains; in such cases the maculation is much less distinct. It seems most nearly related to *nipana* Sm. and *montana* Sm. but is considerably larger and broader-winged than either of these species.

***Monima caloramica*, new species.**

Primaries and thorax in male deep red-brown, shaded occasionally with purplish; in female deep purplish, at times rather suffused with reddish. All markings obsolescent; orbicular and reniform are just distinguishable, former as a dark dot, latter as a broad lunular shade; traces of a geminate row of dots across wing in subterminal space. Secondaries suffused with rosy. Beneath largely rosy with small discal dot on secondaries.

Expanse 34.5 mm.

Habitat.—Redington, Ariz., Palmerlee, Ariz. 5 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀. Types Coll. Barnes, Cotypes Nat. Mus.

Very close to *mys* Dyar. Dr. Dyar has however kindly compared our specimens with his type and considers them distinct. In *mys* all markings are lacking; in our species the orbicular and reniform are recognizable, especially in the female sex. The antennæ of the male are shortly bipectinate, of female slightly ciliate.

***Monima hepatica*, new species.**

Palpi rosy; head purplish; tegulæ reddish-purple; thorax and patagia purple-gray; antennæ in male very strongly pectinate except at tip. Primaries purple-gray somewhat suffused with reddish. All maculation indistinct; t.a. line single, outwardly inclined, broken by veins; t.p. line gently incurved below reniform, followed by parallel row of dots on the veins; orbicular a small dark spot; reniform an obscure shade; terminal area slightly darker than remainder of wing; costal edge rosy; fringes dusky with pale outer border and dark transverse line in outer third. Secondaries smoky, with rosy tinge to fringes. Beneath, primaries, smoky, with postmedian line and discal dot, costa slightly rosy; secondaries pale, sprinkled with rosy and with dark discal dot. Dark line on fringes of primaries more distinct than on upper side.

Expanse 34 mm

Habitat.—Redington, Ariz. 1 ♂. Type Coll. Barnes.

Very closely resembles in coloration the female of the preceding species; the strongly pectinate antennæ and the lack of rosy suffusion on upper side of secondaries easily serve to separate it. It is also very similar to *transparens* Grt. of which we have only seen the female specimens. If it were not for the fact that Hampson records

the male antennæ of this latter species as "serrate and fasciculate" we would be inclined to consider it to be this species; *hepatica* however has strongly bipectinate antennæ to near tip, stronger than in *flaviannula* Sm. As to whether there is a tuft on first abdominal segment or not we are unable to determine as the body is compressed; Hampson separates the two genera *Perigrapha* and *Monima* on this point; as far as our own personal experience goes it is a most unsatisfactory method of separation, only capable of being used with accuracy in absolutely fresh specimens, which, in Western material, are usually few and far between.

***Monima agravens*, new species.**

Female.—Eyes large, hairy; palpi and front reddish brown with mingled black hairs; antennæ serrate and fasciculate; thorax and primaries red-brown, suffused slightly with purplish, immaculate except for orbicular and reniform; former a dark spot, latter a dark shade, constricted in middle and filled with blackish scaling in lower portion; secondaries suffused with pink. Beneath pale pinkish with pink discal dots on both wings.

Expanse 33.5 mm.

Habitat.—Prescott, Ariz. 1 ♀. Type Coll. Barnes.

The species is so close to *caloramica* that one would fail to separate the two on mere color and maculation. The eyes however are much larger in *agravens*, and the antennæ are distinctly different in the two species, in *caloramica* being very finely ciliate, almost smooth, whilst in *agravens* they are plainly serrate and fasciculate. The primaries are also slightly more rounded at the apex in *agravens* than in the allied species. Such morphological differences warrant, in our opinion, the supposition that the two forms are distinct.

***Homohadena rustica*, new species.**

Palpi and tegulæ reddish brown, latter crossed basally and centrally by black bands and tipped with ochreous; front and thorax deep purplish brown; abdomen light gray; primaries reddish-brown, largely suffused with deep purplish brown; all maculation indistinct; t.p. line traceable as a pale curved line dotted with black on the veins; orbicular and reniform partially and obscurely outlined in blackish, or else entirely lacking; fringes smoky, with pale basal line followed by a darker one. Secondaries hyaline white, very slightly bordered with smoky-brown, which tends to follow course of veins backward from outer margin. Beneath white, hyaline on secondaries, sprinkled with brown on costa and outer margin, more so on primaries than secondaries; traces of a dark median line crossing both wings arising from a dark spot on costa of primaries; black, broken, terminal line, not reaching anal angle on secondaries; fringes as above.

Expanse 31 mm.

Habitat.—Babaquivera Mts., Ariz. 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀. Types Coll. Barnes.

We have placed this species under *Homohadena* as it appears to show as much trace of eyelashes as is usually present in this genus and in general appearance would fit in fairly well along with *incomitata* Harv. From this species it is easily separated by the lighter colored primaries and hyaline secondaries.

***Euplexia brillians*, new species.**

Head, thorax and patagia purplish brown mixed with light brown. Abdomen gray, with a prominent tuft of purplish scales on dorsum of third segment; primaries in basal and subterminal portion pale yellow shaded with purplish, the median area being a dark bronze-green; subbasal line irregular, black, extending to anal vein; beyond it in the cell two slight black marks; below cubitus a black streak, shaded underneath with dark brown, merging into purple towards inner margin; small dark brown patch on inner margin near base; t.a. line evenly curved outwards, indistinct on costa, black, preceded by a narrow band of purplish shading; orbicular large, oval, oblique, open towards costa, outlined in black, filled with purple with some yellow tinges in costal portion; claviform, small, slightly outlined in black; reniform large, creamy, open towards costa, not outlined, but with some central dark shading, most prominent in costal portion; a dark shade, slightly darker than the ground color, extends from reniform to inner margin, t.p. line indistinct at costa, perpendicular to costa as far as vein 5, thence proceeding, at almost right angles, to vein 3 whence it is gently incurved to inner margin at about two-thirds from base; costa from t.p. line to apex shaded with dark; below this the whole subterminal space is light yellow, shaded inwardly with rosy, and forming a large semitriangular patch, extending as far as the angle of the t.p. line; from this point a dark olive shade extends to inner margin, leaving a large rosy yellow patch above the inner margin next the t.p. line, which is connected with the apical patch by a series of three pale yellow spots; subterminal line very close to margin, incurved opposite cell, with fairly distinct W mark, dark in the costal half, pale in the lower portion; terminal space shaded with dark blue; fringes dark, bordered basally with orange-yellow; secondaries suffused with smoky-brown, with traces of a post-medial line angled at the cubital branches; fringes pale ochreous.

Beneath primaries smoky, with pale yellow patch at end of cell, a subapical orange shade, bordered outwardly with yellow, and a dark blue terminal border; inner margin pale ochreous; secondaries ochreous, sprinkled along costa and apical portions of outer margin with dark purplish; with discal dot and indistinct postal-medial line.

Expanse 32 mm.

Habitat.—Redington, Ariz. 1 ♀. Type Coll. Barnes.

This beautiful species has the same general appearance as *lucipara*, it is however much more brilliantly colored, and can easily be distinguished by the large pale subapical patch.

Nocloa contrasta B. & McD.

Perigea contrasta B. & McD., 1910, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XVIII, 154.

A study of further specimens of this species convinces us that it was wrongly placed under *Perigea* when described. The front shows a small cup-shaped protuberance with central tubercle; this is entirely hidden by the squamation, and was thus overlooked by us in the single female before us at the time of description. It is closely related to *Nocloa dissimilis* B. & McD., both of these species having the frontal prominence much reduced and less prominent than in the other *Nocloa* species. We hesitate however to separate them on such grounds.

NEPTUNIA, new genus. (Type *pulchra* B. & McD.)

Palpi upturned, third joint semiporrect; fore tibiae unarmed, frons with prominent trilobate process with central lobe longer and broader than lateral ones, corneous plate below it, squamation appressed, scaly; abdomen without crests. Primaries with R_1 from cell, R_2 from areole, R_3 and R_4 stalked from apex of areole, R_5 from lower angle of same, M_1 from above center of discocellular, M_2 , M_3 and Cu_1 from around lower angle of cell. Cu_2 well removed; areole narrow. Secondaries with S.C. from cell before middle; R and M_1 from upper angle of cell, M_2 obsolescent from just below middle of discocellular, M_3 and Cu_1 stalked from lower angle of cell.

When describing *pulchra* (Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XVIII, 158) we placed it doubtfully in the genus *Azenia* on account of the trilobate frontal process and obsolescent vein M_2 of secondaries, at the same time expressing the opinion that it possibly should come in what we erroneously termed the subfamily Acontiinae of Hampson in place of Erastrianae. The receipt of Vol. X of Hampson's Cat. Lep. Het. Brit. Mus., dealing with this subfamily, confirms us in our opinion and at the same time makes it necessary to create a new genus for the reception of *pulchra*. It is closely related to *Tornacontia* Sm. but the strongly trilobate frontal process in contradistinction to the shovel-shaped process of this latter genus will easily distinguish it.

Phiprosopus pallens, new species.

Palpi pale yellow; head, thorax, and abdomen whitish; primaries pale ochreous, shading into darker towards outer margin, two very faint brown points in cell, arranged parallel to costa; a pale line extending obliquely from apex to inner margin bordered inwardly slightly with brown; secondaries and underside of both wings pale ochreous, immaculate.

Expanse 35 mm.

Habitat.—Babaquivera Mts., Ariz. 1 ♂. Type Coll. Barnes.

Epizeuxis parvulalis, new species.

Thorax and primaries pale smoky, latter shiny, crossed by two pale indistinct dentate bands, one near base of wing, the other through center; secondaries whitish, immaculate. Beneath whitish shaded with fuscous towards apex of primaries.

Expanse 18 mm.

Habitat.—Santa Catalina Mts., Ariz. 1 ♂. Type Coll. Barnes.

Belongs in the *lubricalis* group, but can readily be separated by its small size.

Family GEOMETRIDÆ.

Hydriomene mediodentata, new species.

Female.—Primaries dark steel gray with no traces of maculation; a distinct scale-tooth about center of inner margin. Secondaries white, rather hyaline, slightly smoky outwardly, apex color of primaries. Beneath glossy white, primaries shaded with fuscous.

Expanse 26 mm.

Habitat.—Palmerlee, Ariz. 1 ♀. Type Coll. Barnes.

Mr. Grossbeck, who has seen the specimen, pronounces it to be new. The prominent tooth on inner margin of primaries would easily distinguish it from other members of the genus; the venation appears to be typically Hydriomenid.

Family NOTODONTIDÆ.

URSIA, new genus. (Type *noctuiiformis* sp. nov.)

Palpi minute, proboscis lacking; head with prominent crest above eyes; thorax slightly crested; antennæ in male with long pectinations, except at extreme tip which is naked; mid and hind tibiæ with single pair of apical spurs; primaries narrow, elongate, costal margin straight, outer margin slightly convex; vein R_1 from about center of cell; R_2 – R_5 stalked from apex of small areole, R_2 from before R_5 , R_3 and R_4 on long stalk, latter to apex of wing; R_5 to well below apex; M_1 from areole just below origin of radial branches; M_2 from center of discocellular, extending very faintly for a short distance into cell; M_3 and Cu_1 separate from around lower angle of cell; Cu_2 opposite R_1 . Secondaries elongate, with frenulum, vein S–C approaching cell towards its center, but well separated at base; R and M_1 stalked from upper angle of cell; M_2 very faint but developed outwardly; M_3 and Cu_1 separate from around lower angle of cell, Cu_2 from beyond center of cell.

U. noctuiiformis, new species.

Head and thorax gray, composed of mixed brown and white hair-like scales, vestiture rough; primaries strigate in appearance, dark gray, shaded with whitish; beyond the cell, extending from vein M_3 to below Cu_2 is a

prominent white transverse line, very slightly angled inwardly on Cu_2 and continued to inner margin by a faint dark strongly incurved shade; from the upper end of this line a darkish shade extends to apex of wing, containing several black dashes on veins; terminal area beyond white transverse line and below apical dark shade considerably lighter than remainder of wing, with indistinct white dashes between the veins; traces of a brown outcurved line across cell and a small dark discal dash, fringes slightly checkered. Secondaries smoky, lighter towards inner margin. Beneath dark smoky, with traces of white margin along apical portion of costa and outer margin of primaries; secondaries lighter basally.

Expanse 25 mm.

Habitat.—Yavapai Co., Ariz. (May 21-31). 4 ♂♂. Types Coll. Barnes.

We have created a new genus for this species as we have been unable to find any in Schaus' Revision of Am. Notodontidæ which at all correspond; the use of the key would leave us a choice between

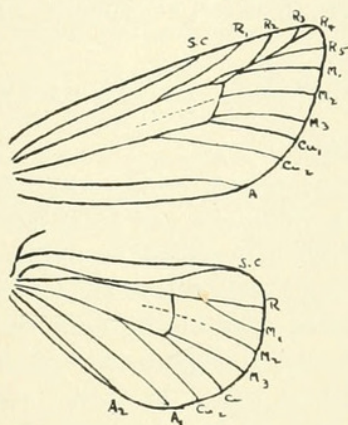


FIG. 1. Venation of *Ursia noctuiformis* sp. nov.

Antiora and *Anurocampa*, neither of which however agrees in venation with our species. Mr. Grossbeck, who has seen the species, was at first of the impression it belonged in the Geometridæ, but on a careful study of the venation informs us that it should probably come in the Notodontidæ.

Family PYRALIDÆ.

Subfamily PYRAUSTINÆ.

Lipocosma albibasalis, new species.

Palpi and head scaled with brownish; thorax and abdomen white, latter with brown dorsal scaling; primaries, basal half pure white with a minute brown dot on costa near base and a few dark scales on inner margin; remainder of wing brown, shaded in terminal area with white; line of demar-

cation between two colors very sharp, almost perpendicular, irregularly dentate, inclined somewhat inwardly at inner margin, beyond the cell a prominent round blue-black scale patch, with several minute black dots below it; a submarginal black line, well outcurved from costa around scale patch, in lower portion irregularly dentate, shaded slightly inwardly with whitish in costal half; a broken black terminal line preceded by more or less distinct white patches; fringes brown. Hind wings white, with two patches of raised brown and blue-black scales near to and parallel with inner margin; a brown suffusion more or less surrounds the patches and from a point between the two a black wavy line is traceable to inner margin but does not extend to costa; inner margin scaled with brown near anal angle; black terminal line in central portion of outer margin; fringes white shaded with brown, especially towards anal angle.

Beneath whitish with the markings of upper side more or less distinctly repeated; median and terminal dark lines of secondaries extending to costa, often interrupted.

Expanse 13 mm.

Habitat.—San Diego, Calif. 21 specimens. Type Coll. Barnes.

Subfamily EPIPASCHINÆ.

Tallula fieldi, new species.

Palpi and head brown; thorax white with blackish scaling; primaries white; a small basal patch of brown and black scales; a broad brown band across middle portion of wing bordered outwardly by a fine white sinuate line; anterior margin of band rather dentate, defined by some black scaling; costal portion of band scaled with black; dark spot on costa beyond white line; a subterminal white line slightly outcurved opposite cell, bordered inwardly narrowly with black at costa, the border rapidly increasing in width, so that the whole lower half of area between the two white lines is blue-black scaled with brown, leaving only the costal half white; a large apical brown-black spot; a broken terminal dark line; fringes white.

Secondaries dusky, darker towards apex.

Beneath smoky-brown with white fringes; secondaries lighter towards inner margin; primaries with white spot on costa near apex.

Expanse male 18 mm., female 20 mm.

Habitat.—San Diego, Calif. (G. H. Field). 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀. Types Coll. Barnes.

The species, which is closely related to *atrifascialis* Hlst., may be distinguished by the broad extent of the median dark shading. In *atrifascialis* the whole of the median area practically is white, whilst in *fieldi* the white is confined to an irregularly shaped costal patch. We take pleasure in naming this species after the collector Mr. G. H. Field.



Barnes, William and McDunnough, James H. 1911. "New Species and Genera of North American Lepidoptera." *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* 19, 151–162.

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