followed and the only one which does justice to the authors of subsequently-erected genera.

—The following paper by Dr. Dyar was read by title:

NEW NORTH AMERICAN LEPIDOPTERA AND SYNONYMICAL NOTES.

By Harrison G. Dyar.

The following paper is in large part the result of a study of a collection of some 1,500 specimens of Phycitinæ which Mr. W. D. Kearfott has placed at my disposal.

Family NOCTUIDÆ.

Tæniocampa terminatissima Dyar.

This species[1] proves to be synonymous with *Trichorthosia parallela* Grote, as Mr. Jacob Doll has kindly pointed out to me. The species is included in Hampson's fourth volume of the Catalogue of Lepidoptera Phalaenæ, but the genus is not in the table. The spined hind tibiæ and hairy eyes make the form characteristic.

Family GEOMETRIDÆ.

Tephroclystia harlequinaria, new species.

Fore wings light stone-gray with patches of light ocherous. The largest patch occupies the space between veins 3 and 4, overspreading these veins a little and running to the fringe; there is a small patch at the extreme base of wing, a diffuse, indistinctly doubled one on costa at t.-p. line and a small one on vein 6 to outer margin. Lines blackish, waved, scarcely cutting the ocherous shades, marked by little black dashes on the median vein and on all the veins in the t.-p. line, which is regularly and evenly bent outward. Subterminal line fine, white, scarcely enlarged above anal angle. Discal spot black. Hind wings whitish on costal half, the lines distinct near inner margin. A whitish patch at base of abdomen dorsally. Expanse 21 mm.

Two specimens, Victoria, B. C. (E. M. Anderson), Seattle, Wash. (O. B. Johnson); one of the types is in the Provincial Museum at Victoria.

Type.—No. 8176, U. S. National Museum.

Family PYRALIDÆ.

Subfamily GALLERIINÆ.

Cacotherapia nigrocinereella Hulst.

In the ♀ the palpi are very long, three times as long as the head, porrect and thickly scaled; in the ♂ they are extremely

[1] Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., VI, p. 104, 1904.

short, not exceeding the front. I had a ♂ before me in describing the genus, but did not mention this character, supposing the male to be defective. However, I have now a second specimen from Burnet Co., Texas (F. G. Schaupp) showing the same character, as well as two males and five females of the following species:

Cacotherapia flexilinealis, new species.

Yellowish cinereous, sordid, with a powdering of black scales on the inner part of basal and median spaces. Inner line far outward, slender, linear, black, forming a small but marked outward loop on subcostal and median veins and a short re-entrant angle in the cell. A black discal dot or streak on the cross vein and a more or less distinct one in the center of the cell. Outer line similar to the inner one, incurved on both folds; a terminal black line. Hind wings sordid gray or blackish. Expanse 10–17 mm., very variable in size.

Seven specimens, Brownsville, Texas, May 2, Los Borregos, Texas, May 5 (H. S. Barber), Burnet Co., Texas, March and April (F. G. Schaupp); two of the types are with Mr. W. D. Kearfott.

Type.—No. 8198, U. S. National Museum.

I presume the larva of this species will be found to feed on scale insects as the preceding species does.

Subfamily EPIPASCHIINÆ.

Cacozelia alboplagialis, new species.

Antennal process long and heavy, curved, reaching to the middle of the thorax. Maxillary palpi pencil-tufted; hind tibiæ with one pair of spurs. Fore wings brown-black, shining, a little more brownish toward anal angle; a large white spot on costa, occupying the middle field, including the black discal dots and some shaded marks along the costal edge. Ordinary lines lightly indicated, approximate below; a black dot in middle of basal space. Base of wing narrowly ochraceous. Hind wing yellowish, subpellucid toward base; traces of an outer black line; outer border brownish; a black line at base of fringe. Expanse 27 mm.

One ♂, Huachuca Mts., Arizona (R. E. Kunzé).

Type.—No. 8194, U. S. National Museum.

Tetralopha melanogrammos Zeller.

Tetralopha melanogrammos Zeller, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXII, p. 546, 1872.

Katona euphemella Hulst, Ent. Amer., IV, p. 113, 1888.

Wanda tiltella Hulst, Ent. Amer., IV, p. 114, 1888.

Benta speciosella Hulst, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., VIII, p. 222, 1901.

Tetralopha euphemella Hulst, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 4662, 1903.

Wanda tiltella Hulst, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 4665, 1903.

I cannot see more than one species in all this. I have a long series of specimens from Texas and Arizona. The venation is variable.

Tetralopha humerella Ragonot.

Tetralopha humerella Ragonot, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, p. cli, 1888.
Pococera humerella Hampson, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 458, 1896.
Tetralopha formosella Hulst, Can. Ent., xxxii, p. 169, 1900.

Dr. Hulst gave me this synonymy and it should have been incorporated in Bulletin 52 of the U. S. National Museum. The larva feeds in the pods of *Gleditschia triacanthos;* U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, Nos. 455 and 5120.

Tetralopha militella Zeller.

Tetralopha militella Zeller, Isis von Oken, p. 880, 1848.
Lanthaphe asperatella Clemens, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., p. 207, 1860.
Benta expandens Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., xxvii, p. 112, 1863.
Toripalpus taleolalis Hulst, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xiii, p. 160, 1886.
Tetralopha fuscolotella Ragonot, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, p. cli, 1888.
Tioga aplastella Hulst, Ent. Amer., iv, p. 113, 1888.

In Bulletin 52, U. S. National Museum this species is represented by three specific names in as many genera. The supposed generic differences may be at once discarded, since they are founded on the variable venation. The amount of white shading on the fore wings is likewise very variable, and it is this, I suppose, which has further influenced the continued separation of the forms. Under the specific name *melanogrammos* Zell., Dr. Hulst gives the variety *diluculella* Grt., with *talleolalis* Hulst as a synonym. This is wrong, I believe, as *diluculella* Grt. is *robustella* Zell., the pine feeder, as given by Sir Geo. F. Hampson.[1] But Hampson continues *talleolalis* Hulst as a synonym to *diluculella*, Grt., which is wrong again, as this form should be attached to *militella* Zell. Hulst's type was one ♀ from Colorado, and I would use the name *talleolalis* to designate the western race of *militella*, which is larger, more diffusely marked, the lines shaded and broadened. I have it from Aweme, Manitoba (Criddle), Winnipeg, Manitoba (Hanham), Stockton, Utah (Spalding), and southern Arizona (Poling). The white shadings vary from extensive to absent.

There is another form, a true variety, not a race, which I would designate by the name *clemensalis*, new variety. It has the thorax and base of fore wing shaded with dull ocherous. It was mentioned by Clemens, but not named. The variety occurs occasionally in eastern material. I have three before

[1] Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 457, 1896.

me: Rhinebeck, New York, July 12, 1888 (Dyar), Plummers Island, Md., July 24, 1902 (Busck); the third is an old specimen without label.

Type.—No. 8216, U. S. National Museum.

The following is a list of the species which I would refer to *Tetralopha*, with their synonyms and food plants where known. The genus *Lanthaphe* Clemens may be recognized as distinct from *Tetralopha* on account of the longer antennal process of the ♂. It contains but one species.

1. militella Zeller.....*Quercus, Acer, Fagus.*
   asperatella Clemens
   expandens Walker
   aplastella Hulst
   a. clemensalis Dyar
   b. talleolalis Hulst
   fuscolotella Ragonot
2. subcanalis Walker.....(unknown)
3. nephelotella Hulst.....(unknown)
4. floridella Hulst.....*Guilandina bonducella*
5. baptisiella Fernald.....*Baptisia tinctoria.*
6. melanogrammos Zeller.....*Prosopis juliflora.*
   euphemella Hulst.
   speciosella Hulst.
   tiltella Hulst.
7. humerella Ragonot.....*Gleditschia triacanthos.*
   formosella Hulst.
8. robustella Zeller.....*Pinus.*
   diluculella Grote.
   scortealis Led.
9. slossonii Hulst.....(unknown).

Pococera tertiella, new species.

♂ antennæ ciliated, without perceptible basal process; maxillary palpi simple, minute; labial palpi slender, upturned, scarcely to vertex, third joint acicular. Grayish white; inner line black, triplicate, oblique, forming a blotch on the costa; a few raised black scales in the lower part of the median space. Outer line slender, dentate, black, excurved opposite cell. A broad subterminal black shade; a row of terminal black dashes. Expanse 19 mm. One ♂, Brownsville, Texas, May 9, 1904 (H. S. Barber).

Type.—No. 8195, U. S. National Museum.

Ragonot described in 1888 three species of *Pococera—variella, melanographella* and *texanella*. In Bulletin 52 of the U. S. National Museum, Dr. Hulst makes the two first synonymous and the third the same as *subcanalis* Walker. This latter synonymy seems incorrect, since Hampson[1] puts *subcanalis*

[1] Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 457, 1896.

in *Tetralopha*, after examining Walker's type. I am inclined to view Ragonot's three names as referring to forms of one species, most appropriately named *variella*. I have five specimens from different parts of Texas which I refer to it.

Attacapa callipeplella Hulst cannot be separated generically from *Pococera*. The species may be recognized by the absence of dentations in the outer line.

Subfamily PHYCITINÆ.

Myelois annuliferella, new species.

Fore wings elongate, narrow, dark gray, a little pale ochraceous shaded along inner margin. Inner line far from base, strongly bent out over cell, regaining the inner margin by a long, obtuse angle, white, narrow, narrowly black edged without, not sharply contrasted. Discal mark a neat oval ringlet. Outer line nearly straight, a little crenulate, not bent. Terminal dots diffused. Hind wings white, grayish at the margin in the ♀. Expanse 19–23 mm., the ♀ the smaller.

Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, Gallinas Cañon, New Mexico (E. J. Oslar), Yuma Co., Arizona (collection of W. D. Kearfott).

Type.—No. 8193, U. S. National Museum.

Myelois caliginoidella, new species.

♂ antennæ simple, broken in the type, but the basal joint and several succeeding ones remain. Labial palpi smooth, upturned to vertex, maxillary palpi scaled. Veins 4 and 5 separate on fore wing, approximate at base on hind wing. Fore wing ashen gray, basal space nearly uniformly light; inner line reddish ochraceous, preceded by a zigzag black line on its lower half, followed by a heavy black shade on costa. Discal dots black, separate. Outer line fine, pale crenulate and incised gently on both folds, enclosed by a black shade that runs from apex to middle of inner margin. A terminal row of dots. Hind wings pale yellowish, fuscous on the costa. Expanse 24 mm.

One ♂, Santa Clara, Cal. (collection of W. D. Kearfott).

Type.—No. 8190, U. S. National Museum.

The specimen bears a label "*Mineola caliginella* Hulst," and it much resembles that species; but it is larger, broader winged and the median shading is differently disposed, besides the differential generic character.

Rhodophæa intransitella, new species.

Stout and robust, the ♂ with a large hair-pencil on the metathorax below the hind wings. Light gray, sparsely dusted with black; a large brownish cloud on the inner margin between the lines, shading to yellowish outwardly. Inner line represented by a black dot on costa and a larger triangular spot on the inner margin, lined by pale without, obsolete centrally. Discal dot single, produced outward by a clouded ray. Outer line slightly

roundedly bent inward at discal fold, black, double, faint below, but at apex its edges indicate an oblique black dash. A row of small terminal dots. Hind wings whitish, subpellucid, gray on the edge. Expanse 17–19 mm.

Nine specimens, Albuquerque, New Mexico (E. J. Oslar), Phœnix, Arizona (R. E. Kunzé); four of the types are in Mr. W. D. Kearfott's collection. This species somewhat resembles *Myelois transitella* Walker.

Type.—No. 8182, U. S. National Museum.

Acrobasis kearfottella, new species.

As in *A. caryæ* Grote, but the wings washed with a broad pure white shade from base to costa before apex, leaving a black bar on the center of costa, and partly including the discal dots. The inner line is completely cut through. Head and thorax white in the male, gray in the females. No black patches on the wings below in the ♂.

Four specimens, Cleveland, Ohio (W. D. Kearfott), all labelled "*Myelois zonulella* Rag.," obviously incorrectly; one of the types is in Mr. Kearfott's collection. Food plant, hickory.

Type.—No. 8184, U. S. National Museum.

Nephopteryx decipientella, new species.

♂ antennæ slightly bent at the base with a small, compact tuft of scales. Small, narrow-winged, very obscurely marked. Fore wings all blackish gray except a light space about the black discal dots. Base and terminal space a very little lighter, veins dark, a dark terminal line; no other markings discernible. Hind wings pale grayish. Expanse 15 mm.

One ♂ without locality, labelled "A. J. Weidt collection" and "Collection of W. D. Kearfott." Also with a label "*Mineola amplexella* Rag.," to which species it does bear some resemblance.

Type.—No. 8189, U. S. National Museum.

Meroptera afflictella Hulst.

Salebria afflictella Hulst, Can. Ent., xxxii, p. 170, 1900.

Meroptera liquidambarella Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vi, p. 108, 1904.

I am satisfied that I have redescribed Dr. Hulst's species. The differences given to separate the genera *Meroptera* and *Salebria* are inconstant, and it is a source of confusion to keep these genera separate. They should be united. Sic! see next 3 pp!

Meroptera cviatella, new species.

Basal space, costa and inner margin broadly bright reddish brown, the center of the wing beyond the base purplish gray, the veins pale. Inner line a broad black shade, cut by the narrow whitish line, which starts from the inner edge of the band on costa, is twice angled and ends on the outer edge of the band on the inner margin. Discal dots confluent, clouded.

Outer line whitish, diffused, scarcely darker edged within, bent inward rather sharply on both folds. A terminal row of black dashes. Expanse 22–25 mm.

Two specimens, Chicago, Ill. (A. Kwiat). The female was sent me some time ago by Mr. Kwiat for name, the male I have just received through Mr. Kearfott. The species is near to *mirandella* Rag., but much darker in color. I have named it in honor of the discoverer, though I am not sure that he will recognize his name in the Latin form.

Type.—No. 8186, U. S. National Museum.

Salebria yumaella, new species.

Fore wing gray, black coarsely powdered on a white ground, nearly uniform. Lower half of basal space darkened. Inner line somewhat curved S-shaped, black on the upper cusp, white on the lower; discal dots black. Outer line white, doubly black edged, the black increased at apex, bent in on both folds. Terminal dots black, powdery, confluent. Hind wings whitish. Expanse 18 mm.

One ♂, Yuma Co., Arizona (collection of W. D. Kearfott).

Type.—No. 8191, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *odiosella* Hulst, *bakerella* Dyar and *bifasciella* Hulst. From the latter it is separated by the absence of the lower half of the inner black line; from the two former, by the smaller size and narrower markings.

Salebria nogalesella, new species.

Dark bluish gray, cinereous and blackish scales mixed. Basal space lighter outwardly. Inner line broad, black, divided by a narrow, pale, zigzag line. Discal spots joined. Outer line curved at discal fold, straight and crenulate below, pale, finely black edged within. A terminal row of black dots. Hind wings subpellucid yellowish fuscous, darker on the edge. Expanse 20 mm.

One ♂, Nogales, Arizona (E. J. Oslar).

Type.—No. 8192, U. S. National Museum.

This falls near *Meroptera pravella* Grote, but looks so differently that I cannot leave it under that label. The markings are about the same, but the color is brighter gray and more powdery. I have compared also the descriptions of *Meroptera uvinella* Rag., and *Salebria subfuscella* Rag., which are very near to *pravella* if not synonymous therewith; but do not find that they apply to *nogalesella*.

Megasis aridella, new species.

Fore wings nearly white with blackish shadings, faintly ocherous in the terminal space, all the veins lined with black. Inner line broken, showing an angle on vein 1 and a patch on the median vein and on costa; two discal

dots; outer line bent inward on both folds, clouded, gray, white edged without; a row of terminal dots. Hind wing nearly pure white; a gray terminal line and a narrow one in the pale fringe. Expanse 35–37 mm.

Two specimens, ♂♂, Stockton, Utah (T. Spalding); one of the types is with Mr. Kearfott.

Type.—No. 8188, U. S. National Museum.

This is a desert form of *Megasis*, recalling the Asiatic *M. alpherakii* Rag.

Melitara fernaldalis Hulst.

Melitara fernaldalis Hulst, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XIII, p. 163, 1886.
Euzophera gigantella Ragonot, Nouv. Gen. et Sp. Phyc. Gall., p. 32, 1888.
Melitara fernaldalis Schwarz, Psyche, VIII, Suppl. 1, p. 13, 1899.
Honora cinerella Hulst, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., VIII, p. 223, 1901.
Euzophera gigantella Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., VI, p. 158, 1904.

This species differs from Hulst's definition of *Melitara* in that the ♀ antennæ are without pectinations. It is also longer and narrower winged than the other species of *Melitara*. This has caused the female to be twice redescribed under other genera, as I have noted. The larva feeds in the giant cactus (*Cereus giganteus*) as described by Mr. Schwarz.

Yosemetia maidella, new species.

♂ with the costa concave, recalling *Pseudoschœnobius opalescalis* Hulst, but the maxillary palpi invisible and vein 11 of fore wings free from vein 12. Light ashen gray, ground nearly white, rather thickly dusted with black. An ocherous bar on inner margin at inner line, always faint, sometimes absent, preceded by a group of black scales, followed by a zigzag blackish line which spreads diffusely on the veins without. Subcostal and outer veins black lined. Discal dot double; outer line clouded, streaked, bowed inward at discal fold. Hind wings subpellucid pale grayish. Expanse 25–30 mm.

Twenty-two specimens, Stockton, Utah (T. Spalding); thirteen of the types are in the collection of Mr. W. D. Kearfott.

Type.—No. 8180, U. S. National Museum.

Yosemetia mysiella, new species.

Similar to the preceding, but smaller, the yellow bar more distinct, both lines less angled and narrower; the powdering on the wings is uniform and not streaked on the veins; the costa of the ♂ is not concave. Expanse 23–26 mm.

Sixteen specimens, Stockton, Utah (T. Spalding), Phœnix, Arizona (R. E. Kunz); seven of the types are in the collection of Mr. W. D. Kearfott.

Type.—No. 8181, U. S. National Museum.

Zophodia grossulariæ Riley.

Pempelia grossulariæ Riley, Rept. Ins. Mo., I, p. 140, 1869.
Dakruma turbatella Grote, Bull. Geol. Surv. Terr., IV, p. 702, 1878.
Euzophera franconiella Hulst, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XVII, p. 177, 1890.
Zophodia bella Hulst, Can. Ent., XXIV, p. 61, 1892.
Zophodia grossulariæ Hulst, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 4821, 1902.
Zophodia bella Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., VI, p. 228, 1904.

I cannot see any specific difference between Hulst's *bella* and the old *grossulariæ*. The Western form, as I have noted, is distinguishable as a race, being larger, with the markings heavily contrasted. It is unfortunate that the names *turbatella*, *bella* or *franconiella* cannot be used for it; but these were all based on Eastern specimens. I have the Western form from Manitou, Col. (Dyar), Seattle, Wash. (O. B. Johnson), Oregon (Koebele) Kaslo, B. C.[1] (Dyar) and Wellington, B. C. (G. W. Taylor, Th. Bryant).

Zophodia orobanchella Dyar.

I think that this species[2] will prove to be the same as *packardella* Rag. I have now additional specimens from Phœnix, Arizona (R. E. Kunzé), and while they do not agree with Ragonot's description, his figure strongly suggests them by its wing shape and round discal dot. I suspect that Ragonot's single type may have been in bad condition, so that the lines were not visible.

Zophodia perdubiella, new species.

Palpi porrected, second joint thickened by scales, third slender, deflexed, not long and beak-like. Wings narrow, elongate; form slender. Ashen gray, a few lighter scales along the costa and a trace of darker discal dots; all the marks obsolete. Expanse 22–26 mm.

Two specimens, Stockton, Utah (T. Spalding).
Type.—No. 8187, U. S. National Museum.

A single specimen of *Yosemetia aureomaculella* Dyar from this same locality, very lightly marked and somewhat worn, almost exactly matches these specimens, but is easily distinguishable by the much longer palpi.

Lætilia ephestiella Ragonot.

Dakruma ephestiella Ragonot, Diag. N. Am. Phyc., p. 13, 1887.
Lætilia ephestiella Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., VI, p. 159, 1904.
Maricopa lustrella Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., V, p. 227, 1903.

In my *Maricopa lustrella* the tongue is very small, but not

[1] Incorrectly referred to as *Z. packardella* Rag., Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, p. 921, 1904.

[2] Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., VI, p. 111, 1904.

enough so to refer the species to the genus *Maricopa*. When corrected in this respect, it falls in *Lætilia*, and I cannot distinguish it from Ragonot's species, to judge from his description.

Staudingeria albipennella Hulst.

Pempelia albipennella Hulst, Ent. Amer., III, p. 133, 1887.
Staudingeria albipennella Ragonot, Rom. Mém., VIII, p. 136, 1901.
Staudingeria perluteella Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., VI, p. 111, 1904.
Staudingeria olivacella Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc., Wash., VI, p. 111, 1904.

Mr. Kearfott has put into my hands a long series of this species, which shows that my *perluteella* and *olivacella* are but the extremes of variation of one form. The names may be used to designate the varieties.

Heterographis morrisonella Ragonot.

I have before me a series of 50 specimens of this species, most of them from Mr. Kearfott's collection. I can match Ragonot's figures of *coloradensis* and *morrisonella*, but there is nothing that would fit the form *olbiella* Hulst, which is said to have "all the wing washed with vinous red." Now I have a ♀ specimen identified by Dr. Hulst as *olbiella*, which *is* entirely washed with vinous red; but it is *Staudingeria albipennella*, not *Heterographis morrisonella*. I am aware that Dr. Hulst's determinations are not generally reliable and that his description of *olbiella* covers ochraceous as well as brown forms; therefore, I would refer *olbiella* as a synonym to *morrisonella*, not as a variety. The name *morrisonella* will stand for the dark form and *coloradensis* for the pale one. The two are not sharply separated, but intergrade.

Homœosoma oslarellum, new species.

Fore wing dark blackish, relieved by a scattering of gray scales on the costal portion, epecially at base of costa. Lines wanting, the outer shadowed in gray scales; discal dots black, small, obscure. Hind wing grayish, subpellucid, lighter towards the inner margin; fringe pale. Expanse 17–22 mm.

Eleven specimens, Chimney Gulch, Golden, Colorado (E. J. Oslar); five of the specimens are in Mr. Kearfott's collection.

Type.—No. 8185, U. S. National Museum.

Nearly allied to *H. electellum* Hulst, but much darker and with obsolete lines.

Homœosoma striatellum, new species.

Pale gray, veins all lined with black, lines nearly obsolete. The light gray of the ground color is dusted with blackish; a distinct black line along subcostal and median veins, the veins outwardly more or less distinctly

lined. Inner line blackish, clouded, oblique and with a strong angle on the median vein, varying from distinct to but a trace. Outer line oblique, blackish, clouded, always fainter than the inner line and often hardly traceable. Discal dots indicated by slight enlargements at the ends of the lines on subcostal and median veins. Hind wings whitish, subpellucid, narrowly ashen at the margin. Expanse 18–22 mm.

Twelve specimens, Phœnix, Arizona (R. E. Kunzé), Death Valley, California (A. Koebele); four of the types are in the collection of Mr. W. D. Kearfott.

Type.—No. 8179, U. S. National Museum.

Eurythmia spaldingella, new species.

Narrow winged; gray, black scales on a whitish ground. Inner line whitish, black edged without, produced outward in the cell in a long point. Discal dots small, double. Outer line near the margin, whitish, nearly straight, with a black shade within. A terminal black line. Markings all rather powdery, but distinct. Hind wings pallid, subpellucid. Expanse 14–15 mm.

Four specimens, Stockton, Utah (T. Spalding); two of the types in Mr. Kearfott's collection.

Type.—No. 8183, U. S. National Museum.

This may be *E. coloradella* Hulst which is not before me, but only so on the assumption that Hulst's type has lost the markings.

Barberia, new genus.

Fore wings with nine veins, 5 and 8 absent, 3 and 4 separate, 9 and 10 stalked; hind wings with seven veins, 5 absent, 2 well before the angle of the cell, 3 and 4 stalked, 8 short but distinct. Labial palpi slender, sharply ascending, almost erect, smooth and closely scaled, the third joint nearly as long as the second; maxillary palpi simple; tongue minute; ♂ antennæ simple.

Barberia affinitella, new species.

Fore wings blackish brown with a broad white costal stripe; inner area a little lighter, especially toward base. Expanse 11 mm.

Six specimens, Brownsville, Texas, Los Borregos, June 5, 1904 (H. S. Barber).

Type.—No. 8196, U. S. National Museum.

The venation is possibly variable. If there were 10 veins in the fore wings the species would fall in *Hypsotropa;* but it differs therefrom in the palpi. It closely resembles *Homosassa ella* Hulst in appearance, but the palpi are even more different.