TWO NEW AMERICAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS ETHMIA.

[Lepidoptera, Ethmiidæ] By August Busck.

Ethmia monachella, new species.

Labial palpi weak; second joint clothed with spreading black hairs: terminal joint short, black. Face, head, and basal joint of antennæ deep black; antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax deep black. Forewings with a broad, longitudinal, straight-edged blackish brown streak from base to apex, above which a narrow, pale yellowish costal edge and below which a broad, grayish yellow dorsal streak. Around the apical edge is a regular series of deep black marginal dots, three of which are above the central dark streak, two or three in it, and six or seven below it. In the pale dorsal part of the wing are two small black dots, one at basal fourth and one on the middle of the wing. Hindwings semi-transparent, smoky, black, with lighter yellowish dorsal cilia. Abdomen deep black, with bright orange tips to the six posterior segments and with bright orange genitalia. Anterior and middle legs black, with narrow white tarsal annulations; posterior legs black, with bright orange tibial tuft and with white tarsal annulations.

Alar expanse, 20 mm.

Habitat: Boulder, Colorado (S. A. Rohwer, coll.). Type: Male, No. 12883, U. S. National Museum.

This species belongs to the group *umbrimarginella* Busck and allies, but is easily recognized by the light costal edge above the central longitudinal dark streak.

Ethmia hammella, new species.

Labial palpi white, smooth. Face and head white. Antennæ yellowish. Thorax and patagia deep bluish black with light straw-yellow posterior tips. Forewings shining light straw-yellow, sprinkled with bluish black scales and with deep bluish black markings; extreme base and a small costal spot near base bluish black; a large quadrangular bluish black dorsal spot near base; three round spots on the disk of the same color, two of which are close together, nearly confluent, near costa: the third lower and farther out on the middle of the wing. The apical and especially the terminal edge of the wing broadly bluish black, with two small round dots preceding; beyond the upper of these, just before apex, is an ill-defined blotch of white scales. Cilia yellowish fuscous. Abdomen dark brown, each joint with conspicuous light ochreous posterior edge. Hindwings blackish fuscous, darkest towards the tip, with

lighter cilia. Legs dark brown, with ochreous tarsi. Hind tibia also ochreous.

Alar expanse, 22 mm.

Habitat: Tuis, Costa Rica, 5,800 feet altitude (W. Schaus).

Type: No. 12844, U. S. National Museum.

A very distinct species, with remarkably broad wings.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF LÆTILIA RAGONOT.

[Lepidoptera, Pyralidæ, Phycitinæ.]

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Lætilia myersella, new species.

Gray, the scaling rather coarse, the pale gray scales somewhat intermixed with black; basal line appearing as two black spots at the base of fore wing; inner line of the ground-color rather broad, waved, edged narrowly with black within and broadly so outwardly, the shade widening somewhat above inner margin; discal dots large, conjoined into a rounded mark; outer line of the ground-color slightly flexuous, edged with black on both sides; a row of confluent black spots at the base of the fringe. Hind wing pale fuscous, the fringe whitish.

Expanse, 14 to 15 mm.

Ten specimens, Rockville, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1909, bred from scale insects on pine (P. R. Myers); 1 specimen, Tryon, North Carolina (W. F. Fiske).

Type: No. 12827, U. S. National Museum.

Lætilia eremiella, new species.

Fore wing pale gray, nearly white, shading somewhat darker along the inner margin; base of the wing filled in with blackish scales; inner band broad, black, on the costal half of the wing only; discal dots round, black, separated; outer line of the ground-color, situated near the margin, crenulate, edged with black on both sides narrowly, the outer edging faint; a row of confluent terminal dots. Hind wing whitish, semipellucid, tinged with fuscous on the veins and margin; fringe whitish. Expanse, 18 mm.

One specimen, Stockton, Utah, August 1, 1907 (T. Spald-

ing, through Dr. G. W. Dietz).

Type: No. 12828, U. S. National Museum.

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