

A GENERIC REVISION OF THE AMERICAN MOTHS OF THE SUBFAMILY HYPENINAE, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

By WILLIAM SCHAUS.

INTRODUCTION.

No attempt has ever been made to classify the Hypeninae of tropical America. As the North American species have been worked out by the late Prof. J. B. Smith in Bulletin 48 of the United States National Museum, I have not revised them and have merely referred to the type-species of each genus; the genera had to be included in this paper as many of them contained species from the Neotropical region, while others might be represented when the Mexican fauna becomes better known. So much confusion has existed in regard to this subfamily that it was necessary to identify and key the genera in such a way that students would be able to follow a given classification. It has been necessary to use certain secondary sexual characters in order to facilitate the recognition of genera and species, but the key itself does not always explain the great differences existing in apparently allied genera. In some few cases the venation varies in the same genus, sometimes in the one sex, sometimes between the males and females. For the facility of identification 41 new genera are described and 150 new species. Reference is made to all the Neotropical species described as Hypeninae or apparently referable to that subfamily. The bulk of the known species are represented in the national collection, to which I have added colored drawings of all of Walker's species at the British Museum and Oxford, also of Sir George Hampson's and Warren's which are not in the collection. Of a few of Guenée's unrecognized species I hope to add drawings later on. Altogether 164 genera and 776 species are referred to, not counting those which sink in the synonymy.

Key to the genera.

Without areole.....	1
With single areole.....	55
With double areole.....	127

1. Veins 7 and 8 stalked.....	<i>Scutirodes</i> Schaus
Veins 8 and 9 stalked.....	25
Veins 9 and 10 stalked.....	<i>Hypoechana</i> Druce.
Veins 7, 8, and 9 stalked.....	4
Veins 8 and 10 stalked, 9 absent.....	<i>Hypenodes</i> Guenée.
Veins 8, 9, and 10 stalked.....	1
Veins 7 to 10 stalked.....	34
2. Vein 11 anastomosing with 12.....	<i>Ditrogoptera</i> Hampson.
Vein 11 free.....	3
3. Apex of forewings acute.....	<i>Margiza</i> Schaus.
Apex of forewings rounded.....	<i>Melanomma</i> Grote.
4. Forewings of male with cleft on outer margin.....	5
Forewings of male without cleft.....	7
5. Palpi long, reaching middle of thorax.....	<i>Eleptiphora</i> Schaus.
Palpi not reaching middle of thorax.....	6
6. Costa of male with tufts.....	<i>Tortricodes</i> Guenée.
Costa of male without tufts.....	<i>Laschoria</i> Walker.
7. Veins 10 and 11 stalked.....	<i>Prorivula</i> Guenée.
Vein 11 free.....	8
8. Palpi upcurved.....	9
Palpi obliquely ascending.....	12
Palpi porrect.....	14
9. Palpi half the length of the wing.....	<i>Hyphypena</i> Warren.
Palpi less than half the length of the wing.....	10
10. Third joint of palpi with small tuft.....	<i>Apustis</i> Schaus.
Third joint of palpi turned back, with long hairs.....	<i>Girtesma</i> Schaus.
Third joint of palpi smooth.....	11
11. Outer margin of forewings deeply outcurved.....	<i>Maronia</i> Schaus.
Outer margin of forewings slightly sinuous.....	<i>Trachysmatis</i> Schaus.
12. Palpi long.....	<i>Compsenia</i> Schaus.
Palpi short.....	13
13. Apex of forewings not produced.....	<i>Rivula</i> Guenée.
Apex of forewings produced.....	<i>Rhazunda</i> Walker.
14. Palpi long.....	<i>Macristis</i> Schaus.
Palpi short.....	<i>Euchromalia</i> Schaus.
15. Inner margin of forewing with tuft beyond middle.....	<i>Arrade</i> Walker.
Inner margin of forewing without tuft.....	16
16. Antennae of male with tuft.....	17
Antennae pectinate.....	23
Antennae ciliate.....	24
17. Forewings with cleft on outer margin.....	18
Forewings without cleft on outer margin.....	19
18. Tuft of antennae toward base.....	<i>Paracroma</i> Dognin.
Tuft of antennae toward tip.....	<i>Otaces</i> Druce.
19. A fold of upturned hairs on costa below.....	<i>Alogonia</i> Schaus.
A fold of downturned hairs on costa above.....	20
Under side of forewings with raised scales or tuft.....	21
Under side without raised scales or tufts.....	22
20. A ridge of upturned hairs on median vein above.....	<i>Diplodira</i> Schaus.
No ridge of hairs on median.....	<i>Theotinus</i> Druce.
21. Cell short.....	<i>Lophoditta</i> Möschler.
Cell long.....	<i>Physulodes</i> Warren.
22. Palpi upcurved.....	<i>Thursania</i> Schaus.
Palpi porrect, obliquely ascending.....	<i>Pseudarista</i> Schaus.

23. Palpi long, angled.....	<i>Epiphanis</i> Schaus.
Palpi upcurved.....	<i>Cloniatarphes</i> Schaus.
24. Palpi angled back.....	<i>Mustigophorus</i> Poey.
Palpi upcurved.....	25
Palpi porrect.....	<i>Lepteria</i> Schaus.
Palpi obliquely ascending.....	33
25. Palpi heavily scaled.....	26
Palpi moderately scaled.....	28
26. Wings narrow.....	<i>Palthis</i> Guenée.
Wings broad.....	27
27. Anal angle of hind wing truncated.....	<i>Margites</i> Druce.
Anal angle of hind wings produced.....	<i>Nyctipolia</i> Schaus.
28. Veins 3 and 4 on hind wings stalked.....	29
Veins 3 and 4 on hind wings not stalked.....	32
29. Outer margin of forewings rounded.....	30
Outer margin of forewings produced.....	31
30. Apex of forewings acute.....	<i>Physula</i> Guenée.
Apex of forewings rounded.....	<i>Bradunia</i> Schaus.
31. Palpi with tuft on third joint.....	<i>Heterogramma</i> Guenée.
Palpi with third joint smooth (female).....	<i>Dusponera</i> Schaus.
32. Palpi reaching above head	<i>Uzomathis</i> Schaus.
Palpi not reaching above head.....	<i>Dysperalis</i> Warren.
33. Third joint of palpi long.....	<i>Hypenopsis</i> Dyar.
Third joint of palpi short.....	<i>Neoptista</i> Schaus.
34. Palpi porrect.....	35
Palpi strongly angled.....	<i>Mastigophorus</i> Poey.
Palpi upcurved.....	37
Palpi obliquely ascending.....	50
35. Antennae without tuft.....	<i>Bucinna</i> Walker.
Antennae with tuft.....	36
36. Median vein of forewing with long tufts on under side.....	<i>Panarenia</i> Schaus.
Median vein without long tufts on under side.....	<i>Micramma</i> Schaus.
37. Outer margin of forewings with cleft.....	<i>Pteroprista</i> Warren.
Outer margin of forewings without cleft.....	38
38. Base of costa arched.....	<i>Argania</i> Druce.
Base of costa not arched.....	39
39. Costa of forewing with downward tuft.....	40
Costa of forewing without downward tuft.....	41
40. Antennae with tuft.....	<i>Phlyctaena</i> Möschler.
Antennae without tuft.....	<i>Sitophora</i> Guenée.
41. Antennae with tuft.....	42
Antennae ciliated.....	43
Antennae pectinate.....	<i>Nicetas</i> Druce.
Antennae fasciculate.....	<i>Phalaenophana</i> Grote.
Antennae pubescent.....	49
42. Wings broad, small in size.....	<i>Tetanolita</i> Grote.
Wings normal, larger in size.....	<i>Aristaria</i> Guenée.
43. Inner margin of forewing rounded.....	<i>Diastreptoneura</i> Warren.
Inner margin of forewing straight.....	44
44. Large in size.....	45
Small in size.....	48
45. Apex of forewing slightly falcate.....	<i>Dogninades</i> Schaus.
Apex of forewings not falcate.....	46

46. Palpi not reaching thorax.....	<i>Coscaga</i> Schaus.
Palpi reaching thorax.....	47
47. Palpi with long hairs.....	<i>Mamerthes</i> Druce.
Palpi with short scaling.....	<i>Gorosina</i> Schaus.
48. Apex of forewing truncate.....	<i>Arthromodes</i> Dognin.
Apex of forewing acute.....	<i>Palthis</i> Guenée.
49. Head roughly scaled.....	<i>Porosana</i> Schaus.
Head smoothly scaled.....	<i>Tineocephala</i> Dyar.
50. Antennae pectinate.....	51
Antennae ciliated with tuft.....	52
Antennae ciliated without tuft.....	53
51. Veins 3 and 4 on hind wing apart.....	<i>Licha</i> Walker.
Veins 3 and 4 on hind wing shortly stalked.....	<i>Pterochmia</i> Guenée.
52. A raised tuft beyond cell on forewing	<i>Ariphrades</i> Druce.
No raised tuft on forewing.....	<i>Renia</i> Guenée.
53. Third joint of palpi downbent.....	<i>Clargia</i> Schaus.
Third joint of palpi upturned.....	54
54. Second joint of palpi smooth above.....	<i>Upothcnia</i> Schaus.
Second joint of palpi fringed above.....	<i>Cola</i> Dyar.
55. Veins 7, 8, 9 stalked from areole.....	56
Veins 8, 9, and 10 stalked from areole.....	60
Veins 7, 8, and 10 not stalked from areole.....	68
Veins 7 and 8 from areole, veins 10 and 11 from cell.....	126
56. Palpi obliquely ascending.....	57
Palpi porrect.....	<i>Hyponcuma</i> Schaus.
Palpi upcurved.....	<i>Bolica</i> Walker.
57. Forewing of male with vesicle.....	<i>Zagorista</i> Schaus.
Forewing of male without vesicle.....	58
58. Third joint of palpi fringed.....	<i>Luberta</i> Schaus.
Third joint of palpi smooth.....	59
59. Anal angle of hind wing lobed in male.....	<i>Chabora</i> Walker.
Anal angle of hind wings not lobed.....	<i>Chirconia</i> Schaus.
60. Palpi sharply angled.....	<i>Mastigia</i> Schaus.
Palpi upcurved.....	61
Palpi obliquely ascending.....	66
Palpi porrect.....	<i>Lutogonia</i> Schaus.
61. Antennae of male with tuft.....	62
Antennae of male without tuft; ciliate.....	64
Antennae fasciculate.....	<i>Neropatthis</i> Druce.
62. Outer margin of forewing irregular.....	<i>Periphrage</i> Herrich-Schäffer.
Outer margin of wing not irregular.....	63
63. Veins 3 and 4 of hind wings stalked.....	<i>Drucuma</i> Schaus.
Veins 3 and 4 of hind wings not stalked.....	<i>Megachyta</i> Grote.
64. Costa of forewing arched at base.....	<i>Oidemastis</i> Schaus.
Costa of forewing not arched at base.....	65
65. Palpi reaching beyond thorax.....	<i>Scopisca</i> Herrich-Schäffer.
Palpi not reaching beyond thorax.....	<i>Mastixis</i> Schaus.
66. Wings angled.....	<i>Dectocraspedon</i> Schaus.
Wings not angled.....	67
67. Antennae of male with tuft.....	<i>Taphonia</i> Schaus.
Antennae of male without tuft; ciliate.....	<i>Goednes</i> Schaus.
68. Antennae pectinate without tuft.....	69
Antennae of male pectinate with tuft.....	<i>Hormisa</i> Walker.
Antennae ciliated and with tuft.....	76
Antennae without pectinations or tufts.....	80

69. Palpi upcurved or obliquely ascending.....	70
Palpi porrect.....	73
70. Third joint of palpi partly fringed.....	71
Third joint of palpi smooth.....	72
71. Palpi obliquely ascending.....	<i>Trauaza</i> Walker.
Palpi upcurved.....	<i>Phalacnostola</i> Grote.
72. Palpi very long.....	<i>Ocalaria</i> Schaus.
Palpi short.....	<i>Santiaxis</i> Schaus.
73. Outer margin of forewing rounded.....	74
Outer margin of forewing angled or produced.....	75
74. Palpi short.....	<i>Aggustiana</i> Schaus.
Palpi long.....	<i>Philometra</i> Grote.
75. Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 on hind wings stalked.....	<i>Derectis</i> Grote.
Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 on hind wings not stalked.....	<i>Gustiana</i> Walker.
76. Outer margin of forewing irregular.....	77
Outer margin of forewing normal.....	78
77. Outer margin of forewing very oblique.....	<i>Atopomorpha</i> Warren.
Outer margin of forewing produced.....	<i>Megatomis</i> Hübner.
78. Antennae with tuft at or beyond middle.....	<i>Tarista</i> Schaus.
Antennae with tuft before middle.....	79
79. Palpi upcurved.....	<i>Zanclognatha</i> Lederer.
Palpi obliquely ascending	<i>Chytolita</i> Grote.
80. Palpi angled.....	81
Palpi long, curved back.....	83
Palpi upcurved, shorter.....	88
Palpi obliquely ascending	94
Palpi porrect.....	112
81. Palpi reaching to near end of abdomen.....	<i>Charmodia</i> Möschler.
Palpi not reaching abdomen	82
82. Second joint of palpi angled back.....	<i>Lophophora</i> Möschler.
Third joint of palpi angled back.....	<i>Palthisomis</i> Schaus.
83. Antennae slightly dilated.....	<i>Gizama</i> Walker.
Antennae not dilated	84
84. Costa arched at base.....	<i>Pyrgion</i> Druce.
Costa not arched at base	85
85. Fore tibiae with sheath of flocculent hairs.....	<i>Drepanopalpia</i> Hampson.
Legs hairy	86
86. Hind tarsi hairy.....	<i>Strathocles</i> Druce.
Hind tarsi exposed.....	87
87. Palpi diverging terminally	<i>Poecnomia</i> Schaus.
Palpi not diverging terminally	<i>Rejectaria</i> Guenée.
88. Third joint of palpi hairy or with tuft	89
Third joint of palpi smooth behind, and without prominent scaling in front.....	91
89. Second joint of palpi with triangular tuft in front.....	<i>Neoheminia</i> Druce.
Second joint of palpi fringed in front.....	90
90. Third joint of palpi heavily fringed in front.....	<i>Hypenula</i> Grote.
Third joint of palpi with small tuft behind	<i>Bleptina</i> Guenée.
Third joint of palpi with small tuft in front.....	<i>Leucatomis</i> Dognin.
91. Antennae fasciculate.....	<i>Epizeuxis</i> Hübner.
Antennae pubescent, ciliate.....	92
Antennae pubescent.....	<i>Epistrema</i> Schaus.
92. Veins 6 and 7 of hind wings stalked	<i>Trachodopalpus</i> Blanchard (?).
Veins 6 and 7 of hind wings from angle	93

93. Third joint of palpi nearly as long as second	<i>Pseudaglossa</i> Grote.
Third joint of palpi half the length of second.....	<i>Carteris</i> Doglin.
94. Third joint of palpi porrect.....	95
Third joint of palpi not porrect.....	98
95. Vein 5 on hind wings from middle of discocellular.....	96
Vein 5 on hind wing from near lower angle	97
96. Palpi short	<i>Ommatochila</i> Butler.
Palpi long.....	<i>Cladenia</i> Möschler.
97. Antennae dilated towards end.....	<i>Poena</i> Druce.
Antennae not dilated.....	<i>Burdettia</i> Schaus.
98. Hind wings with termen irregular.....	<i>Sorygaza</i> Walker.
Hind wings with termen rounded.....	99
99. Inner margin of hind wings densely scaled.....	<i>Cyclopteryx</i> Guénée.
Inner margin of hind wing normal	100
100. Abdomen with dorsal tufts.....	<i>Peliala</i> Walker.
Abdomen without dorsal tufts	101
101. Third joint of palpi very hairy.....	<i>Aglaonice</i> Möschler.
Third joint of palpi not very hairy.....	102
102. Second joint of palpi well fringed above.....	103
Second joint of palpi fringed above and below.....	105
Second joint of palpi not fringed or with only a few hairs above.....	106
103. Veins 3 and 4 on hind wings stalked.....	<i>Mursa</i> Walker.
Veins 3 and 4 on hind wing not stalked.....	104
104. Antennae pubescent, ciliate.....	<i>Synomera</i> Schaus.
Antennae smooth with minute bristles.....	<i>Ipnista</i> Schaus.
105. Costa arched at base.....	<i>Capis</i> Grote.
Costa not arched at base.....	<i>Hormoschista</i> Möschler.
106. Fore legs hairy.....	107
Fore legs not hairy.....	109
107. Antennae smooth, with minute bristles	<i>Lithopoma</i> Schaus.
Antennae pubescent, ciliate.....	108
108. Vein 5 on fore wing well above angle.....	<i>Diodines</i> Schaus.
Vein 5 on fore wing from angle	<i>Metalectra</i> Hübner.
109. Antennae fasciculate.....	<i>Uzinia</i> Schaus.
Antennae pubescent, ciliate.....	110
110. Third joint of palpi long.....	<i>Glenopteris</i> Guénée.
Third joint of palpi short.....	111
111. Outer margin of fore wing obliquely rounded.....	<i>Salia</i> Hübner.
Outer margin of fore wing produced.....	<i>Matiloxis</i> Schaus.
112. Submedian in fore wing below with tufts.....	113
Submedian in fore wing below without tufts.....	114
113. Veins 3 and 4 of hind wing from angle.....	<i>Tomyris</i> Druce.
Veins 3 and 4 of hind wing stalked.....	<i>Ogoas</i> Druce.
114. Inner margin of fore wing with small tuft.....	<i>Sotigena</i> Druce.
Inner margin of fore wing without tuft.....	115
115. Head with frontal tuft.....	116
Head without frontal tuft.....	125
116. Outer margin of fore wing very oblique, straight.....	<i>Acmata</i> Schaus.
Outer margin of fore wing oblique, obtusely angled.....	<i>Tibracana</i> Walker.
Outer margin of fore wing rounded.....	117
117. Vein 3 of the fore wing from before middle of cell.....	<i>Boana</i> Walker.
Vein 3 of fore wing near angle.....	118
118. Vein 5 of hind wing from middle of discocellular.....	<i>Hyponeuma</i> Schaus.
Vein 5 of hind wing from below middle of discocellular.....	119

119. Costa depressed.....	<i>Lomanaltes</i> Grote.
Costa not depressed.....	120
120. Fore wing narrow.....	121
Fore wing broad.....	122
121. Inner margin produced at tornus.....	<i>Plathypena</i> Grote.
Inner margin not produced at tornus.....	<i>Hypena</i> Schrank.
122. Dorsal tufts on abdomen extending beyond base	<i>Bomolocha</i> Hübner.
Small flat dorsal tuft at base of abdomen only.....	123
123. Palpi with third joint upcurved.....	<i>Zorothis</i> Schaus.
Palpi with third joint straight.....	124
124. Vein 5 on hind wing well above angle	<i>Anepischetos</i> Smith.
Vein 5 on hind wing close to angle.....	<i>Dida</i> Druce.
125. Second joint of palpi fringed below.....	<i>Artilocris</i> Schaus.
Second joint of palpi fringed above.....	<i>Carillade</i> Schaus.
126. Veins 10 and 11 free.....	<i>Dysglyptogona</i> Warren.
Veins 10 and 11 stalked.....	<i>Alinza</i> Walker.
127. Antennae pectinated.....	<i>Boletobia</i> Boisduval.
Antennae not pectinated	128
128. Wings deeply crenulate.....	<i>Oroscopa</i> Druce.
Wings normal.....	129
129. Head with curly frontal tuft.....	<i>Bostrycharia</i> Schaus.
Head with acute frontal tuft.....	<i>Schiraces</i> Schaus.

SCUTIRODES, new genus.

Male.—Palpi upturned to far above head; third joint very long and acuminate. Antennae with very fine bipectinations ending in bristles. Wings narrow. Fore wings: Veins 7 and 8 stalked; 9 absent; 10.11 from cell.

Type of genus.—*Hypenodes apis* Druce.¹

MARGIZA, new genus.

Female.—Palpi long, obliquely upcurved, with short fringe above. Antennae pubescent, ciliate; legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Costal margin rounded before apex, which is acute, produced; outer margin incurved below apex, then rounded; vein 3 close to lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8 and 9 stalked from upper angle; 10 and 11 from cell. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 very shortly stalked; 5 from close to lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of Genus.—*Margiza terranea* Schaus.

MARGIZA TERRANEA, new species.

Female.—Body and legs whitish buff irrorated with brown, except the tarsi. Fore wings similar, more thickly irrorated with brown; a basal brown line across costa and cell; antemedial line brown, wavy lunular, almost vertical; a buff point as orbicular; reniform fuscous brown, containing a small yellow buff spot in front; postmedial fine, wavy, slightly outcurved, buff, faintly indicated; subter-

¹ Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 442, pl. 36, fig. 3.

minal similar, finely dentate; terminal fuscous brown spots on inter-spaces. Hind wings paler, especially on inner margin, more evenly tinged with brown; dark postmedial and subterminal lines, better defined at vein 2, outwardly shaded with buff towards inner margin; a dark brown lunular line. Hind wings below thickly irrorated with brown, the lines as above, but more distinct; a fuscous brown streak on discocellular.

Expanse.—34 mm.

Habitat.—St. Laurent, Maroni River.

Type.—Cat. No. 19692, U.S.N.M.

The genus also includes *Margiza purpuraria* Dognin.¹

Genus MELANOMMA Grote.

Melanomma GROTE, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 5, 1875, p. 117.

Male.—Palpi upturned; second joint roughly scaled, barely reaching above vertex; third joint smooth, acuminate, very short. Antennae pectinated. Legs slender, smoothly scaled. Wings narrow. Fore wings: Costa convex; apex rounded; outer margin obliquely rounded; vein 3 from before lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; upper angle of cell rounded; 6, 7, 8 equally apart; 9 on long stalk with 8; 10 from cell close to 8; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 well above angle.

Type of genus.—*Melanomma auricinctaria* Grote.

Genus DITROGOPTERA Hampson.

Ditrogoptera HAMPSION, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1898, pt. 3, p. 256.

Palpi short, upturned, not reaching vertex; second joint fringed with hair toward extremity; third minute. Antennae of female almost simple. Legs long and slender, the spurs long. Fore wings: Vein 6 from below upper angle; 7 from angle; 8 and 9 stalked; 10 from cell; 11 anastomosing with 12; outer margin excised below apex. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 below middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 stalked; outer margin bilobed, being deeply excised between veins 5 and 6, then oblique and the inner margin short.

Type of genus.—*Ditrogoptera trilineata*² Hampson.

Genus HYPOECHANA Druce.

Hypoechana DRUCE, Biol. Centr. Amer., IIet., vol. 1, 1891, p. 481, pl. 40, fig. 8.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching above vertex, slightly fringed in front and behind; third joint half as long as second. Antennae pubescent fasciculate; a tuft of hairs about middle of shaft. Legs

¹ Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 72.

² Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1898, pt. 3, p. 256, pl. 17, fig. 20.

smooth; fore tibiae with long process. Fore wings: A downturned ridge of hairs medially on costa; apex acute; outer margin slightly rounded and oblique; cell short; vein 2 almost as close to 3 as 3 to 4; 4 and 5 slightly apart from lower angle; 6 slightly above 5; 7 below upper angle; 8 from upper angle; 9 and 10 stalked from cell; 11 free; these veins nearly all equally apart. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 on short stalk; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Hypoechana fuliginosa* Druce.

Genus TORTRICODES Guenée.

Tortricodes GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 71.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, sinuous, reaching well above head, compressed, smoothly scaled; third joint fringed in front with hair. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with hairy process. Fore wings: Costal margin with raised tuft of hairs medially; outer margin with cleft; veins 3, 4, 5 from lower angle of cell; 6 below upper angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked from angle; 10 from angle; 11 free from cell. In the female veins 7–10 are stalked. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 shortly stalked from lower angle; 5 near lower angle; 6 and 7 shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Tortricodes pteropheralis* Guenée.

The following species are also placed in this genus:

Tortricodes alucitalis Guenée Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 73.

Tortricodes orneodalis Guenée Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 73= *Herminia tagusalis* Walker Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 116.

Tortricodes nigrirena Herrich-Schäffer Corr-Blatt, Regensburg, 1870, p. 108. Unknown to me.

Tortricodes aon Druce Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 461, pl. 38, figs. 3, 3a male; 4, female.

TORTRICODES MAJORALIS, new species.

Male.—Fore wings grayish brown; lines grayish ochreous; antemedial straight, inwardly oblique from costa, outwardly broadly shaded with dark brown; postmedial line sinuous; subterminal line obliquely outcurved; costal tufts extending from antemedial to subterminal line. Hind wings dull fuscous brown. Hind wings below brownish, irrorated with gray; a well-marked black discal point; postmedial line dark brown; outer margin broadly with fewer irrorations; a subterminal pale lunular dentate line.

Expanse.—34 mm.

Habitat.—Tuis, Costa Rica.

Type.—Cat. No. 19693, U.S.N.M.

Distinguished by its large size and more extended costal tufts.

Genus LASCORIA Walker.

Lascoria WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 838.

Gaberasa WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1197. (Type, *G. ambigualis* Walker.) Male = *Tortricodes bifidalis* Grote, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 4, 1872, p. 105; female = *Tortricodes indivisalis* Grote, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 4, 1872, p. 106.

Eulintneria GROTE, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv., vol. 7, 1878, p. 564. (Type, *E. bifidalis* Grote.)

Male.—Palpi upcurved; second joint slender; third joint half the length of second, with long hairs in front. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with long slender process. Fore wings: Costa straight, convex toward apex, which is blunt; outer margin with cleft; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 below upper angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked; 10 and 11 from cell, close together. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 well above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Lascoria phormialis* Walker = *opitalis* (*Bleptina*) Walker (Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859 p. 864).

The genus includes also:

Lascoria albibasalis (*Bleptina*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1160.

Lascoria manes (*Gaberasa*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 462, pl. 38, figs. 9, 9a, 10.

Lascoria anxa (*Gaberasa*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 462, pl. 38, figs. 7, 7a, 8.

Lascoria allipunctalis (*Gaberasa*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 463, pl. 38, figs. 13, 13a.

Lascoria leucorabota (*Tortricodes*) Kaye, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1901, p. 134, pl. 6, fig. 3.

Lascoria paulensis (*Tortricodes*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 122.

Lascoria dulcena (*Tortricodes*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 123.

Lascoria barbaralis (*Tortricodes*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 210.

Lascoria curta (Dognin) Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 70, (1914).

Lascoria fassliata Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 71.

No doubt a large number of species belonging to this genus remain to be discovered, especially among the very small forms, as they run close together and are difficult to obtain in good condition. I have left several species in the United States National Museum collection unnamed as they are too rubbed to describe, though evidently representing distinct species. Some males assume a most distorted position when at rest.

LASCORIA NIVEA, new species.

Male.—Palpi brownish gray irrorated with fuscous. Body and wings white; some fuscous brown irrorations on collar and thorax; a dorsal spot at base of abdomen, followed by two transverse fuscous brown lines. Fore wings: Costa narrowly shaded with brown to just beyond cell; a coarse brown line, inbent across cell at middle, then vertical to inner margin, constricted just below median; a duller white line on discocellular defined by fuscous irrorations; subterminal brown shades on costa and inner margin; terminal dark points on interspaces, preceded by dark brown shades below vein 7 and vein 4. Hind wings: Termen shaded with brown; traces of dark lines on inner margin toward angle. Wings below duller irrorated with brown. Hind wings with a spot in cell and on discocellular, the irrorations forming interrupted postmedial and geminate subterminal lines.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—Maroni River, Surinam side.

Type.—Cat. No. 19694, U.S.N.M.

LASCORIA LAURENTIA, new species.

Male.—Palpi brownish buff fringed with spatulate fuscous scales. Head, collar, and thorax brown, more darkly irrorated; the patagia broadly tipped with white. Abdomen brown mottled with gray white; fuscous dorsal spots. Fore wings brown, thickly irrorated with fuscous brown; a fine white line from base below cell, suffusing with antemedial white line, which is inangled on submedian; a small white spot medially in cell; a fine whitish line on discocellular; post-medial line white, wavy, incurved just above cleft; a subterminal white line, irregular, and expanding between veins 6 and 7; the shading before lines rather darker. Hind wings grayish brown; post-medial and subterminal white lines only well marked across vein 2, and edged with fuscous brown shadings; a terminal pale line inwardly edged with fuscous; cilia dark spotted at anal angle. Hind wings below white shaded with yellow buff and irrorated with dark brown; a dark brown spot in cell, and coarse line on discocellular; a wavy postmedial line; subterminal white, macular, darkly shaded.

Expanse.—25 mm.

Habitat.—St. Laurent, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19695, U.S.N.M.

LASCORIA ANTIGONE, new species.

Male.—Closely allied to *L. laurentia* Schaus. Smaller, the apex of fore wings acute, the costa apically less arched; the palpi tipped with white; wings brighter brown; the antemedial white line broader; the white line on discocellular thicker; the postmedial broader, inbent below cell; reniform forming a triangular white spot; the subterminal

white line broader; the terminal black spots better marked, followed by two fine lines on cilia. Hind wings whitish, shaded with pale grayish brown; a fine medial shade; a subterminal whitish line, dark edged near anal angle. Wings below paler than in *L. laurentia*; the costa of fore wings mottled with white; the subterminal white markings better defined.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—Geldersland, Surinam.

Type.—Cat. No. 19696, U.S.N.M.

LASCORIA CRISTATA, new species.

Male.—Body mottled yellow brown and creamy yellow, with darker brown shadings on abdomen dorsally. Fore wings yellow brown, darkest medially; antemedial line indicated by paler basal shading; a ridge of upturned spatulate scales below cell near base; postmedial line fine, dark brown, wavy, incurved around cleft, outwardly shaded with white; subterminal white spots from vein 5 to costa, the largest between veins 6 and 7, outset; some terminal whitish shades and traces of an interrupted terminal black line. Hind wings whitish, terminally suffused with brown, the veins partly fringed with brownish hairs; a fine dark postmedial line; an indistinct subterminal whitish line. Fore wings below gray brown; inner margin whitish; a dark straight postmedial line from costa to cleft; the subterminal white spots less distinct. Hind wings below whitish, irrorated with brown; a black point in cell and one on discocellular; postmedial line fine, fuscous brown; a subterminal macular white line.

Expanse.—21 mm.

Habitat.—Rio Trinidad, La Chorrera, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 19697, U.S.N.M.

Collected by August Busck.

LASCORIA MARONIALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, base of abdomen and wings white, with some yellow and dark brown irrorations; abdomen beyond basal segment more thickly irrorated; a black dorsal spot at base. Fore wings: A dark brown, inwardly oblique, antemedial line broadly shaded outwardly with yellowish and dark irrorations; two black points on discocellular; postmedial indicated by pale yellowish shadings on either side; traces of an outangled subterminal line, marked by a fuscous spot between veins 6 and 7; terminal black spots. Hind wings: A geminate faint line on discocellular; postmedial fine, wavy, fuscous; an outer narrow dark shade; traces of a subterminal line; the terminal black line well defined.

Expanse.—19 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean, Maroni River, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19698, U.S.N.M.

LASCORIA NAUPALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, and thorax lilacine gray; abdomen gray brown, with whitish segmental lines. Fore wings lilacine gray, broadly shaded with brown beyond antemedial and postmedial lines, which are whitish; the antemedial straight, almost vertical; the postmedial finely wavy, somewhat inbent to cleft, then vertical to inner margin; a fine medial line; traces of a darker fine subterminal shade; terminal black spots. Hind wings lilacine brown, broadly tinged with white along inner margin; traces of a medial and more distinct postmedial dark line; a pale subterminal shade towards inner margin. Hind wings below white irrorated with lilacine brown; a dark point on discocellular; a fine dark postmedial line; an outer brown shade, and faint subterminal line.

Expanse.—27 mm.

Habitat.—San Paulo, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19699, U.S.N.M.

LASCORIA ARENOSA, new species.

Male.—Palpi, head, collar, and thorax yellow brown irrorated with black. Abdomen dark brown, shaded with gray at base and on terminal segment; small dorsal black spots on three basal segments. Fore wings: Base white, crossed by a yellowish shade, irrorated with brown on inner margin, and limited by a fine fuscous brown antemedial line, which is almost vertical; medial space dark slate color, the costa yellow brown; some darker irrorations forming a fine medial line, a broad postmedial white shade, outcurved below costa, crossed by a diffuse yellowish shade irrorated with fuscous brown, outwardly limited by an irregular subterminal fuscous brown line; outer margin dark slate color, with an interrupted fuscous brown terminal line. Hind wings dull brown. Hind wings below white irrorated with brown, the termen broadly brown; a dark discal point and postmedial line; a white subterminal line expanding opposite cell, and at inner margin.

Expanse.—14 mm.

Habitat.—Geldersland, Surinam.

Type.—Cat. No. 19700, U.S.N.M.

BLEPTIPHORA, new genus.

Antennae pubescent with long cilia at joints. Male palpi upcurved close to head, second joint reaching above vertex, third joint bent back to middle of thorax, the inside with long hairs from base, outwardly smoothly sealed; female palpi obliquely upbent, the second joint very long, the third short, bent back, well fringed. Fore tibiae of male with broad projecting tuft of hairs at base; the base of tarsi outcurved fringed with hair. Fore wings: Outer margin with

deep cleft between veins 2 and 4; vein 6 from near upper angle; 7 shortly stalked on 8 and 9 from upper angle; 10 and 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin truncated below vein 2; veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 from near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Bleptiphora laurentia* Schaus.

BLEPTIPHORA LAURENTIA, new species.

Female.—Palpi and head grayish buff, more darkly irrorated. Body and fore wings yellowish buff thinly irrorated with brown. Fore wings: Lines dark brown inwardly edged with whitish buff; antemedial line fine, almost vertical; a dark point as orbicular; reniform defined by a faint dark line on its inner edge; postmedial more heavily marked, straight, slightly indent; an interrupted terminal line. Hind wings: The costal margin broadly shaded with smoky gray, the inner margin tinged with gray, the space between from beyond cell yellowish buff irrorated with brown; the outer line from costa near apex similar to line on fore wings. Wings below thickly irrorated with brown; small discal spots; the outer line finely wavy, geminate.

Expanse.—36 mm.

Habitat.—St. Laurent, Maroni River.

Type.—Cat. No. 19701, U.S.N.M.

Genus HYPHYPENA Warren.

Hyphypena WARREN, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 231.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, hairy, half the length of wing; second joint curved, cut off sharply at end; third joint half the length of second with a fine small point. Antennae with angulate joints, ciliated beneath. Fore wings short and broad; costa arched from base to apex, which is slightly produced; outer margin slightly incurved below apex; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 and 6 from discocellular; 7, 8, 9 stalked from cell; 10 and 11 free. Hind wings rounded; veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 from lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Hyphypena bipunctalis* Warren; unknown to me; possibly not a Deltoid, but a Chrysauginid.

Genus APUSTIS Schaus.

Apustis SCHAUS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 18.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, third joint nearly as long as second, smooth, acuminate with tufts of hairs at middle not reaching tip. Antennae finely pubescent, ciliate. Fore wings broad; apex acute; outer margin incurved below apex, then obliquely rounded; vein 2 beyond middle of cell; 3, 4, 5 apart from lower angle; 6 near upper angle;

7, 8, 9 stalked from upper angle; 10 and 11 from cell. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 close to lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Apustis sabulosa* Schaus.

Genus GIRTESMA Schaus.

Girtesma Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 13.

Male.—Palpi flat, outwardly clothed with spatulate scales; second joint upcurved; third joint bent back barely reaching thorax. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth. Fore wings: Apex acute; termen bluntly produced at vein 4; veins 3 before lower angle; 4, 5 from lower angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 shortly stalked with 8 and 9 from upper angle; 10 and 11 from cell. Hind wings broad; outer margin angled at vein 2; the anal angle obtuse; veins 3 and 4 on short stalk; 5 near lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Girtesma messala* Schaus.

MARONIA, new genus.

Female.—Palpi slender, smooth, upcurved to collar. Antennae minutely pubescent. Legs slender, smooth. Fore wings outwardly broad, the outer margin much produced, rounded; vein 3 a little farther from 4 than 5 from 4; 6 below upper angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked from upper angle; 10, 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin sinuous; veins 3 and 4 on short stalk; 5 from lower angle; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*Maronia celadon* Schaus.

MARONIA CELADON, new species.

Female.—Head dark brown. Collar and thorax whitish brown shaded with dark brown. Abdomen whitish grey, irrorated with fuscous brown, forming a dorsal patch near base, followed by a transverse dark line. Fore wings dull gray, the lines brown; a subbasal line; an antemedial dark brown shade, irrorated with fuscous brown; orbicular large, annular; a sinuous medial line, darker spotted on discocellular; some silvery scales medially above subcostal; post-medial incurved opposite cell, and below vein 2, partly dentate; subterminal white, wavy, following contour of outer margin, outwardly shaded with brownish gray; termen white with a dark terminal line, and mottled with some silver below apex, and on interspaces to vein 4. Hind wings brownish gray, the inner margin broadly whitish, irrorated with brown; dark medial and postmedial lines, the latter followed by a broad darker gray shade; subterminal broad, white, not reaching costa; some marginal white shades and dark terminal line. Fore wings below gray brown; a subterminal macular white line. Hind wings below as above, but duller; a fine

dark line on discocellular; the subterminal consisting of a few small white spots.

Expanse.—At apices 19 mm.; at middle of outer margin 24 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean, Maroni River.

Type.—Cat. No. 19702, U.S.N.M.

TRACHYSMATIS, new genus.

Male.—Antennae minutely serrate with short cilia. Palpi upcurved, slender, smooth; the second joint reaching above vertex; the third almost as long as second. Body slender, the thorax clothed with spatulate scales; legs smooth. Wings narrow. Forewings: Outer margin slightly sinuous; vein 2 near lower angle of cell; 3 from lower angle; 4 and 5 slightly above angle, apart; 6 below upper angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked from upper angle; 10 and 11 free. Hind wings inbent opposite cell; veins 3 and 4 shortly stalked; 5 near lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Trachysmatis ignobilis* Schaus.

TRACHYSMATIS IGNOBILIS, new species.

Male.—Head, thorax, and forewings olive brown. Abdomen and hind wings fuscous brown. Fore wings: Antemedial and postmedial lines indicated by darker shading, almost black on antemedial; a black shade across discocellular; the postmedial is followed by faint ochreous shading; subterminal line wavy, pale tinged, indistinct. Wings below dark grey.

Expanse.—11 mm.

Habitat.—Trinidad River, Panama. (Collected by August Busck.)

Type.—Cat. No. 19703, U.S.N.M.

TRACHYSMATIS MOGIA, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and forewings light greenish grey. Palpi, abdomen, and hind wings brown grey, more darkly irrorated. Forewings: A fuscous shade at base of costa; a faint antemedial shade; a dark postmedial shade, broad, slightly outcurved at end of cell, inclosing a large black spot on discocellular; a fine dark subterminal shade, expanding on costa. Wings below dull grey.

Expanse.—12 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19704, U.S.N.M.

COMPSENIA, new genus.

Male.—Antennae pubescent, ciliate. Palpi obliquely ascending, long, second joint hairy, third joint upturned, linear, smoother. Legs smoothly scaled. Forewings: Apex acute; termen incurved below apex, produced at vein 4; vein 3 close to lower angle; 4 and 5

from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9 well stalked from upper angle; 10 and 11 from cell. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Compsenia catagrapha* Schaus.

The genus also contains:

Compsenia gracillima (*Mastigophorus*) Herrich-Schäffer, Corr.-Blatt, Regensburg, 1870, p. 106.

Compsenia area (*Sorygaza*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 487, pl. 40, fig. 25.

Compsenia plumbea (*Dercetis?*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 34.

Compsenia furtiva Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 49.

COMPSENIA CATAGRAPHIA, new species.

Female.—Palpi, head, and collar orange brown with fuscous brown irrorations. Thorax white mottled with orange. Abdomen white, thickly irrorated dorsally with orange brown. Fore wings white; the lines broad, orange brown, irrorated with fuscous; the costa to postmedial similar, also a streak in cell connecting antemedial and medial lines; these lines somewhat constricted below cell, the latter crossing discocellular, where the large reniform is faintly outlined in fuscous; postmedial remote, sinuous, its edge very uneven; subterminal fine, fuscous brown shaded with orange; an interrupted terminal black line. Hind wings white; a faint dark medial shade; postmedial shade remote, fuscous brown; a subterminal line at anal angle; a fine terminal brown line. Hind wings below thinly irrorated with fuscous brown, the lines shaded with yellow.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean, Maroni River.

Type.—Cat. No. 19705, U.S.N.M.

COMPSENIA INSULALIS, new species.

Female.—Body and wings grey. Fore wings: Base rather paler, ochreous grey, with some dark basal irrorations on costa, limited by the curved antemedial darker shade, which is inwardly edged by a fine white line; the antemedial partly mottled with orange, and crossing the ocellular spot which is whitish yellow; a faintly darker medial shade; reniform oblique, whitish yellow, partly edged with orange and black scales; a fine white postmedial line, minutely wavy, almost vertical; a subterminal indistinct whitish shade; terminal black points; cilia terminally spotted with white. Hind wings: A faint dark medial shade; a fine postmedial line, outwardly white shaded near inner margin; a subterminal white line, dark shaded inwardly on inner margin; terminal black lunules outwardly pale edged. Hind wings below white, irrorated with brown; a dark point in cell, and

spot on discocellular; a medial shade; a fine postmedial line, and broader outer shade.

Expanse.—20 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19706, U.S.N.M.

Genus RIVULA Guenée.

Rivula GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 47.

Enedena DOGNIN, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 68. (Type, *E. punctilinea* Dognin.)

Palpi broad, porrect, compressed; second joint heavily fringed; third joint very short, concealed in hairs of second. Antennae minutely ciliated. A sharp frontal tuft. Legs smoothly scaled. Wings broad. Forewings: Vein, 3 near lower angle; 4 and 5 apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked from upper angle; 10 and 11 free.

Type of genus.—*Rivula scircealis* Schiffermiller.

The genus also contains the following species:

Rivula pusilla Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1870, p. 234—*Rivula nigripuncta* Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 37.

Rivula orobena Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 444, pl. 36, fig. 8.

Rivula mandane Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 444, pl. 36, fig. 4. I am unable to find the type, which should be in the United States National Museum.

Rivula latipes Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 37.

Genus RHAZUNDA Walker.

Rhazunda WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 35, 1866, p. 1961.

Male.—Palpi upturned, second joint to vertex with slight fringe of hair behind at extremity; third joint short, porrect. Antennæ ciliated. Fore wings: Veins 7, 8, 9 stalked; 10 and 11 from cell.

Type of genus.—*Rhazunda distributa* Walker.

MACRISTIS, new genus.

Male.—Antennæ bipectinate. Palpi long, porrect, four times the length of head; the second joint with triangular tufts above near head; third joint short, acute, slightly fringed above. Body slender; legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Costa arched toward apex; apex acute; outer margin sinuous; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 below upper angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked from upper angle; 10 and 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin incurved opposite cell; veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 well stalked; 5 from close to lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Macristis geminipunctalis* Schaus.

This genus will become a synonym of *Dercetis* Grote, should the absence of the areole prove unreliable.

MACRISTIS GEMINIPUNCTALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings dull gray; palpi and abdomen brownish gray. Hind wings whitish gray. Wings with terminal black points. Fore wings: Traces of a fine wavy, dark antemedial line; a white point on discocellular; postmedial line outwardly curved, consisting of obliquely placed geminate black points, connected by an undulating line. Hind wings below whitish on inner half, otherwise thickly irrorated with brown; a fine postmedial line; a discal point, and terminal points.

Expanse.—15 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19707, U.S.N.M.

Some specimens have the fore wings pale brown.

MACRISTIS PHAROSALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings whitish gray irrorated with brown, more thickly on abdomen above. Fore wings: Lines fine, light brown, the antemedial remote from base, vertical, forming three outcurves; postmedial deeply wavy, lunular, slightly incurved below end of cell; reniform yellow, edged with dark brown; costa toward apex tinged with brown, cut by the subterminal dentate whitish line which below vein 3 is inwardly marked by some small dark gray sagittate spots; some brown terminal spots; cilia yellowish brown tipped with white. Hind wings brownish gray with faint traces of postmedial and subterminal lines. Hind wings below white mostly flecked with brown, the lines more distinct; terminal brown spots.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—Saô Paulo, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19708, U.S.N.M.

EUCHROMALIA, new genus.

Female.—Antennae minutely pubescent ciliate. Palpi porrect, short; second joint fringed above and below; third joint one-third the length of second, thick, smooth. Body stout; legs smooth, only the hind tibiae with short hairs. Fore wings: Outer margin rounded; veins 3 and 4 well apart; 5 close to 4; 6 near upper angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked from upper angle; 10 and 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin slightly in bend opposite cell; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Tarache violetta* Schaus.¹

¹ Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 150.

Genus PRORIVULA Schaus.

Prorivula Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 38.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint heavily fringed in front, reaching above vertex, third smooth, very short. Antennae bipectinate. Wings broad; outer margins slightly rounded. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked; 10 and 11 stalked. Hind wings: Cell long; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Prorivula leucosticta* Schaus.

In this genus is also:

Prorivula rufescens Schaus = *Rivula rufescens* Schaus (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 37).

Genus HYPENODES Guenée.

Hypenodes GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 41.

Palpi: Second joint long, fringed above, third short, naked, oblique. Antennae serrate, minutely ciliated. Legs smooth. Fore wings narrow; vein 3 from close to angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8 and 10 stalked; 9 absent; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 a little above angle; 6 and 7 shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Hypenodes albistrigalis* Haworth.

The genus contains:

Hypenodes modesta Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 40.

Hypenodes dubia Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 41 = *Menopsimus crambiformis* Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 178.

Hypenodes insciens Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc., 8, 1914, p. 84.

Genus ARRADE Walker.

Arrade WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 27, 1863, p. 82.

Palpi obliquely porrect, moderately long; second joint hairy; a sharp frontal tuft. Antennae minutely ciliated. Legs smooth. Fore wings long and narrow; apex acute; outer margin nearly straight; a large tuft of scales on inner margin beyond middle; 6 and 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from before the end of cell. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked or from cell; 5 from middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*Arrade erbusalis* Walker.

The genus also contains:

Arrade juba Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1893, p. 41.

Arrade monaeses Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 42.

ARRADE LINECITES, new species.

Female.—Body whitish brown. Fore wings bone color irrorated with brown, the terminal space darker shaded with horizontal fuscous lines; a pale and indistinct postmedial line outcurved beyond cell. Hind wings whitish, the termen broadly suffused with grayish brown. Hind wings below white, partly irrorated with brown; a faint discal point, and fine postmedial line.

Expanse.—13 mm.

Habitat.—Baracoa, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19709, U.S.N.M.

Genus PARACROMA Dognin.

Paracroma DOGNIN, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 73.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching beyond thorax with long terminal tufts. Antennae smooth at base with long spreading tuft at one-fourth of length, beyond it clothed with short thick-set hairs and longer cilia. Fore tibiae hairy. Fore wings: Costa at apex oblique; outer margin rounded with cleft at vein 5; veins 3, 4, 5 from lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle terminally down curved; 8, 9, 10 stalked from cell; 11 free; veins beyond cell clothed below with fine long hairs. Hind wings broad; veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 well above lower angle; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*Paracroma zamora* Dognin.

Genus OTACES Druce.

Otaces DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 464, pl. 38, figs. 16, 16a.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, almost porrect; second joint very long, hairy; third joint short, upturned. Antennae minutely pubescent ciliate; a tuft of hairs towards tip. Fore tibiae with small process. Fore wings: Costa rounded at apex; outer margin produced and with cleft below vein 3; underneath with fold on costa; a ridge of long upturned hairs below cell; veins 3, 4, 5 stalked; 6 from middle of discocellular; 7 near upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 well stalked; 5 near lower angle; 6 and 7 shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Otaces lineata* Druce.

The genus also contains:

Otaces mutilum Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 72.

ALOGONIA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching well above head; second joint with a very long tuft of porrect hairs in front; third joint as long as second thinly fringed in front. Antennae pubescent ciliate with a tuft of fine hairs about middle of shaft. Fore femora with long

fringe, legs otherwise smooth. Body slender. Fore wings: Costa straight, arched at apex; termen slightly in bent to vein 4, then sharply in bent and forming a triangular lobe at middle of inner margin; vein 2 from near end of cell, downbent to lobe; 3, 4, 5 from lower angle; 6 and 7 apart; 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free; the costa below with long downturned fringe of spatulate scales; a tuft of erect bristly hairs at vein 2 close to cell. Hind wings broad; costa straight; apex rounded; veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 well above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Alogonia perissalis* Schaus.

ALOGONIA PERISSALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings brown, the latter becoming darker towards lobe, which is also irrorated with some lilacine scales; lines darker brown; a fine antemedial line, medial shade, and post medial line, nearly vertical; a wavy outer line, more oblique, followed by a broad fuscous brown shade; orbicular and reniform small, yellow. Hind wings silvery white; the inner margin and termen to vein 6 fuscous brown. Fore wings below white, the costa and apex narrowly brown; the hairs on vein 2 black. Hind wings below mottled white and grayish brown; a dark postmedial line; a pale outer line defined by darker shadings.

Expanse.—26 mm.

Habitat.—Geldersland, Surinam; Montserrat, Trinidad.

Type.—Cat. No. 19710, U.S.N.M.

DIPLODIRA, new genus.

Male.—Antennae with paired cilia and longer single cilia; a tuft of long hairs at one-third from base. Palpi curved back over head to middle of thorax; second joint thickly fringed in front, and with long tuft behind; third joint about one-third the length of second, moderately scaled. Fore tibiae with long narrow process; mid and hind legs smooth. Wings broad. Fore wings: Apex acute, subfalcate; outer margin slightly angled at vein 4; a downturned ridge of hairs medially on costa and an upturned ridge above median vein, not reaching base; vein 3 before lower angle of cell; 4 from lower angle; 5 slightly above; 6 from near upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from cell; 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin well rounded; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above; 6 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Diplodira jamaicalis* Schaus.

DIPLODIRA JAMAICALIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi dark brown at base becoming paler at end of 2d joint; 3d joint fuscous tipped with ochreous brown. Body light brown, the thorax dark shaded in front; also the abdomen beyond

second segment. Fore wings brown; base crossed by a fine, geminate, wavy, antemedial line, followed by a broad dark brown fascia, inwardly edged by a black line; postmedial line fine, fuscous brown, wavy lunular, geminate; subterminal line pale, wavy, defined by fuscous shading, chiefly on inner side; terminal black spots on interspaces; cilia ochreous brown, crossed by a dark line. Hind wings gray brown; postmedial and subterminal lines pale, defined by darker edging. Wings below gray brown, irrorated with lilacine white; dark discal points; a minutely lunular, fine, outcurved postmedial line; a fine subterminal shade.

This species varies considerably in color. The female is more of a pale reddish brown, with only a dark medial line in place of the fascia.

Expanse.—28 mm.

Habitat.—Jamaica.

Type.—Cat. No. 19711, U.S.N.M.

Genus THEOTINUS Druce.

Theotinus DRUCE, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 460, pl. 38, fig. 1.

Male.—Palpi upcurved to vertex, rather slender and moderately hairy. Antennae pubescent ciliate with long tuft of hairs at middle. Legs smooth. Fore wings narrow; a large tuft of hairs on costal margin antemedially; vein 3 near lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from cell; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Theotinus virbiusalis* Druce, not Walker.

Genus LOPHODITTA Möschler.

Lophoditta MÖSCHLER, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 230.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, slender, reaching above head; second joint slightly fringed; third almost as long as second, moderately sealed. Antennae pubescent ciliate with tuft of hairs about middle. Fore tibiae with hairy process; mid tibiae very hairy; hind femora with long fringe. Fore wings: Apex acute; underneath a turned-down ridge of hairs on costa postmedially; a tuft of long hairs on subcostal downturned over discocellular; cell not reaching middle of wing; vein 3 from lower angle; 4 and 5 from a point slightly above; 6 and 7 free; 8, 9, 10 on long stalk; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 slightly above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle; underneath veins 6, 7, and 8 are partly clothed with down-turned hairs.

Type of genus.—*Lophoditta perspicillaris* Möschler. This name sinks as a synonym of *tuberculata* (*Physula*) Herrich-Schäffer.¹

¹Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg, 1870, p. 106.

Genus PHYSULODES Warren.

Physulodes WARREN, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 242.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, slender; second joint with a few longer hairs behind near tip; third joint half the length of second. Antennae pubescent ciliate with a small tuft of hairs at two-thirds from base. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with tuft of long hairs. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin rounded; medial space underneath densely clothed with hair; cell long; angles rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 and 7 apart; 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 slightly above angle.

Type of genus.—*Physula eupithecialis* Guenée.¹

Genus THURSANIA Schaus.

Thursania SCHAUS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 14.

Male.—Palpi upcurved; third joint shorter than second, moderately scaled. Antennae pubescent ciliate; a raised tuft on upper side of shaft. Fore tibiae with process. Fore wings: Vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 on short stalk; 5 near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Thursania decocta* Schaus.

Thursania is possibly equal to *Berocynia* Möschler,² the type of which, *B. simplex*, is a female and is unknown to me.

The genus also contains:

Thursania costigutta (*Physula*) Herrich-Schäffer, Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg, 1870, p. 107.

Thursania lycimnia (*Theotinus*) Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 460, pl. 38, fig. 2.

Thursania lycas (*Bertula*) Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 476, pl. 39, figs. 20, 20a.

Thursania ordenalis (*Renia*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 127.

Thursania servilis Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 14.

Thursania mallialis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 59.

Bocana marpesia Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 479, pl. 40, fig. 4, female, probably belongs to this genus.

THURSANIA ARISTARIOIDES, new species.

Male.—Head and thorax reddish brown. Abdomen fuscous brown. Fore wings ocherous brown; a basal and a subbasal broader darker brown shade; a fine antemedial line black brown, followed by a white

¹ Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 87.

² Lep. Jamaica, 1886, p. 61.

orbicular point, and a thick medial black brown line, this latter outwardly followed by dark irrorations; reniform white, inwardly dark edged, and containing two brown points connected by a brown line; postmedial fine, fuscous brown, outbent on costa, incurved opposite reniform, and below it; terminal space broadly fuscous brown; a subterminal wavy ocherous line; terminal black points outwardly edged with ocherous. Hind wings fuscous brown; traces of a post-medial ocherous line; a similar distinct subterminal line. Wings below with black discal points; a dark postmedial, and a pale sub-terminal line; the hind wings whitish thickly irrorated with fuscous brown. In this species the male palpi are very similar to those of *Aristaria cellulalis* Guenée, the 2d joint being heavily fringed in front, the hairs longest at tip. The 3d joint is also fringed in front and behind.

Expanse.—23 mm.

Habitat.—Baracoa, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19712, U.S.N.M.

Very much like *T. costigutta* Herrich-Schäffer, the palpi, however, being very distinct.

THURSANIA RENILINEALIS, new species.

Female.—Palpi long, upcurved; 2d joint outwardly brown; 3d joint yellow at base, with short black tufts beyond, more than half the length of 2d. Body fuscous mottled with ocherous brown shadings and lines. Fore wings fuscous brown; lines thick, yellowish; antemedial vertical, slightly outangled below cell; an orbicular black point; a fine dark brown medial line, not reaching costa; a black line as reniform; subterminal irregular, twice outcurved, deeply inbent opposite cell, between the two curves marginal triangular yellowish spots; a black terminal line. Hind wings gray brown; a medial, postmedial, and subterminal darker shade, the two latter outwardly edged with yellowish; a dark terminal line. Hind wings below whitish gray; a curved discocellular spot; a fine postmedial line; a broad dark outer shade, followed by the pale subterminal line.

Expanse.—25 mm.

Habitat.—Montserrat, Trinidad.

Type.—Cat. No. 19713, U.S.N.M.

THURSANIA ESPIRITUALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings dark brown. Fore wings faintly glossed with purple; costal margin straight; apex very acute; lines fine, wavy, of a richer brown color; costal margin irrorated with gray; a few scattered lilacine scales; antemedial and medial lines almost vertical; postmedial minutely wavy, slightly oblique; subterminal outwardly edged by lilacine scales; a darker terminal line; reniform ob-

lique, pear-shaped, outlined in orange brown. Hind wings slightly angled before anal angle, which is obtuse. Hind wings below dark brown irrorated with whitish gray, forming a subterminal line; a dark discal point, and curved postmedial line.

The tuft of antennae is small; the palpi upcurved, the 2d joint reaching above vertex, the 3d half as long as 2d, both fringed behind; the 2d with short fringe in front.

Expanse.—31 mm.

Habitat.—Espírito Santo, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19714, U. S. N. M.

THURSANIA VOODOALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings ocherous brown shaded with fuscous. Fore wings: Fuscous spots on costa at origin of lines; basal and antemedial lines very faint; a small white orbicular spot; medial shade narrow, fuscous; reniform consisting of a white line with small black spots at each end; postmedial fine, fuscous, wavy, outcurved beyond cell, but slightly inbent opposite cell, outwardly pale shaded; subterminal ocherous, defined by fuscous shading, which expands on inner side toward costa; a terminal fuscous lunular line. Hind wings dull grayish brown; lines minutely wavy, fuscous, the medial only on inner margin, the postmedial outwardly pale edged; the subterminal whitish ocher defined by dark shadings. Hind wings below white, the costal and outer margins broadly suffused with gray brown; the lines as above, better defined; a dark discocellular line.

Expanse.—21 mm.

Habitat.—Baracoa, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19715, U.S.N.M.

Comes nearest *T. decocula* Schaus.

THURSANIA HOBSONALIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi: Second joint light brown; Third joint fuscous. Head, collar, and thorax brown, the spatulate scales tipped with whitish gray. Abdomen brown, more darkly irrorated, shaded with white at base dorsally, and with fine segmental fuscous lines. Fore wings bone color shaded with ocherous brown; lines and costa fuscous gray, the lines black on costa; basal line partly obsolete; antemedial fine, vertical; medial shade slightly inbent, closely following the small white orbicular spot; reniform large, white, containing two black points; postmedial fine, outcurved beyond cell; a broad dark subterminal irregular shade, divided by a pale line; terminal black spots. Cilia mottled whitish and gray. Hind wings dull brownish gray; some whitish mottlings on inner margin; lines pale, faintly indicated, not reaching costa. Hind wings below white irrorated with brown; a brown discocellular line, and well marked postmedial line. The palpi have a triangular tuft behind at end of 2d joint; the 3d joint has

a short fringe behind. The antennae are tufted just before middle. The female is duller, however, with the lines fainter.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19716, U.S.N.M.

THURSANIA MIARALIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi brown, tinged with fuscous at base. Head fuscous gray. Collar and thorax brown. Abdomen fuscous gray. Fore wings dark brown shaded with black; lines black, faintly indent; antemedial fine, wavy; medial shade narrow; postmedial fine, very slightly curved, inwardly shaded with white on inner margin, with a few white scales otherwise, and outwardly edged with lighter brown; outer third of wing fuscous brown crossed by a yellowish ocher subterminal line; the spots ocherous white, the orbicular small, the reniform large containing two black points. Hind wings fuscous gray; some white mottling on inner margin; traces of a postmedial black line on inner margin, outwardly white shaded; a subterminal dentate white line. Hind wings below white thickly irrorated with dark brown; a brown discal spot and postmedial line; a subterminal lunular dentate white line edged with dark brown. The palpi have the second joint well fringed in front and a long tuft of hairs behind, the third joint heavily sealed. The female is duller without distinct markings except a fine, wavy, postmedial white line.

Expanse.—19 mm.

Habitat.—Baracoa, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19717, U.S.N.M.

Allied to *T. hobsonalis* Schaus.

THURSANIA CHIRIQUALIS, new species.

Female.—Palpi upcurved, slender, smooth, long, the third joint more than half the length of second. Head, thorax, and fore wings dark brown tinged with purple. Abdomen and hind wings dull brown. Fore wings: The base somewhat darker shaded; a fine dark, wavy, antemedial line; a black orbicular point; postmedial shade broad, almost fuscous, inclosing a black streak on discocellular; postmedial line fine, somewhat dentate, vertical from costa to vein 2, then slightly incurved; subterminal line, fine, irregular, inangled at vein 5, defined by irregular white scaling. Hind wings: A subterminal line defined by white scales. Fore wings below pale purplish brown; pale spots on veins subterminally. Hind wings below brownish thickly irrorated with whitish gray; a dark brown spot on discocellular; traces of a postmedial and outer dark line.

Expanse.—31 mm.

Habitat.—Chiriquí, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 19718, U.S.N.M.

THURSANIA TIGURALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings brown. Fore wings: antemedial line dark brown, fine, wavy, outwardly oblique from costa; a minute black point as orbicular; medial shade darker brown, narrow, vertical; a fine dark line on discocellular, faintly inangled; an irregular fine whitish ocher subterminal line, inwardly broadly shaded with dark brown; termen dull grayish brown; an interrupted terminal black line. Hind wings slightly paler; a discal point and dark postmedial line; the subterminal minutely lunular dentate, whitish ocher. Hind wings below whitish irrorated with gray brown; a black point in cell, and large spot on discocellular; the postmedial and subterminal lines fine, dark; an interrupted terminal black line on both wings. The antennae are tufted very near tips. The palpi are smoothly scaled, the 3d joint with very short fringe behind.

Expanse.—27 mm.

Habitat.—Tiguri, Carabaya, Peru.

Type.—Cat. No. 19719, U.S.N.M.

THURSANIA GRANDIRENALIS, new species.

Male.—Antennal tuft before middle. Palpi upcurved, fringed behind, the second joint reaching just above vertex; the third joint half as long as second. Body and wings dark grayish brown, the lines clearer brown, fine, indistinct; antemedial nearly vertical and straight; medial line similar; postmedial outcurved around reniform, somewhat lunular, and outwardly edged with whitish gray on inner margin; subterminal very fine, partly edged outwardly with whitish gray; spots yellowish edged with dark brown; orbicular small, round; reniform large, its outer edge incurved, and containing two black points. Hind wings: The darker medial line only near inner margin, the postmedial to near costal margin, both finely edged outwardly with gray. Wings below more grayish; hind wings with fine streak on discocellular; a fine postmedial line; a pale subterminal line, indicated by dark edging.

Expanse.—25 mm.

Habitat.—A male from Aroa, Venezuela.

Type.—Cat. No. 19720, U.S.N.M.

A female from La Chorrera, Panama.

PSEUDARISTA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi porrect, the second joint fringed above and below with long hairs; third joint short, upturned. Antennae pubescent with tuft on medial third. Legs smoothly scaled. Wings long and narrow, the hind wings truncate at anal angle. Fore wings: Vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 below upper angle;

7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from end of cell; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 on short stalk; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 on longer stalk.

Type of genus.—*Pseudarista geldersi* Schaus.

In this genus are also included:

Pseudarista spiosalis (*Herminia*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 111.

Pseudarista pagasusalis (*Bleptina*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 870 = *decclusalis* (*Renia?*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 880 = *anticalis* (*Gizama*) Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 116.

PSEUDARISTA GELDERSI, new species.

Male.—Tufts on antennae white and buff. Head, collar, and thorax dark brown. Abdomen fuscous brown. Palpi irrorated with white, the fringe above dark grey. Wings dull brown with a few scattered whitish irrations; terminal white points preceded by angled dark brown lines; subterminal line whitish, dentate, faintly indicated. Fore wings: A very faint darker antemedial line; orbicular small, light brown; reniform large, light brown, containing two black points; postmedial faintly indicated, darker brown, slightly incurved below reniform. Hind wings: Traces of a darker postmedial line between viens 5 and 2; a dark spot on inner margin outwardly edged with white. Wings below paler, grayer; the hind wings irrorated with white; a dark brown line on discocellular; a postmedial brown line; a fine subterminal lunular white line.

Expanse.—24 mm.

Habitat.—Geldersland, Surinam.

Type.—Cat. No. 19721, U.S.N.M.

A female in the Dognin collection has no black points on reniform.

Genus EPIPHANIS Schaus.

Epiphanis SCHAUS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 22.

Male.—Antennae pectinated. Palpi upcurved at base and porrect, the third joint turned back, slender, long, and with tufts at end. Forewings: Vein 3 from near lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 close above angle; 6 near upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from cell. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7, on short stalk; 5 from near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Epiphanis esperanzalis* Schaus.

CLONIATARPES, new genus.

Male.—Antennae pectinated, the pectinations thick, terminating in a long cilia. Palpi long, upcurved; the second joint partly tufted behind; third joint half the length of second, shortly scaled, with large triangular tuft behind. Legs smoothly scaled; fore tibiae with small

process. Wings broad. Fore wings: Vein 3 before lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 slightly above angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from cell; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 close to lower angle; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*Cloniatarphes carunalis* Schaus.

CLONIATARPHES CARUNALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings light brown, mottled with dark brown; abdomen and hind wings dull gray brown. Fore wings: The mottlings consisting to a great extent of dark striae; antemedial line fine, indistinct, outangled in cell; a vertical dark medial shade; a round dark shade as reniform; an outcurved punctiform postmedial line; subterminal wavy, yellow brown, darkly edged; terminal black points; cilia dark greyish, with still darker spots. Hind wings: A fine dark postmedial line; subterminal line yellowish white. Fore wings below gray brown; a postmedial and a subterminal line on costa. Hind wings below bone white irrorated with brown; a dark point in cell; a dark spot on discocellular, containing a pale line; a minutely wavy postmedial line; the subterminal pale, defined by dark edging.

Expanse.—31 mm.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19722, U.S.N.M.

Genus *MASTIGOPHORUS* Poey.

Mastigophorus POEY, Centurie de Lep. de Cuba, pt. 1, 1832.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, sharply angled back, reaching thorax. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth; a tuft on fore tibiae. Wings narrow. Forewings: Apex acute; outer margin indent below vein 5; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 close to upper angle; 7 from upper angle or stalked with 8, 9, and 10; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 on long stalk; 5 near lower angle; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*Mastigophorus parra* Poey.

The following species may be referred also to this genus:

Mastigophorus latipennis Herrich-Schäffer, Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg 1870, p. 105. Unknown to me.

Mastigophorus demissalis Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 233. Unknown to me.

Mastigophorus evadnealis Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 7.

Mastigophora marima Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Novara, pl. 126, fig. 11. Does not belong here, owing to the tufted antennae. The species is unknown to me.

MASTIGOPHORUS AUGUSTUS, new species.

Male.—Palpi, head, thorax, and forewings dark purplish brown; abdomen fuscous brown. Fore wings: Lines fine, fuscous brown; antemedial thicker on costa, outbent to orbicular, inset on median and outcurved; orbicular round, black, containing a bright brown point; a broad fuscous brown medial shade from cell to inner margin; reniform black, cut by an angled bright brown line; postmedial outbent, angled at vein 4, incurved, lunular dentate, outwardly pale edged; subterminal buff, finely dark edged, oblique from costa to termen at vein 4; some narrow terminal fuscous brown shading followed by a buff line; a small tuft on inner margin near base. Hind wings whitish at base irrorated with brown, shading to fuscous brown on termen; an outer dark line, wavy, outbent to near termen on vein 3, forming a lunule to vein 2, and inbent to inner margin; the termen below vein 3 slightly incurved, truncated.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19723, U.S.N.M.

The female has the inner dark shading of subterminal extended to inner margin from termen at vein 4; the hind wings are normal, more evenly brown, with darker postmedial and subterminal lines.

MASTIGOPHORUS NOMIUS, new species.

Male.—Palpi bistre brown; head and thorax slightly darker. Abdomen fuscous brown, paler shaded at base. Fore wings bistre brown; base limited by an outcurved dark brown antemedial line; space to postmedial fuscous gray shaded with dark brown below cell, between antemedial and a still darker medial brown line, obsolescent above median; a pale brown line on discocellular, darker edged; post-medial obliquely outcurved, angled at vein 4, wavy inbent, outwardly pale edged; space to subterminal grayish; subterminal yellow buff, straight, oblique to termen below vein 4, then incurved to inner margin near tornus; a fuscous terminal line, macular toward apex. Median, also veins 3 and 4 buff. Hind wings grayish brown, darker shaded on inner margin, a faint darker postmedial line, outwardly pale edged; subterminal yellow buff, outwardly dark shaded; the outer margin deeply incurved between vein 2 and anal angle.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19724, U.S.N.M.

The female is similar to the male, but the outer margin of hind wing is normal.

MASTIGOPHORUS MAJORALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings brownish gray. Abdomen whitish gray. Fore wings: Costal margin darker shaded; antemedial line whitish ocher, outcurved and indistinct, contiguous on margins to medial fuscous brown shade which is more deeply outcurved and absorbs the small reddish brown orbicular spot; reniform narrow, sinuous, brown black, divided by a bright brown line; post-medial pale like antemedial, oblique, only faintly incurved beyond cell; a wavy, whitish, subterminal line; a narrow terminal brown shade, widest near apex. Hind wings whitish; a gray brown streak on vein 2, expanding broadly on termen where the whitish subterminal line is distinct; on white portion of wing this line is indicated by dark edging. Underneath the subterminal line is broader, somewhat yellowish, and almost macular.

Expanse.—28 mm.

Habitat.—Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19725, U.S.N.M.

MASTIGOPHORUS JAMAICALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings purplish brown. Fore wings: Antemedial line grayish, outcurved, the costa beyond it darker shaded, the space below cell browner; a broad white line on discocellular, widest behind; postmedial grayish ocher outbent to vein 4, angled, and wavy inbent to inner margin, inwardly shaded with brighter brown; subterminal yellow brown, parallel with postmedial, angled at termen, followed by some black sealing between veins 6 and 8; a terminal bright brown line. Hind wings: Base to beyond middle, except the inner margin, white; a pale outer line, inbent below vein 2; termen faintly crenulate; produced at vein 5, inbent at vein 2. Wings below dark gray, the inner areas broadly white; a postmedial fine dark line.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—Jamaica.

Type.—Cat. No. 19726, U.S.N.M.

Genus *MARGITES* Druce.

Margites DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 480, pl. 40, figs. 5, 5a.

Male.—Palpi turned back over head to thorax; second joint with long fringe of spatulate scales in front; third joint with long hairs on inner side. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with long process. Fore wings narrow; apex acute; outer margin incurved below apex and angled at vein 4; vein 3 a little before angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from cell; 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin rounded,

truncate at anal angle; veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 well above angle.

Female.—Palpi very long, slightly ascending, narrow and deeply fringed.

Type of genus.—*Margites bugaba* Druce.

NYCTIPOLIA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi curved back to thorax behind; third joint longer than second, with long hairs on inner side; first joint fringed with long hairs below. Fore legs hairy with long process at base of tibia. Fore wings: Outer margin oblique at tornus; inner margin medially convex; veins 3, 4, 5 from lower angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from well before end of cell; 11 free; basal third of costa below with fringed fold. Hind wings: Outer margin incurved before anal angle, which is produced at vein 2; inner margin rounded; veins 3 and 4 on short stalk; 5 close to lower angle; 6 and 7 on longer stalk. All the veins are slightly curved.

Type of genus.—*Nyctipolia incondita* Schaus.

NYCTIPOLIA INCONDITA, new species.

Male.—Head and thorax fuscous brown; hairs on inner side of third joint of palpi white; patagia shaded with golden bronze. Abdomen above dark brown, underneath yellowish; tarsi brown circled with yellowish white. Fore wings dark brown, lines and shadings fuscous brown; a spot at base of cell; antemedial inangled on submedian, outset below submedian, inwardly shaded with lighter brown; a broad medial shade; a long pale line on discocellular; postmedial line fine, irregular, almost vertical, outwardly paler shaded; subterminal lighter brown, irregular, remote from termen; an interrupted fuscous terminal line. Hind wings brown, paler shaded on costa and below vein 5; a fuscous shade from cell, along vein 6 to near termen; postmedial and subterminal fuscous lines on inner margin, outwardly shaded with yellowish white; fuscous brown terminal shadings. Wings below white. Fore wings: Costa finely fuscous brown; apical area tinged with brown; a dark postmedial line on costa, and subterminal shade inbent, outset below 7, both outwardly shaded with yellowish white, the latter not reaching vein 5. Hind wings: A fine dark streak on discocellular; postmedial and subterminal fuscous spots on costa, between veins 6 and 5, and on inner margin.

Expanse.—36 mm.

Habitat.—St. Laurent, Maroni River.

Type.—Cat. No. 19728, U.S.N.M.

Simplicia anysis Druce, (Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 448, pl. 36, figs. 20, 20a, male), will come near here, requir-

ing a new genus. The palpi are recurved overhead, the third joint tufted with long hairs on inner side. The antennae are serrate with long bristles and cilia. Fore wings with veins 8, 9, 10 stalked; 7 from cell. (According to Sir G. Hampson.)

Genus PALTHIS Hübner.

Palthis HÜBNER, Verz. bek. Schmett., 1816, p. 342.

Clanyma GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 94.

Mardara WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 157.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, smooth, close to head; third joint reaching beyond thorax, with long hairs on inner side. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth; fore legs very long, the tibiae with hairy process. Wings narrow. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin obliquely rounded; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7 from upper angle or stalked with 8, 9, and 10; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Palthis angulalis* Hübner = *Mardara aracinthusalis* Walker.

The genus includes also the following species:

Palthis spectalis (*Clanyma*) Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 95 = *insignalis* (*Bertula*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 246. Veins 7–10 stalked.

Palthis asopialis (*Clanyma*) Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 96. Veins 7 or 8–10 stalked.

Palthis agroteralis (*Clanyma*) Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 96. Veins 7 or 8–10 stalked.

Palthis mophisalis (*Hypena*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 843. Veins 7–10 stalked.

Palthis bizialis (*Bleptina*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 865 = *yuntasalis* (*Palthis*) Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud., fasc. 8, 1914, p. 54. Veins 7–10 stalked.

Palthis auca Möschler, Lep. Surinam, pt. 3, 1880, p. 476. This species is unknown to me.

Palthis calcalis Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 129. Veins 7–10 stalked.

Palthis cubocalis Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 10. Veins 8–10 stalked.

Palthis aeacalis Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 11, 1913, p. 10. Veins 7, or 8–10 stalked.

Palthis submarginata Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 11, 1913, p. 11. Veins 8–10 stalked.

Palthis lineata Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 11, 1913, p. 12. Veins 8–10 stalked.

Palthis hieronymus Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 11, 1913, p. 12. Veins 8–10 stalked.

Palthis calcabilis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 53.
Veins 7–10 stalked.

Palthis obliqualis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 53.
Veins 7–10 stalked.

Palthis oconoguensis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 54.
Veins 7–10 stalked.

Palthis argenteicincta Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 54.
Unknown to me.

Palthis incuriosa Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 219.

Palthis angustipennis, new species. Veins 7–10 stalked.

Palthis serapealis, new species. Veins 8–10 stalked.

Palthis misantlalis, new species. Male: 7–10 stalked. Female: 8–10 stalked.

Bleptina phocionalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, p. 128. Can be placed temporarily under *Palthis*.

PALTHIS ANGUSTIPENNIS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings dark slate color; a gray shade at end of cell extending to termen, interrupted by an inbent bright brown line edged with fuscous on discocellular; an indistinct buff antemedial inbent line, somewhat thicker just below cell; postmedial fine, buff, outcurved beyond cell; an oblique buff line from costa to termen at vein 5, beyond which the apex is velvety brown black; a faint line of buff scales near termen from vein 5 to inner margin; a buff line at base of cilia. Hind wings brownish gray; a dark shade at vein 2 expanding on termen, which is slightly truncated from vein 2 to anal angle; traces of a postmedial line; cilia dark brown from apex to vein 2, then grayish. Hind wings below with dark discocellular streaks and postmedial line; a fine marginal whitish gray line.

Expanse.—19 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19729, U.S.N.M.

Possibly only a variety of *P. bizialis* Walker

PALTHIS SERAPEALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, and thorax lilacine slate color. Abdomen light grayish brown above. Fore wings lilacine slate color tinged with brown; a broad, dark-brown medial shade curved and inbent on inner margin; reniform velvety black brown, oblique, divided by a yellowish line, preceded by some whitish-gray scales in cell, followed by a yellowish streak to subterminal line; postmedial angular, dark brown, fine, outwardly edged with yellowish; subterminal yellowish white, wavy, angular, to tornus; a marginal yellow line from below apex, incurved somewhat opposite cell and limiting the narrow black-brown termen; cilia fuscous gray. Hind wings dark brown; costa whitish, not reaching termen; some pale shading on inner mar-

gin; postmedial line short, outwardly pale shaded; a fine subterminal white line; a terminal thick, black-brown line, inwardly partly edged with yellowish. Fore wings below: inner margin broadly whitish; a dark streak through cell, and apex fuscous brown; termen and costa postmedially yellowish; brown shading defining a wavy subterminal line. Hind wings below irrorated with brown, thickly on costa; termen broadly fuscous brown crossed by a fine subterminal white line; a dark spot on discocellular and a postmedial line.

Expanse.—21 mm.

Habitat.—Jalapa, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19730, U.S.N.M.

The female is larger and very similar to the male; the terminal brown shade on fore wing is usually much reduced. This species has usually been confounded with *P. spectalis* Guenée.

It may possibly be *Palthis insignialis* Walker, described from an unknown locality, and which is placed in the British Museum collection as a synonym of *P. spectalis* Guenée. I doubt whether we know the true *spectalis*. Guenée's description does not agree with the figure on plate 9, No. 1.

PALTHIS MISANTLALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings fuscous gray. Fore wings: A very faint trace of a medial black shade; reniform in bent, velvety black-brown, crossed by a pale brown line; a whitish line from cell across reniform to near termen; postmedial line, well beyond reniform, fine, whitish, outcurved, almost angled opposite cell, then in bent to inner margin; subterminal fine, whitish, outcurved from costa, not touching termen; apex and termen to vein 5 fuscous brown, as in *P. biziialis* Walker; cilia fuscous gray, with a pale line at base. Hind wings whitish, suffused with fuscous gray, forming a distinct postmedial line and subterminal shade, outwardly cut by a pale line; the termen darkest between veins 4 and 2. Fore wings below fuscous gray; inner margin white, with traces of medial and postmedial lines; a subterminal pale line from costa. Hind wings below white, irrorated with fuscous gray; a dark discal point, and postmedial line; termen broadly dark, cut by a wavy subterminal white line.

Female.—Browner. Fore wings: A fine, outcurved antemedial line; a narrow, dark medial shade; postmedial fine, outcurved; a pale shade from cell, through discocellular to termen; the reniform narrower, less oblique; the subterminal wavy dentate, vertical; no dark apical space, only some terminal brown shading.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—Misantla, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19731, U.S.N.M.

Genus PHYSULA Guenée.

Physula GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 86.

Metacinia SCHAUS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 18. (Type, *M. limonalis* Schaus.)

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching well above head; second joint well fringed above; third joint half the length of second with a few long scales. Antennae pubescent, ciliate. Body slender. Legs smooth; fore tibiæ with process and tuft of long flocculent hairs. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin rounded; vein 3 close to lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Physula migralis* Guenée, = *Hypena sabbatalis* Walker.¹

This genus also contains the following species:

Physula anchisa (*Neohermenia*?) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 473, pl. 39, fig. 10.

Physula margotalis (*Bleptina*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1906, vol. 30, p. 122.

Physula rona (*Megachyta*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 211.

PHYSULA ALBIPUNCTILLA, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings brown, tinged with olive. Abdomen dark gray brown. Fore wings: Lines very faintly darker and indistinct; an antemedial, a medial, angled at reniform, and a wavy postmedial line; orbicular and reniform as white points; a subterminal vertical line, very slightly irregular, white or gray suffusing with terminal space which is also white or gray. Hind wings duller, grayer, with the subterminal white line from vein 2 to vein 5. Hind wings below whitish gray irrorated with brown on costa and termen; a dark discal spot, postmedial, and outer lines.

Expanse.—24 mm.

Habitat.—Baracoa, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19732, U.S.N.M.

Differs from *M. limonalis* Schaus, by its smaller size, white orbicular and different markings below.

PHYSULA ARISTINA, new species.

Male.—Body and wings dull dark brown. Fore wings faintly tinged with lilacine; the costa and termen slightly darker shaded; lines fine, brighter brown; antemedial slightly outbent on costa,

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 844.

vertical below cell; orbicular a small light brown spot darkly edged; a fine medial vertical shade; reniform large, constricted in front, light brown, containing two fuscous brown spots; postmedial and subterminal lunular, parallel, faintly incurved below vein 4, outwardly edged with some grayish scales, chiefly on subterminal; a lunular fuscous brown terminal line. Hind wings: A few grayish scales below vein 2; a small white and brown spot on inner margin near angle. Wings below fuscous brown; a subterminal lunular fine gray line, partly obsolete on fore wings.

Expanse.—26 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19733, U.S.N.M.

PHYSULA CRISTINA, new species.

Female.—Body and wings dark olive brown, the lines fine, fuscous. Fore wings: The costa darker shaded; antemedial faintly wavy, vertical; medial line very indistinct; reniform lighter brown, incurved, edged and divided by dark lines; postmedial outcurved on costa, then wavy and slightly indent; subterminal whitish points on veins. Hind wings: Traces of a postmedial dark line; a few subterminal white points. Wings below dark gray brown; a dark postmedial line; a point on discocellular of hind wing.

Expanse.—30 mm.

Habitat.—Carillo, Costa Rica.

Type.—Cat. No. 19734, U.S.N.M.

Near *Physula aristina* Schaus.

PHYSULA INSCITALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings dull grayish brown, the markings darker, browner, indistinct. Fore wings: A fine antemedial line; a medial shade, more distinct in the female; orbicular a point; reniform darkly outlined, sinuous; postmedial line outcurved, partly punctiform; subterminal consisting of a yellowish line on costa, and irregular spots below, the latter inwardly shaded with dark brown; terminal dark brown points. Hind wings: Traces of brown lines above angle on inner margin; an interrupted terminal line. Hind wings below whitish, irrorated with brown; a dark line on discocellular; a fine postmedial line; a subterminal pale line, inwardly dark shaded.

Expanse.—23 mm.

Habitat.—Jalapa, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19735, U.S.N.M.

PHYSULA PAGANACALIS, new species.

Female.—Palpi upcurved, long; second joint with longer hairs behind; third joint nearly as long as second, acute, more smoothly scaled, with only a few long hairs behind. Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings dull dark brown. Abdomen dark brown with some whitish

irrorations. Fore wings: Costa finely yellowish; antemedial fine, black, very oblique to near middle of inner margin, and irregular; postmedial fine, black, lunular dentate, and wavy, almost vertical; orbicular a small oblique white spot; reniform small, black brown, with some pale scales on inner edge; subterminal fine, almost straight, ochreous, edged narrowly with brown; the terminal space ocherous brown, darker shaded on costa and between veins 2 and 5; small terminal black lunular spots. Hind wings: A marginal whitish line from veins 4–2; cilia ochreous, shaded with brown at base. Hind wings below thickly mottled brown and white; a dark brown discocellular spot, and a very fine, wavy, postmedial line; subterminal white, well marked, angled at termen below vein 2; a subterminal white line on costa of fore wing.

Expanse.—30 mm.

Habitat.—Coatepec, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19736, U.S.N.M.

PHYSULA (?) ECUADORALIS, new species.

Female.—Body whitish brown. Wings white. Fore wings faintly tinged with brown, somewhat striated with grayish brown; basal and subbasal gray brown, lunular, lines; a similar antemedial line, better defined; a broad shade on costa suffusing in front with postmedial shade from costa, which is narrow otherwise, and wavyly curved, closely followed by a broader wavy shade somewhat interrupted at vein 5; the base of cilia on interspaces fuscous. Fore wings below brownish gray. Hind wings below with grayish discal spot, postmedial, and subterminal lunular lines.

Expanse.—20 mm.

Habitat.—Ecuador.

Type.—Cat. No. 19737, U.S.N.M.

This is doubtfully a *Physula*. The palpi are upcurved, very long and slender, naked, and acuminata.

BRADUNIA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching well above vertex, smoothly scaled; third joint two-thirds as long as second. Antennae pubescent. Legs smoothly scaled. Body stout, wings broad. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 close together; veins 6 and 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from end of cell; 11 free; cell rather short. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 from near lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Bradunia improba* Schaus.

To this genus the following species may also be referred:

Bradunia macella Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 89.

BRADUNIA IMPROBA, new species.

Male.—Palpi dark brown; tips of joints white, the third irrorated with white. Head, collar, and thorax whitish irrorated with brown. Abdomen light brown. Fore wings whitish tinged with brown; costa to postmedial more darkly shaded; antemedial line thick, white, edged with fine brown lines; a straight black line on discocellular, preceded by a brown shade from below cell to costa; postmedial line brown, inbent on costa, then outbent, sinuous opposite cell, and wavily incurved below vein 4, followed by a whitish shade, and traces of a second brown line; outer margin broadly shaded with dark greyish brown; traces of a dark subterminal line, indicated by pale shadings outwardly; terminal black spots. Hind wings dull brownish grey, paler tinged on inner margin; cilia long, dark shaded.

Expanse.—Male, 18 mm.; female, 21 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19738, U.S.N.M.

BRADUNIA COSTIGUTTA, new species.

Female.—Palpi whitish ocher, laterally shaded with black except at end of second joint and base of third joint. Head grayish ocher. Collar, thorax, and fore wings whitish ocher with brown irrorations. Abdomen brownish gray with pale segmental lines. Fore wings: Space below subcostal and from base to postmedial line tinged with lilacine; brown subbasal, medial, and outer spots on costa; a fine irregular antemedial line; a brown medial shade across reniform suffusing with postmedial below cell; reniform an angled velvety black line partly obsolete; postmedial fine, outcurved, followed by an evenly curved outer brown shade; terminal space gray with traces of a darker subterminal shade; an interrupted terminal black line. Hind wings dull grayish brown.

Expanse.—20 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19739, U.S.N.M.

BRADUNIA GUANABANA, new species.

Female.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings, light ocher brown with a few darker irrorations. Abdomen whitish ocher, similarly irrorated, and with a basal tuft tipped with black. Fore wings: A black antemedial maeular line; postmedial a streak on costa, then punctiform, black, preceded on inner side by a broad brown shade; subterminal black spots irrorated with white placed on a dark gray shade; the veins terminally brown; terminal black points on inter-spaces, the one at tornus larger. Hind wings whitish gray, the

termen darker. Hind wings below white with a few brown irrations; a black discal point.

Expanse.—15 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19740, U.S.N.M.

Genus HETEROGRAMMA Guenée.

Heterogramma GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 91.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching above collar, well scaled; third joint with long tufts in front. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs long and slender; fore tibiae with process. Fore wings: Costa straight, apex acute; outer margin produced; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 near upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 near lower angle; 6 and 7 shortly stalked. Rarely vein 7 is shortly stalked with 8, 9, and 10.

Type of genus.—*Heterogramma circumflexalis* Guenée = *Bleptina bogusalis* Walker¹ = *Bleptina caepiosalis* Walker² = *Bleptina ceusalis* Walker.³

The following species are also referred to this genus:

Heterogramma micculalis Guenée (Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 92). Unknown to me.

Heterogramma terminalis (*Mastigophorus*) Herrich-Schäffer (Corr.-Blatt, Regensburg, 1870, p. 105).

DUSPONERA, new genus.

Female.—Palpi long, upcurved, slender, reaching middle of thorax; second joint densely but shortly scaled; third joint smooth, acute. Antennae with minute bristles. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings moderately broad; apex acute; outer margin incurved below apex, produced and rounded at vein 4 and inwardly oblique; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from end of cell; 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin slightly rounded; anal angle truncated; veins 3 and 4 shortly stalked; 5 from close to lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Dusponera fannia* Schaus.

Also referable to this genus is:

Dusponera semifalcata Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 48.

DUSPONERA FANNIA, new species.

Female.—Body and wings dull greyish brown. Abdomen with pale segmental lines. Fore wings faintly tinged with purplish to postmedial line; lines fine, black; antemedial dentate, slightly out-

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 863.

² Idem, p. 866.

³ Idem, p. 868.

bent below cell; orbicular a black point; reniform defined by a vertical line inwardly and some spots outwardly; postmedial line deeply lunular dentate; faint terminal spots on interspaces; cilia light brown. Hind wings: A dark straight postmedial line; a short subterminal line at anal angle. Fore wings below: Postmedial line almost straight; a subterminal line on costa. Hind wings below whitish grey, finely irrorated with light brown; a dark discal point; postmedial line fine, dentate; subterminal dentate, partly obsolete.

Expanse.—29 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean, Maroni River, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19741, U.S.N.M.

UZOMATHIS, new genus.

Male.—Palpi upcurved to well above head, slender, moderately scaled. Antennae pubescent with minute cilia. Legs slender, smoothly scaled, the forelegs with process. Wings narrow. Fore wings: Apex rounded; outer margin obliquely rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart from lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle; 8–10 stalked from end of cell; 11 free; Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 from well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Uzomathis dissensa* Schaus.

UZOMATHIS DISSENSA, new species.

Male.—Body and wings dark slate color. Fore wings: A black basal line followed on costa by a pale annular spot; antemedial line pale, indistinct, outcurved; medial space darker tinged; an incurved yellow line on discocellular followed by a fuscous brown streak to postmedial, which is pale, fine, and indistinct, deeply outcurved beyond cell, straight and inbent from vein 3 to inner margin; a subapical yellowish line from costa to termen at vein 4. Hind wings shaded with fuscous terminally near anal angle, traces of a pale outer line preceded by a darker shade. Wings below dull dark gray.

Expanse.—17 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean, Maroni River.

Type.—Cat. No. 19742, U.S.N.M.

Genus DYSPERALIS Warren.

Dysperalis WARREN, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 8, 1891, p. 64.

Male.—Palpi upcurved reaching frons; second joint fringed in front; third joint short, acute. Antennae minutely ciliated. Legs smooth; spurs on hind tibiae long. Wings geometridlike. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 from lower angle, equally apart; 6 below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings:

Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Dysperalis illocata* Warren.

Although Warren described this species from an unknown locality, the type is labeled as from North America.

Genus LEPTERIA Schaus.

Lepteria Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 44.

Male.—Palpi porrect, hairy, twice the length of head, fringed above with longer hairs at base. Antennae ciliated. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin oblique; vein 3 near lower angle; 4 from angle; 5 near angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 on short stalk.

Type of genus.—*Rhyncholita? viridicosta* Schaus.¹

Also included in this genus is:

Lepteria parallela Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 88.

Genus HYPENOPSIS Dyar.

Hypenopsis DYAR, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 44, 1913, p. 296.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint thickly scaled; third joint upturned, half as long as second, smooth, acute. Antennae shortly ciliated. Legs smooth; tibiae short. Wings narrow. Fore wings: Vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 stalked from cell; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 from near middle of discocellular.

Type of genus.—*Hypenodes macula* Druce.²

HYPENOPSIS ? FLUALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings brownish bone color irrorated with brown. Fore wings: A broken subbasal black line; an infent black line from near middle of costa inwardly edged with clear bone color from cell to inner margin; a very fine outcurved post-medial line; a fine subterminal pale line preceded by irregular black blotches; termen shaded with dark slate gray; terminal black spots with outwardly yellowish points. Hind wings dark gray.

Expanse.—10 mm.

Habitat.—Trinidad River, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 19743, U.S.N.M.

¹ Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 202.

² Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 441, pl. 36, fig. 1.

Differs from typical *Hypenopsis* in having the third joint of palpi very short.

HYPENOPSIS ? MUSALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings greenish yellow, probably green when fresh. Abdomen fuscous gray; anal hairs luteous. Fore wings: Basal fourth of costa black; markings black; a wavy outcurved antemedial line followed by triangular spots on costa and inner margin; a curved line on discocellular; a fine post-medial line, outcurved beyond cell, lunular dentate; a subterminal black shade wide on costa, narrowing opposite cell, and expanding near tornus; cilia whitish with large greenish gray spots at termen. Hind wings grayish.

Expanse.—11 mm.

Habitat.—Trinidad River, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 19744, U.S.N.M.

Differs from *Hypenopsis* in having the long slender palpi and serrate antennae of *Trachysmatis* Schaus.

NEOPTISTA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending with triangular tuft above; third joint minute, concealed. Antennae pubescent. Fore wings moderately broad; apex acute; outer margin obliquely rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 below upper angle; 7 from upper angle; 8, 9, 10 on long stalk from end of cell; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Neoptista villalis* Schaus.

The following species is also included in this genus:

Neoptista lorna (*Thalpochares*?) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 162.

NEOPTISTA VILLALIS, new species.

Male.—Head and collar lilacine brown. Thorax and fore wings purplish. Abdomen grayish brown above. Fore wings: A black point as orbicular and one as reniform; a postmedial dark line, slightly curved on costa, indent to middle of inner margin, almost straight, followed by a broad fuscous shade between submedian fold and vein 3; a wavy subterminal line, black, inwardly edged with grayish white; terminal black spots; cilia shaded with fuscous. Hind wings whitish, suffused with pale brown; terminal gray points. Fore wings below gray, hind wings white; terminal black points; a discocellular spot on hind wings.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—Orizaba, Jalapa, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19745, U.S.N.M.

PANARENIA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi long porrect, second joint with angled fringe above; third joint very short. Antennae with tuft of long hairs toward end, followed by cilia. Fore tibia with short process at base. Fore wings triangular, outer margin straight; cell short; veins 2, 3, and 4 close together from lower angle; 5 from near middle of discocellular; 6 near upper angle; 7–10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free; a long tuft of hairs on median vein near end of cell below. Hind wings broad; cell short; veins 3 and 4 shortly stalked; 5 from middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*Panarenia subhirsuta* Schaus.

PANARENIA SUBHIRSUTA, new species.

Male.—Palpi brown. Head, collar, and thorax dark brown. Abdomen dull dark brown. Body below and legs dark brown irrorated with white; fore tibiae and tarsi light brown. Fore wings dark brown; the costa finely deep yellow; lines indistinct, fine, fuscous, not reaching extreme costa; antemedial and medial lines vertical, the latter crossing discocellular; postmedial not traceable; a few subterminal and terminal bluish white scales. Hind wings fuscous brown; cilia tipped with golden brown. Fore wings below dull greyish brown; the tuft on median buff white; some bluish white irrorations on costa, outer margin, and at apex; a subterminal whitish line on costa. Hind wings dark brown irrorated with bluish white, leaving a streak on discocellular; medial, postmedial, and subterminal lines clear.

Expanse.—31 mm.

Habitat.—Santo Domingo, Peru.

Type.—Cat. No. 19746, U.S.N.M.

Kindly presented to me by Mr. Dognin.

MICRAMMA, new genus.

Male.—Antennae pubescent, with tuft at four-fifths of length. Palpi porrect, three times the length of head; second joint with short triangular tuft above; third joint short. Fore tibiae with small process. Fore wings: Costa straight; apex acute; outer margin rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 close together; 6 near upper angle; 7–10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 shortly stalked; 5 near lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Micramma croceicosta* Schaus.

There is also included in this genus the following species:

Micramma candalis (*Bleptina*) Schaus.¹

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 121.

MICRAMMA CROCEICOSTA, new species.

Male.—Palpi brown fringed above with buff. Head, collar, and thorax dark brown; yellowish lines from vertex across collar and shoulders. Abdomen fuscous with paler segmental shades terminally. Fore wings brown, the lines darker brown; costal margin yellowish; a few black scales antemedially on costal edge; the lines from subcostal; the antemedial vertical, lunular; the medial across end of cell, followed by a fine greyish line on discocellular; the postmedial lunular, slightly indent; the subterminal lunular, partly shaded outwardly with greyish white scales; a fine lunular terminal line; cilia yellowish spotted with brown. Hind wings dull brown; traces of a subterminal grey line; a darker terminal line. Hind wings below grey thickly irrorated with brown, a fuscous brown spot in cell, and one on discocellular; a fine lunular postmedial line.

Expanse.—26 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean, Maroni River, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19747, U.S.N.M.

Genus BUCINNA Walker.

Bucinna WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 35, 1866, p. 1983; new name for *Betousa* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1208, preoccupied.

Palpi porrect, third joint down bent, one-third as long as second. Antennae pubescent. Forewings acute; veins 3, 4, 5 close together from lower angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free. Hind wings; Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 above angle.

Type of genus.—*Betousa divisalis* Walker.

The following species may be referred also to this genus:

Bucinna? *obagitalis* (*Hypena*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 50.

Genus PTEROPRISTA Warren.

Pteroprista WARREN, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 256.

Male.—Palpi upcurved to collar, smooth; third joint with long hairs on inner side. Antennae pubescent. Fore legs with short and narrow process. Fore wings narrow; costa straight; apex acute; outer margin angled below vein 5, then oblique with cleft below vein 4; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle, approximated; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Pteroprista metallica* Warren.

Genus ARGANIA Druce.

Argania DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 480, pl. 40, figs. 6, 6a, 7.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching middle of thorax; second joint smooth; third joint with long hairs on inner side from base. Antennae with tuft at middle, the terminal portion ciliate. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with process; hind tibiae with short fringe above. Fore wings: The costa abruptly arched at base, concave medially; raised hairy scales antemedially in cell, followed by long downturned scales on subcostal; cell short; vein 3 near lower angle; 4 and 5 slightly apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from near end of cell; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 well above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Argania pilosa* Druce.

The following species may also be referred to this genus:

Argania albimacula Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 71.

Genus PHLYCTAINA Möschler.

Phlyctaina MÖSCHLER, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 228.

Male.—Palpi upcurved to above vertex; second joint shortly fringed in front and behind; third joint smoother, half the length of second. Antennae pubescent ciliate with tuft at one-third from base. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with long process. Fore wings broad; costa concave at base, then arched; apex acute; a large downturned tuft of hairs on costa medially, cell short; veins, 3, 4, 5 near together from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free, curved. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 above angle.

Type of genus.—*Phlyctaina irrigualis* Möschler, = *Nodaria griseirena* Hampson.¹

Genus SITOPHORA Guenée.

Sitophora GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 74.

Male.—Palpi upturned; second joint reaching above vertex, almost vertical, moderately scaled; third joint long, turned back, with long hairs on inner side. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: A downturned ridge of hairs on costa medially; vein 3 near lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 above lower angle; a vesicle at base of costal margin.

Type of genus.—*Sitophora vesiculalis* Guené, = *Bocana lycaste* Druce² = *Hydrillodes totafusca* Kaye.³

¹ Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1898, p. 225, pl. 17, fig. 13.

² Biol. Centr. Amer., IIet., vol. 1, 1891, p. 478, pl. 39, figs. 28, 28a, 29.

³ Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1901, p. 133, pl. 5, fig. 4.

The following species may also be included in this genus:

Sitophora ? suceralis (*Tortricodes*) Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 73. This species has a tuft on costal margin, and the outer margin is excised below apex.

Genus ARISTARIA Guenée.

Aristaria GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 70.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching thorax. Antennae pubescent ciliate, with tuft of hairs at middle. Legs smooth; a short process on fore tibiae. Fore wings: Vein 3 close to lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 near upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 from lower angle or above; 6 and 7 from upper angle or stalked.

Type of genus.—*Aristaria cellulalis* Guenée.

Also referred to this genus are:

Aristaria theroalis (*Bleptina*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 243.

Aristaria anteros (*Bocana*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 478, pl. 40, figs. 1, 1a.

Aristaria trinitalis Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 125.

Aristaria conspicua Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 125.

Aristaria bocantis Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 126.

Aristaria curvilinea (*Mastigophorus*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 7.

Aristaria pholoe (*Thursania*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 15.

Aristaria dissona (*Thursania*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 15 = *Aristaria scorteia* Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 25.

Aristaria choerilus (*Thursania*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 16.

Aristaria faustitas (*Thursania*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 16.

Aristaria furrina (*Tortricoder*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 26.

Some of these species, described from females, may go into other genera when the males are known.

ARISTARIA MAYALIS, new species.

Female.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings brown, tinged with lilacine. Abdomen fuscous. Fore wings: A velvety black-brown

basal line; a similar oblique antemedial fascia, outbent from costa, expanding to submedian, where it is rounded and ends; reniform also similarly colored, medially constricted, shaped like a dumb-bell; traces of a very fine dark brown medial and postmedial line, the latter followed by a punctiform line, forming a larger spot on costa; subterminal line indicated by some darker brown shading, chiefly toward costa, but very indistinct; a wavy terminal dark line. Hind wings fuscous brown; a darker straight postmedial line; a fine pale subterminal line inwardly darker shaded; an interrupted terminal black line; cilia ochreous brown. Hind wings below whitish gray, irrorated with brown; a thick black line on discocellular; postmedial well defined, slightly wavy; subterminal pale line indicated by dark edging; a terminal dark line on both wings. The palpi are upcurved, long, fine, and smooth, the 3d joint more than half as long as 2d.

Expanse.—28 mm.

Habitat.—Orizaba, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19748, U.S.N.M.

ARISTARIA BLEPTINALIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi long, upcurved, smooth, the 3d joint half as long as 2d. Body and wings dull greyish brown. Fore wings: The darker antemedial and medial shades very indistinct; reniform incurved, dark velvety brown, edged with ochreous; postmedial line fine, dark, outwardly paler edged, deeply lunular on interspaces, the lunules incurved; a wavy, pale subterminal line. Fore wings below dull-grey brown; a dark discal point; a fuscous postmedial line, heavily marked on costa. Hind wings below whitish grey; a dark discocellular line; a narrow postmedial dark shade; the pale subterminal line indicated by broad dark shading.

Expanse.—27 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19749, U.S.N.M.

Genus TETANOLITA Grote.

Tetanolita GROTE, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 4, 1873, p. 305.

Scelescpon MÖSCHLER, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 230. (Type, *S. mutatalis* Möschler= *Nodaria selenitis* Hampson, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 14, 1904, p. 173.)

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching well above head; second joint moderately scaled, shortly fringed behind; third joint one-fifth the length of second. Antennae pubescent ciliate with tuft on shaft above at one-third from base. Legs smooth; fore tibiae fringed. Fore wings broad, outer margin well rounded; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 from cell. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 on short stalk; 5 slightly above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Tetanolita lixalis* Grote = *Bleptina mynesalis* Walker.¹

The following are also included in this genus:

Tetanolita nisosalis (*Herminia*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 111.

Tetanolita borgesalis (*Renia*?) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 881 = *inostentalis* (*Herminia*) Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 112 = *diruptalis* (*Bleptina*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1161.

Tetanolita nolualis (*Megachyta*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 123.

TETANOLITA HERMES, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, and thorax brownish gray. Abdomen and fore wings ochreous. Fore wings: lines fine, dark gray brown, also the terminal third of wing; a basal line; antemedial outcurved, wavy, followed by the round whitish orbicular; medial less curved, broadly dark shaded on inner margin; postmedial indent opposite cell, slightly outcurved and wavy below vein 5, followed by a whitish ochreous shade; subterminal fine, whitish, preceded by fuseous shading; a terminal dark brown line, expanding on interspaces. Hind wings brownish gray; postmedial dark line outwardly shaded with whitish; a whitish subterminal line, minutely wavy; a terminal dark line. Fore wings below grayish brown; indistinct postmedial and subterminal lines outwardly pale shaded. Hind wings below white irrorated with brown; a discal point; postmedial line and subterminal shade outwardly pale shaded; a terminal dark line on both wings interrupted by pale veins.

Expanse.—24 mm.

Habitat.—Paraguay.

Type.—Cat. No. 19750, U.S.N.M.

Genus DIASTREPTONEURA Warren.

Diastreptonura WARREN, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 279.

Male.—Palpi upcurved to frons, smooth; third joint short. Antennae pubescent. Legs moderately hairy. Fore wings broad; inner margin rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 from lower angle; 6 near upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 from before middle of cell, free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 above middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Diastreptoneura distorta* Warren.

DOGNINADES, new genus.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, shortly fringed, the third joint longer than second, reaching middle of thorax. Antennae pubescent with long

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 860.

cilia. Legs smooth; fore tarsi with long process at base. Fore wings broad; apex acute, slightly falcate; outer margin rounded; vein 3 well before lower angle; 4 and 5 apart from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7–10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 from near middle of discocellular.

Type of genus.—*Hypena jactatalis* Walker.¹

Genus MAMERTHES Druce.

Mamerthes DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 449, pl. 37, figs. 1, 1a, 2.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching thorax behind, densely but shortly scaled; third joint with long hairs on inner side; palpi of female acuminate. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs moderately hairy; a short process on fore tibiae. Wings broad. Fore wings: Vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Mamerthes nigrilinea* Druce.

Included also in this genus are the following species:

Mamerthes orionalis (Bocana) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 186 = *marginalis* (Bocana) Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 115 = *Simplicia tibialis*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 43.

Mamerthes aonia (*Simplicia*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 447, pl. 36, figs. 17, 17a.

Mamerthes lyambes (*Simplieia*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 447, pl. 36, figs. 18, 18a.

Mamerthes terminalis Schaus, new name for *marginalis* (*Rejectaria*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 208.

Mamerthes gangaba Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 20.

MAMERTHES CROCEILINEA, new species.

Male.—Palpi fuscous; the inside, and a line in front, whitish yellow. Head, collar, and thorax fuscous brown with a few pale irrorations. Abdomen dark gray with pale segmental lines. Fore wings gray suffused with fuscous; antemedial line fine, black, vertical and straight, inwardly pale shaded, followed by a narrow black shade; spots black finely edged with yellow, the orbicular slightly elongated, the reniform narrow, slightly incurved; postmedial broad, straight, almost vertical, yellow, widest on inner margin, edged with black; subterminal fine, whitish gray, indicated by a broad black shade from vein 7 to apex, and a fine black lunular line toward inner margin; an interrupted terminal fuscous line. Hind wings fuscous

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 49.

gray, the lines whitish, darkly edged, the postmedial straight, the subterminal irregular. Hind wings below white irrorated with fuscous gray; a dark discal point and postmedial line; the subterminal pale, darkly shaded.

Expanse.—27 mm.

Habitat.—Zacualpan, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19751, U.S.N.M.

Genus GOROSINA Schaus.

Gorosina SCHAUSS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 21.

Female.—Palpi: Second joint long, obliquely ascending; third joint short, angled back; both joints with long fringe of hair above. Antennae ciliate. Fore wings broad; costal margin convex; apex acute; outer margin slightly oblique; vein 3 from well before lower angle; 4' and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 from lower angle; 6 and 7 on short stalk.

Type of genus.—*Gorosina ampla* Schaus.

Since publishing the original diagnosis of the genus a male has been received which has the palpi upcurved over thorax, slender, and moderately scaled.

Genus COSCAGA Schaus.

Coscaga SCHAUSS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 131.

Male.—Palpi upturned, short, slightly curved; second joint reaching vertex, moderately scaled; third joint very small. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Fore tibiae with hairy sheath, filled with long flocculent scales; tarsi apparently obsolete. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin rounded at middle, almost angled; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10, stalked; 11 free; rarely vein 7 is also free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Coscaga angulata* Schaus, the specific name sinking as a synonym of *Aristaria picatalis* Schaus.¹ The original description of *Coscaga* is erroneous.

Genus ATHURMODES Dognin.

Athurmodes DOGNIN, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 73.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, slender, reaching thorax; second joint with short fringe in front; third joint moderately hairy. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Costa truncated at apex; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 125.

near upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Athurmodes spreta* Dognin.

Genus NICETAS Druce.

Nicetas DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 450, pl. 37, figs. 3, 3a, 4.

Male.—Palpi curved back over thorax, hairy; in female acuminate. Antennae pectinated; in female pubescent ciliate. Wings broad. Fore wings: Vein 3 near lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 on short stalk; 5 near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Nicetas panamensis* Druce.

Also referable to this genus are the following:

Nicetas biciliata (*Bertula*) WARREN, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1889 p. 241.

Nicetas annon DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 451, pl. 37, figs. 5, 5a.

Nicetas lycon DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 451, pl. 37, figs. 6, 6a.

NICETAS BATHALIS, new species.

Female.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings dark slate brown glossed with purple. Abdomen and hind wings dull brown. Fore wings: Lines very fine, dark brown; antemedial vertical, incurved in cell and close above submedian; postmedial oblique on costa, slightly inbent opposite cell, slightly incurved below vein 4, followed by an outer, narrow, straight dark shade; reniform semilunar, oblique, narrow, velvety brownish black. Hind wings: Traces of a darker postmedial line; cilia faintly browner than ground color on both wings. Wings below dull grayish brown, the hind wings palest; traces of a postmedial line. The fore wings are acute, incurved below apex, then well rounded.

Expanse.—40 mm.

Habitat.—Jamaica.

Type.—Cat. No. 19752, U.S.N.M.

NICETAS ANTONIALIS, new species.

Female.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings dark brown glossed with purple. Abdomen and hind wings fuscous brown. Fore wings: Lines dark brown, very fine; antemedial outbent to below median, incurved on submedian; postmedial almost vertical, wavy; orbicular a white point; reniform incurved, brown, darkly edged, and with a black point at lower end; a pale subterminal line, remote from termen, punctiform on veins, accompanied by a fuscous brown shade expanding towards costa; terminal black points on interspaces.

Hind wings: A postmedial dark line and a subterminal faint line parallel with it, both curved below vein 2. Wings below dull dark brown; a postmedial line; hind wings shaded with whitish gray basally and on inner margin, with a dark discocellular spot. The fore wings have the outer margin well rounded.

Expanse.—38 mm.

Habitat.—Jamaica.

Type.—Cat. No. 19753, U.S.N.M.

Genus PHALAENOPHANA Grote.

Phalaenophana GROTE, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 4, 1873, p. 304.

Male.—Palpi upturned, the second joint reaching well above vertex, moderately scaled; third joint half the length of second, acute, smooth, with some longer hairs behind. Antennae pubescent fasciculate. Fore tibiae with process. Outer margin of fore wings rounded, of hind wings faintly incurved opposite cell, slightly angled at vein 2. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 close together; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 shortly stalked; 5 close to angle; 6 and 7 shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Phalaenophana rurigena* Grote, = *Herminia pyramalis* Walker,¹ = *Herminia gyasalis* Walker.²

The following species are also included in this genus:

Phalaenophana eudorealis (*Heterogramma*) Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 93.

Phalaenophana oppialis (*Bleptina*) Walker (Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 864) = *Pyralis?* *subcordatalis* Walker (Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1248).

Genus POROSANA Schaus.

Porosana SCHAUS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 32.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, barely reaching vertex, smoothly scaled, with very short fringe on second joint in front; third joint acute, one-third as long as second. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smoothly scaled; spurs on hind tibiae long. Abdomen short. Fore wings narrow; veins 3, 4, 5 from lower angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 on long stalk; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 on long stalk; 5 near middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Porosana uruca* Schaus.

POROSANA JUANALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, and thorax lilacine gray. Abdomen above dark gray. Fore wings brownish gray, more darkly irrorated, the lines and spots brown; costa finely fuscous gray with white points

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1859, p. 106.

² Idem, vol. 19, 1859, p. 856.

towards apex; antemedial outbent from below cell to inner margin; postmedial dentate, angled opposite cell and below vein 2; orbicular small; reniform round, containing some gray scales; an irregular faint whitish subterminal shade; an interrupted terminal black line; cilia with a pale basal line. Hind wings whitish suffused with gray on outer half; a dark postmedial line; a vague terminal black line cut by veins; cilia whitish with dark shading at veins. Hind wings below white, the costa and apex darker shaded; a line on discocellular and postmedially.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19754, U.S.N.M.

POROSANA MICRALIS, new species.

Female.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings brownish ocher. Abdomen and hind wings dull brownish gray. Fore wings: Markings black; a few scales at base of cell; antemedial line wavy, vertical, thicker on costa and just below cell; reniform as a small spot or streak on discocellular; postmedial fine, minutely dentate, outbent from a costal spot above reniform, almost vertical from vein 6 to inner margin; large terminal points. Hind wings: Cilia ocherous. Underneath the fore wings are dull grayish brown, the hind wings paler with a small spot and postmedial line.

Expanse.—12 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19755, U.S.N.M.

Genus TINEOCEPHALA Dyar.

Tineocephala DYAR, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 220.

Male.—Palpi upcurved; second joint thickly scaled, reaching a little beyond vertex; third joint more than half the length of second, smooth, slender, acute. Head smooth, densely scaled with long hairs overlapping tegulae. Antennae pubescent. Legs smooth. Wings narrow. Fore wings: Vein 3 from before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 well stalked; 5 from near angle; 6 and 7 shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Tineocephala judis* Dyar.

Genus LICHA Walker

Licha WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 836.

Boniana WALKER, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. 1, 1862, p. 111.

Tendarba WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1186.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, diverging, smooth; third joint as long as second. Antennae pectinated. Fore wings broad; veins

3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 apart from lower angle; 5 from near middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Licha undilinealis* Walker. = *Boniana niveolinea* Walker.¹ = *Tendarba lineosa* Walker.² = *Leucania cicatrix* Felder.³

Genus PTERHEMIA Guenée

Pterhemia GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 23.

Pessida WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 15, 1858, p. 1641.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, almost porrect, thickly scaled, smooth; third joint more than half the length of second. Antennae bipectinate. Fore wings: Apex slightly produced; outer margin obliquely rounded; vein 3 from lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; 6 below upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free. Hind wings: Cell short; termen above vein 3 usually deeply excised; veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 from middle of discocellular.

Type of genus.—*Pterhemia mutilatalis* Guenée, = *Pessida interlineata* Walker.

The following species are also included in this genus:

Pterhemia uncinalis Hübner, Geyer Samml. Exot Schmett, vol. 16, fig. 325, pp. 649, 650 = *Pterhemia otusalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 838.

Pterhemia americola Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 426, pl. 35, fig. 3.

Pterhemia excissa Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 29.

Pterhemia schausialis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 84.

Genus ARIPHRADES Druce

Ariphrades DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 482, pl. 40, figs. 9, 9a.

Male.—Palpi three times the length of head, obliquely ascending, second joint with long fringe above. Antennae pubescent ciliate; a coarse tuft of hair at middle. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with moderate process. Fore wings broad; apex acute; outer margin slightly rounded, almost vertical; a long ridge of raised hairs beyond cell; vein 3 well before lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 close above angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free; in the female only veins 8, 9, 10 stalked. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 well stalked; 5 from lower angle; 6 and 7 shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Ariphrades setula* Druce.

Also included in this genus is the following:

Ariphrades plumigera Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 55.

¹ Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. 1, p. 111.

² Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1186.

³ Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 109, figs. 14, 15.

Genus *RENTIA* Guenée

Renia GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 81.

Gisira WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 71. (Type, *G. acclamalis* Walker.)

Crymona WALKER, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 117. (Type, *C. receplalis* Walker = *hastatalis* (*Hypena*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 81, the latter name having priority.)

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending reaching frontal tuft; second joint fringed below; third joint moderately scaled. Palpi of female porrect. Antennae long, pubescent with long cilia and a tuft of hairs. Wings broad; apex acute; outer margin rounded; vein 3 well before lower angle; 4 and 5 apart; 7 usually stalked with 8, 9, 10, but sometimes from cell; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 near lower angle; 6 and 7 shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Renia orthosialis* Guenée.

Those specimens of *Renia* which have vein 7 on fore wing from the cell can be easily separated from *Pseudarista* by the acute apex of fore wing, and more robust build.

The genus also contains:

Renia testacealis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 82.

Renia discoloralis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 82.

Renia clavalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 83 = *Aristaria*, *moera* Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 459, pl. 37, fig. 24.

Renia bendialis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 83. Unknown to me.

Renia punctinalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., p. 84.

Renia decurialis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 84. Unknown to me.

Renia rhamphialis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 85. Unknown to me.

Renia fallacialis (*Hypena*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 38.

Renia rhetusalis (*Herminia*) Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 110.

Renia orizabalensis (*Aristaria*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 124 = *aztecalis* (*Aristaria*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 126.

Renia bipunctalis Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 128.

Renia turpis Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 207.

Renia vinasalis (*Aristaria*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 209.

Renia accolae Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 55.

RENTIA MOROSALIS, new species.

Male.—Antennae tufted at two-thirds from base. Fore wings acute, the inner margin lobed from base to beyond middle. Body and fore wings dark brown, the abdomen more fuscous. Fore wings: Basal half tinged with purple; the markings barely traceable, duller brown; fine antemedial and postmedial lines, the latter followed by a series of minute points on veins; subterminal ochreous brown streaks on veins, connected by a faint lunular brown line; reniform bright brown, very indistinct, with a few black scales behind; cilia tipped with brownish ocher. Hind wings dull fuscous brown, the anal angle broadly covered with cream colored spatulate scales. Wings below paler with a dark terminal line; a discal spot and post-medial line on hind wings.

Expanse.—36 mm.

Habitat.—Central Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19756, U.S.N.M.

The base of inner margin on fore wings is deeply rounded.

RENTIA FIMBRIALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, and thorax brown with brighter brown irrations. Abdomen fuscous brown. Fore wings ochreous brown; basal half of costa tinged with bright brown; a dark wavy subbasal line; antemedial dark brown, fine, irregular, oblique on costa, vertical in cell, inset below cell, and again on inner margin; orbicular round, brown, followed by an indent medial line broadly shaded outwardly with bright brown; reniform ochreous, with two dark points; post-medial very fine, lunular, punctiform on veins; subterminal indistinct, irregular, indicated by fuscous brown shadings, heaviest on inner side; marginal black spots connected by an undulating line. Hind wings bright fuscous brown; some yellowish scales postmedially at vein 2 and some pale shading at anal angle. Fore wings below dull brown, the costa yellow brown; a distinct curved postmedial line on costa and incurved pale subterminal line on costal space. Hind wings below grayish ocher suffused with brown, forming a small discal spot; a dentate dark postmedial line and a pale wavy dentate subterminal line. The antennae are heavily fringed above and below on medial third. The palpi are heavily fringed in front on 2d and 3d joints. The costa of fore wings has a down-turned fringe on medial space.

Expanse.—36 mm.

Habitat.—Espírito Santo, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19757, U.S.N.M.

Genus UPOTHENIA Schaus.

Upothenia SCHAUSS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 44.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, slender, smoothly scaled, acuminate. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin oblique; veins 3, 4, 5 from lower angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Megachyta acutipennis* Schaus.¹

Genus COLA Dyar.

Cola DYAR, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 219.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, long; second joint heavily fringed above; third joint one-fourth the length of second, smooth, acute. Antennae minutely serrate, ciliated. Hind tibiae fringed below. Wings narrow. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 very shortly stalked; 5 from near lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Cola mabis* Dyar.

CLARGIA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, the first joint with porrect hairs; second joint long, fringed below, and with long fringe above terminally; third joint short, roughly scaled, downbent; antennae pubescent; fore legs very hairy; hind tibiae fringed. Wings moderately broad. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 very shortly stalked; 5 from near lower angle; a long tuft of hairs at base below cell on upper side.

Type of genus.—*Clargia bonema* Schaus.

CLARGIA BONEMA, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and anal hairs yellow brown. Abdomen and hind wings fuscous brown. Fore wings yellow brown; some dark brown irrations chiefly on costa; lines very fine, indistinct, dark brown; antemedial curved on costa, inangled at dark orbicular point and again outcurved; postmedial outcurved, slightly wavy; reniform a dark point; terminal fuscous brown semilunar spots; cilia dark gray crossed by two interrupted pale lines. Hind wings: The terminal dark spots very indistinct.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19758, U.S.N.M.

¹ Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 211.

ZAGORISTA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi upturned; second joint reaching vertex, moderately scaled; third joint more than half as long as second, acute, smooth, faintly fringed in front. Antennae pubescent with minute cilia. Body slender; legs smoothly scaled, the fore tibiae with short tufts. Fore wings: Costa slightly arched; outer margin slightly rounded; cell short; veins 2 and 3 from lower angle; 4 and 5 slightly above angle; 6 from near upper angle down curved close to cell, with elongated vesicle above it; 7, 8, 9 on long stalk from end of small areole; 10 from areole above; 11 close to costal vein. Hind wings rounded; veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 from near middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Drobeta debora* Druce.¹

Genus CHABORA Walker.

Chabora WALKER, Cat. British Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1185.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, sometimes slightly curved; second joint shortly fringed in front and behind reaching just above vertex; third joint smooth, half as long as second. Legs smooth. Abdomen with short lateral tufts terminally. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin vertical to vein 4, curved and inbent with a fold below vein 2; veins 2 and 3 from lower angle; 4 and 5 apart near angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9 on long stalk from areole; 10 from areole; 11 from cell. Hind wings: Termen incurved between vein 2 and angle which is lobed; vein 2 from lower angle; veins 3 and 4 approximated and close to vein 2; vein 5 from near angle; veins 2–5 all short owing to length of cell along median; 6 and 7 from upper angle. The female has the margins and neuration normal.

Type of genus.—*Chabora tauralis* Walker.

The name sinks as a synonym of *Megatomis nealcesalis* Walker.

Complete synonymy:

Megatomis nealcesalis, WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 883.

Eutelia apicalis WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 33, 1865, p. 819.

Chabora tauralis WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1185.

Omiodes tortola FELDER and ROGENHOFER, Reise Norara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 9.

Drobeta? yeba DRUCE, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 2, 1898, p. 494, pl. 90, fig. 10.

CHABORA INOA, new species.

Male.—Palpi dark brown, irrorated and tipped with white. Head, collar, and thorax mottled brown, buff, and gray. Abdomen brown; fine white segmental lines, and fuscous shading on segments posteriorly. Fore wings grayish brown faintly tinged with lilacine; a very fine dark brown, wavy, antemedial line; a large oval gray white spot just beyond cell from costa to vein 3, partly irrorated with dark scales,

¹ Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 2, 1898, p. 494, pl. 95, fig. 9.

finely edged with fuscous brown, and containing a small dark triangular spot close to discocellular at middle; from lower end of oval, a fuscous brown line outwardly edged with whitish extends to inner margin; this line is also preceded by a dark brown shade, which extends narrowly along oval spot and expands on costa; a broad subterminal brown shade, finely edged with fuscous, and preceded by a fuscous shade opposite cell; outer margin paler, grayer, interrupted by a brown shade at vein 4; a terminal dark line partly interrupted; cilia whitish gray, with dark spots at veins, and crossed by two fine dark lines. Hind wings whitish, thinly scaled, tinged with brown; termen shaded with dark brown; the lines on cilia coarser, suffusing.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19759, U.S.N.M.

CHABORA TEPETLALIS, new species.

Female.—Head, collar, and thorax mottled white and reddish brown. Abdomen above pale golden brown mottled with lilacine; pale segmental lines. Fore wings whitish lilacine, partly suffused with reddish brown; a brownish antemedial line, vertical from costa, outangled below median; a medial line from costa touching the fuscous reniform spot, and below vein 3 suffusing with the postmedial, which is very fine, outcurved around end of cell; an outer line equally distant from postmedial, and termen is white defined by reddish brown shading on inner side, and darker lilacine shadings, outwardly even and very slightly outcurved; termen shaded with reddish brown, widely so between veins 4 and 6. Hind wings pale brownish gray. Wings below suffused with brown; a bright red outer shade at costa of fore wings; some red irrorations subterminally on hind wings, which are also whiter; discocellular spots and a postmedial line.

Expanse.—23 mm.

Habitat.—Popocatepetl Park, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19760, U.S.N.M.

CHIRCONIA, new genus.

Male.—Antennae pubescent ciliate. Palpi obliquely ascending, sometimes slightly curved; second joint densely scaled reaching just above vertex; third joint smooth, half as long as second. Abdomen slender, with short lateral tufts terminally. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin produced, inbent from vein 4 to tornus; vein 3 from lower angle; 4 slightly above, equally distant from 3 and 5; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, 9 on long stalk from areole; 10 from areole above; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—Plusiodonta anartoides Walker.¹

The genus includes also:

Chirconia convergens (*Mecynoptera*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 34.

CHIRCONIA AQUILALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings ochreous brown; abdomen with segmental dark lines. Fore wings acute, outer margin curved and inbent from vein 4; lines fine, dark brown; antemedial forming three irregular outcurves, with an inward white spot on costa; postmedial with a white costal spot outwardly, from the middle of costal margin, deeply outcurved around cell, wavy below cell; subterminal slightly sinuous, indistinct, finely edged with white inwardly; a terminal dark line; base of cilia like wing limited by a dark line and tipped with white. Hind wings grayish brown; cilia whitish crossed by a dark line. Fore wings below brown, the costa, apex, and termen ochreous with dark irrorations; some faint lines on costa. Hind wings below bone white irrorated with brown, the costa and termen suffused with ochreous; a brown discocellular and postmedial line; terminal line on both wings.

A specimen from Panama is darker; the subterminal suffused with purple and lilacine shadings; the thorax and base of abdomen also dark shaded.

Expanse.—21 mm.

Habitat.—Jalapa, Mexico; Banana River, Costa Rica.

Type.—Cat. No. 19761, U.S.N.M.

LUBERTA, new genus.

Female.—Palpi upturned; second joint very long, straight, with long fringe behind; third joint one-fifth the length of second, also fringed behind and slightly turned back. Antennae ciliated. Fore wings: Apex acute; termen outangled at vein 4; vein 3 near lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; 6 below upper angle; areole long; 7 on short stalk with 8 and 9 from end of areole; 10 from above; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 very shortly stalked; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—Luberta nyimbialis Schaus.

LUBERTA NYMBISALIS, new species.

Female.—Head, collar, thorax, and forewings brownish ocher. Abdomen and hind wings fuscous brown. Fore wings: Some scattered brown black irrorations; a fine brown streak along subcostal vein to end of cell; a few brown scales as orbicular; reniform consisting of a paler line with a brown point at either end; from below discocellular to inner margin at one-third from base a pale line defined by

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 32, 1865, p. 843.

brownish edging, outwardly expanding to a brown black spot on inner margin; a pale line from apex to inner margin inwardly defined by a black line, preceded by gray shading, outwardly shaded with light reddish brown; an irregular subterminal grayish shade; indistinct terminal shadings on interspaces. Fore wings below dark brown, the apical area and terminal space ochreous brown. Hind wings below brownish ocher with dark irrations; a dark discoellular point; a finely lunular postmedial line.

Expanse.—40 mm.

Habitat.—Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 19762, U.S.N.M.

Genus HYPONEUMA Schaus.

Hyponeuma SCHAUSS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 132.

Male.—Palpi long and slender. More than half the length of body, porrect, the second joint slightly fringed above; third joint has the length of second. Antennae fasciculate. Legs smooth. Wings broad. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin rounded; vein 3 well before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7 on short stalk with 8 and 9 from areole, sometimes free; 10 from areole above; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 from middle of discoellular; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Hyponeuma leucanioides* Schaus = *Herminodes taltula* Schaus,¹ the latter specific name having priority.

Genus BOLICA Walker.

Bolica WALKER, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. 1, 1862, p. 118.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, very densely clothed with hairs; second joint with large lateral tufts; third joint almost as long as second, with dense lateral tuft. Antennae pubescent with long cilia. Fore legs very hairy; hind tibiae and tarsi with short fringe above. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin rounded, almost angled at vein 4; veins 3, 4, 5 equally and well apart; 6 from upper angle; 7 and 8 shortly stalked from areole; 9 on long stalk with 8; 10 from areole above; 11 free from well before end of cell. Hind wings: Underside with several ridges of raised scales, partly downturned; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Bolica armata* Walker.

MASTIGIA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi very long; second joint porrect, 5mm. in length, slender, smooth; third joint longer than second, angled back to vertex with long terminal tuft. Antennae minutely pubescent,

¹ Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 167.

ciliate. Legs smooth. Fore wings: Apex produced; outer margin sinuous; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked from areole; 10 from areole; 11 from cell. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 on short stalk; 5 close to lower angle; 6 and 7 on longer stalk.

Type of genus.—*Mastygophorus epitusalis* Walker.¹

Genus PERIPHRAGE Herrich-Schäffer.

Periphrage HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, Ausser. Eur. Schmett., 1855, p. 69, fig. 396.

Male.—Palpi upcurved reaching collar; third joint with long hairs on inner side. Antennae pubescent ciliate with hairy tuft beyond middle. Legs smoothly scaled; fore tibiae with process. Fore wings: Outer margin excised below apex, angled at vein 4, then oblique; veins 3, 4, 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; areole small; 7 from end, 8, 9, 10 stalked from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin produced at vein 4; veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Periphrage barbatula* Herrich-Schäffer.

DRUCUMA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi upcurved reaching above vertex, slender, shortly fringed in front; third joint more than half the length of second. Antennae pubescent ciliate with tuft of long hair before middle. Fore wings narrow; apex acute; outer margin obliquely rounded; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 a little above angle; 6 from upper angle; 7 from areole which is extremely small; 8, 9, 10 on long stalk from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 above angle.

Type of genus.—*Aristaria?* *apicata* Druce.²

Genus MEGACHYTA Grote.

Megachyta GROTE, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 4, 1873, p. 306.

Male.—Palpi upcurved; second joint reaching well above vertex, shortly fringed; third joint roughly scaled in front, rough behind less than half the length of second. Antennae pubescent ciliate with small tuft near middle. Legs long and slender. Wings broad. Fore wings: Vein 3 from before lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 slightly above angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 from areole; 8, 9, 10 stalked from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Epizeuxis lituralis* Hübner.³

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 150.

² Biol. Centr. Amer., Ihet., vol. 1, 1891, p. 459, pl. 37, fig. 23.

³ Zutrage, pl. 9, figs. 19, 20.

OIDEMASTIS, new genus.

Male.—Antennae serrate, pubescent ciliate. Palpi upcurved reaching well above head; second joint slender, shortly fringed in front; third joint a little more than half the length of second. Fore tibiae and base of tarsi heavily fringed; hind tibiae smooth. Fore wings: Costa arched at base, medially depressed; apex acute; lower angle of cell rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 near upper angle; areole narrow; 7 from end; 8, 9, 10 stalked from end of areole; 11 free. Base of costa below, and the entire inner margin densely and roughly scaled. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 from near lower angle; 6 and 7 more shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Oidemastis caliginosa* Schaus.

OIDEMASTIS CALIGINOSA, new species.

Female.—Body dark brown; abdomen irrorated with buff; a dorsal buff spot at base. Wings dark brown to postmedial line, the outer space slate gray; a subterminal buff brown line, nearly straight, edged with fuscous brown, bifurcating on fore wing at vein 6 to apex; a marginal dark brown line, outwardly partly edged with buff brown; cilia with dark line at base, the tips partly white. Fore wings: An indistinct antemedial darker line; costa mottled with buff brown; orbicular a white point; reniform linear, white, edged with dark brown, and followed by a large brownish buff shade; postmedial dark brown, fine, outcurved, inwardly edged with buff brown. Hind wings: Some buff brown mottlings below vein 3; a darker shade on discocellular, and indistinct postmedial line. Fore wings below grayish, the costa yellow buff striated with brown; the spots as above. Hind wings below grayish brown, broadly shaded with white on inner margin, and striated with yellow buff; a dark line on discocellular; the buff subterminal line distinct.

Expanse.—17 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean, Maroni River, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19763, U.S.N.M.

Genus SCOPIFERA Herrich-Schäffer.

Scopifera HERRICH-SCHAFFER, Corr.-Blatt, Regensburg, 1870, pp. 103, 108.

Male.—Palpi long, upturned, reaching well beyond thorax; second joint with upturned lateral hairs. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth; fore tibiae hairy. Wings long, outer margin rounded. Fore wings: Vein 3 from near lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 close above angle; 6 from upper angle; areole very small; 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 close to lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Bleptina menippusalis* Walker¹ = *Scopifera longipalpis* Felder and Rogenhofer.²

The genus includes:

Palpi not reaching end of abdomen:

Scopifera menippusalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 176.

Scopifera antelia (*Bleptina*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 459, pl. 37, fig. 16.

Palpi reaching end or beyond end of abdomen:

Scopifera lycagusalis (*Mastigophora*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 150 = *Bertula monstralis* Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 33.

Scopifera mirabilis (*Mastigophorus*) Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 3, 1889, p. 359.

Scopifera lygdus (*Mastigophorus*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 470, pl. 39, figs. 1, 1a.

Scopifera antorides (*Mastigophorus*) Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 47, pl. 39, figs. 2, 2a) = *Mastigophorus pandes* Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 129.

Scopifera poasalis (*Mastixis*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 8.

Also the following new species:

SCOPIFERA FALSIRENALIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi mottled brown and ocherous. Body and wings grayish brown. Fore wings: Antemedial line dark brown, outangled on median; orbicular small, dark brown; reniform narrow, incurved, whitish, divided by a dark line, inwardly broadly shaded with dark brown, which extends along postmedial to inner margin; outwardly the reniform is followed by an ochreous shade to postmedial, which is gray on costa, ocherous edged with dark brown opposite reniform, then gray and incurved below it; subterminal whitish from costa to vein 7, followed by a fuscous brown streak from above vein 7 to apex, and marked by a similar spot just below 7, from which point it is wavy, indistinct, slightly darker than ground color; narrow dark terminal spots; base of gray cilia paler. Hind wings: A faint postmedial darker line, and a pale subterminal line.

Expanse.—25 mm.

Habitat.—Orizaba, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19764, U.S.N.M.

SCOPIFERA PHRYGIALIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi, head, and thorax brown; abdomen fuscous brown. Fore wings brown, the lines on medial side and medial space below cell dark brown, the medial space above median slightly paler, but

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 126.

² Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 35.

not so light as basal space; lines brownish white; antemedial outbent from costa, faintly sinuous; postmedial almost straight to vein 3, then slightly incurved; a whitish orbicular point; reniform long, narrow, consisting of a fine black brown streak, edged inwardly, below, and partly on outer edge with white; some darker shading beyond postmedial opposite cell; subterminal rather remote from termen indicated by some fine yellowish streaks on veins, forming a line near costa, these followed by black brown shading towards apex; terminal triangular dark spots. Hind wings dull dark gray brown. The underside like other species of this group.

Expanse.—29 mm.

Habitat.—Juan Vinas, Costa Rica.

Type.—Cat. No. 19765, U.S.N.M.

This species is closest to *S. mirabilis* Butler from Jamaica.

Genus MASTIXIS Schaus.

Mastixis SCHAUSS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 8.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching thorax; third joint with long tufts on inner side. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with long narrow process. Fore wings: Costal margin long, convex toward apex; outer margin oblique; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 near upper angle; areole small; 7 from areole; 8, 9, 10 stalked from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Cell short; veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 near lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Mastixis chloe* Schaus.

This genus also includes the following species:

Mastixis comptulalis (*Hypena?*) Guenée, Delt. et Pyral, 1854, p. 36 = *Bocana malis* Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 477, pl. 39, fig. 22.

Mastixis aspisalis (*Herminia*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 857 = *Herminia asteralis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 858 = *Hypena bisignalis* Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 108 = *Bleptina responsalis* Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 113 = *Mastigophorus mallophora* Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 471, pl. 39, figs. 5, 5a.

Mastixis stalemusalis (*Bleptina*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 869.

Mastixis macedo (*Bleptina*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 456, pl. 37, fig. 8.

Mastixis anthores (*Mastigophorus*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 470, pl. 39, fig. 3.

Mastixis lysaniax (*Mastigophorus*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 471, pl. 39, figs. 4, 4a.

Mastixis aonia (*Mastigophorus*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 471, pl. 39, figs. 6, 6a.

Mastixis apsinthes (Neoheminia) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 473, pl. 39, fig. 9.

Mastixis angitia (Neoheminia ?) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 473, pl. 39, fig. 11.

? *Mastixis tessellata (Poena)* Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 484, pl. 40, fig. 15.

Mastixis lineata (Mastigophorus) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 129.

? *Mastixis turrialbensis*, Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 9.

Mastixis hyades Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 50.

Mastixis albiliimbata Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 50.

Mastixis languida Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 51.

Mastixis infuscata Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 51.

? *Mastixis plumalis (Hypena)* Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 36.

? *Mastixis galealis (Rejectaria)* Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 21.

The last two species are unknown to me.

MASTIXIS DUKINFELDII, new species.

Male.—Palpi lilacine gray, fringed below with dark brown. Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings dull lilacine gray. Abdomen light brown. Fore wings: Antemedial line black brown, deeply outcurved, lunular; orbicular and reniform yellow brown edged with fuscous, the orbicular small, round, the reniform slightly incurved; postmedial fine, black, wavy dentate, parallel with termen; subterminal straight, yellow brown edged with fuscous, its outer edge slightly sinuous; an apical dark streak; an interrupted terminal black line. Hind wings light brown, the costa whitish; a fine dark postmedial line; a pale subterminal line, inwardly edged with fuscous, not reaching costal half of wing; terminal line as on fore wing.

Expanse.—26 mm.

Habitat.—São Paulo, southeast Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19766, U.S.N.M.

Allied to *M. lysaniax* Druce.

MASTIXIS HIPPOCOON, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, and thorax light brown; abdomen similar at base shading to dark grayish brown. Fore wings: Basal two-thirds light brown, tinged with lilacine, terminal third fuscous slate color, the postmedial and subterminal lines preceded by fuscous brown shades, the former buff on costa, then slate color, straight, almost vertical, the latter buff gray, wavy, outbent to vein 6, shortly in-turned and vertical to tornus; the termen tinged with gray; a terminal

black line inwardly edged with buff; a very fine antemedial line, outangled in cell; a fuscous basal line on subcostal; a small fuscous spot medially on costa; reniform large yellow brown. Hind wings dull fuscous brown; costa narrowly white; a postmedial buff line from vein 3 downbent to termen below vein 2, then inbent to anal angle, preceded by a buff shade, crossed by dark striae on vein 2; some brown and buff mottlings above angle; a subterminal line, indistinct on costal half, better marked from vein 5 to termen at vein 2; terminal line as on fore wing, the buff preceding it broader. Fore wings below greyish, the costa and termen shaded with yellow buff; a dark discal point; a postmedial line well marked from costa to vein 5, then indistinct; subterminal pale buff. Hind wings below buff white irrorated with brown; a small streak in cell, and spot on discocellular; postmedial line fine, wavy; termen dark shaded; a subterminal lunular buff line from costa to termen at vein 2.

Expanse.—30 mm.

Habitat.—Rockstone, British Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19767, U.S.N.M.

MASTIXIS CASTRONALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings pale brown. Abdomen with dark segmental lines. Fore wings: A basal angled black line; antemedial pale, outangled close below cell, outwardly edged with black brown, broadly on costa, and suffusing in cell with small bright brown orbicular spot; an incurved dark line on discocellular, followed by a bright brown spot; an inbent fuscous shade below reniform to inner margin; postmedial almost vertical, straight, white, inwardly edged with black; an obliquely outbent subterminal line on costa, inwardly broadly shaded with black; traces of subterminal fuscous spots. Hind wings: Costa broadly white to near apex; inner area tinged with gray; a whitish line from middle of wing down-bent to anal angle; a subterminal dentate white line, both lines inwardly darker edged; a terminal interrupted black line on both wings; cilia gray with a yellowish basal line.

Expanse.—20 mm.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19768, U.S.N.M.

MASTIXIS AENEAS, new species.

Male.—Palpi dull grayish brown. Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings brown. Abdomen fuscous. Fore wings: A fine indistinct, fuscous antemedial and medial line; orbicular and reniform orange brown, the former small, edged with black, the latter incurved, inwardly edged with black; postmedial yellowish, vertical, finely edged with fuscous; terminal space tinged with gray; an irregular subterminal black line; an interrupted terminal black line. Hind wings

fuscosus gray; discal spot of underside visible; a fuscous postmedial line, edged with yellow toward anal angle; traces of a pale dentate subterminal line. Hind wings below gray, irrorated with brown on costa; discal spot large, black; postmedial finely lunular; subterminal pale.

Expanse.—31 mm.

Habitat.—Aroa, Venezuela.

Type.—Cat. No. 19769, U.S.N.M.

Near *M. hippocoon* Schaus.

Genus NEOPALTHIS Druce.

Neopalthis DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 475, pl. 39, figs. 16, 16a, 17, 17a.

Male.—Palpi slightly upcurved, very long; second joint fringed above; third joint thickly scaled; antennae fasciculate. Fore wings: Acute; costa arched before apex; outer margin oblique; veins, 3, 4, 5 near together from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; areole narrow, 7 from end; 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin oblique, angled at vein 2; veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 close to lower angle; 6 and 7 shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Neopalthis madates* Druce.

DECTOCRASPEDON, new genus.

Male.—Antennæ pubescent with long cilia. Palpi upturned, second joint very long, third one-fourth the length of second, both fringed above. Legs smooth. Fore wings: Costa arched; apex acute; outer margin produced and angled at vein 4, oblique below it; vein 3 close to lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 close to lower angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 from areole; 8, 9, 10 on long stalk from areole; 11 free. Hind wings produced below apex; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Dectocraspedon brasiliensis* Schaus.

Goniapteryx ? *morada* Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 26, probably belongs here.

DECTOCRASPEDON BRAZILIENSIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi fuscosus outwardly. Body and wings grayish ocher or brownish ocher, the latter thinly darker irrorated with striae and with a few black dots. Fore wings: Antemedial and medial lines fuscous brown, angled on subcostal and wavyly inbent; orbicular a white point; reniform a small black spot; outer line bright brown outwardly edged with yellowish, outangled on costa, then faintly sinuous to inner margin near tornus; a subterminal fuscous spot between veins 5 and 6; small fuscous marginal spots suffusing from vein 3 to inner margin; cilia fuscous with a pale line at base and partly white tipped. Hind wings: A black discal point; postme-

dial line straight, double, the wing beyond darker, the line followed by some black spots at inner margin, and a large white spot below vein 7, and a smaller spot above it. Wings below paler with the lines repeated. Hind wings produced at vein 7.

Expanse.—37 mm.

Habitat.—Espirito Santo, Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19770, U.S.N.M.

DECTOCRASPEDON LATEFASCIATA, new species.

Female.—Palpi outwardly mottled brown and fuscous. Head white. Collar and thorax yellowish brown. Abdomen gray. Wings yellowish white with a few dark irrorations. Fore wings: Antemedial and medial fine lines, angled on subcostal, followed by yellow brown spots on costa, slightly indent, followed by fuscous spots below cell and submedian; termen from apex to below vein 5 brown limited by a fine gray irregular line, and with a black terminal line; tornus mottled with brown. Hind wings: A black discal point followed by a broad brown fascia, expanding to termen between vein 5 and costa, where it is crossed by a black line, from vein 6 to costa followed by a gray shade. The outer margin is produced at vein 7 and at vein 5.

Expanse.—42 mm.

Habitat.—Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19771, U.S.N.M.

DECTOCRASPEDON OBTUSALIS, new species.

Female.—Palpi mottled brown and ochreous. Head fuscous gray. Collar and thorax ocher brown; abdomen pale ochreous with some black irrorations. Fore wings ocher-brown with a few darker striae and black irrorations, and slightly tinged with lilacine; a pale ocher shade at base and similar outer fascia, the latter expanding to apex on costa, inwardly lunular above vein 5, and containing a black point above submedian, its outer edge marked by black and white points; orbicular a white point; reniform a black point; some marginal black points at tornus. Hind wings the same color, the termen tinged with yellow-brown; the pale outer space less distinct and with large black spots. Wings below whitish brown more darkly irrorated; black discal spots, and marginal black points; the wing produced at vein 7, then straight to anal angle.

Expanse.—40 mm.

Habitat.—Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19772, U.S.N.M.

TAPHONIA, new genus.

Male.—Antennae pubescent ciliate with raised tuft about middle. Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint slender, four times the length of head, well fringed above; third joint one-fourth the length of second.

Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin rounded; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7 from areole, which is narrow; 8, 9, 10 stalked from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 very shortly stalked; vein 5 well above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Taphonia peonis* Schaus.

The genus includes:

Taphonia muscosa (*Hypena*) Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 436, pl. 35, fig. 19.

Taphonia lysis (*Aristaria*) Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol 1, 1890, p. 458, pl. 37, fig. 21.

TAPHONIA PEONIS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings fuscous gray. Wings: The lines black; an interrupted terminal line expanding on interspaces; cilia light gray. Fore wings: A faint antemedial line; orbicular small, light brown edged with black; a medial line touching reniform, which consists of a black line followed by some light brown sealing; postmedial and outer lines parallel, wavy dentate with whitish gray points on veins. Hind wings: A postmedial line, outwardly edged with whitish near inner margin; the subterminal minutely dentate with whitish points on veins. Fore wings below fuscous gray, the costa and termen paler; a postmedial black line. Hind wings below whitish irrorated with fuscous gray; a dark point on discocellular; a dark postmedial line; the pale subterminal line formed by dark edging. Fore tibiae smooth.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—Orizaba, Jalapa, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19773, U.S.N.M.

TAPHONIA GRISEIRENA, new species.

Female.—Palpi dark brown, the fringe above irrorated with whitish. Head, collar, thorax and fore wings purplish black. Abdomen fuscous with sublateral whitish irrorations. Fore wings: Lines fine, dull black; a subbasal grayish point in cell; antemedial line wavy; orbicular a small whitish gray spot finely edged with black; a curved medial line from cell; reniform large, irregular, whitish gray, crossed by a broken black line, and outwardly touching a black spot on postmedial; the postmedial and subterminal parallel, wavy on anterior half, lunular below it, the subterminal outwardly finely edged with dark gray; a wavy marginal line connecting black points. Hind wings fuscous brown; faint postmedial and subterminal lines; the terminal as on forewings. Hind wings below dark brown with some whitish irrorations; a black point on discocellular and faint traces of lines.

Expanse.—25 mm.

Habitat.—Misantha, Mexico..

Type.—Cat. No. 19774, U.S.N.M.

Described from a very fresh specimen collected by Mr. Müller. A male from Orizaba is somewhat rubbed. The fore tibiae of male have a long process.

TAPHONIA? SEMIFASCIATA, new species.

Female.—Body and wings pale ochreous, the head, collar, and thorax darker, grayer. Fore wings: A brown antemedial line, outangled on subcostal; postmedial fine almost vertical from costa, passing close beyond discocellular, then incurved; the medial space between lines from cell to inner margin fuscous brown; orbicular round, brown, containing some pale scales; an incurved brown line on discocellular followed by some brown sealing; an outer brown black fascia from vein 7 to inner margin, its inner edge straight, its outer edge incurved from vein 6 to vein 4, and from vein 3 to near tornus; a terminal fuscous spot above vein 7, and a subterminal dark point. Hind wings shaded with reddish brown on inner margin. Wings below ochreous brown. This is certainly not a *Taphonia*; the palpi are obliquely ascending, the third joint almost as long as second, smooth; on fore wing veins 8, 9, 10 are on long stalk from areole.

Expanse.—32 mm.

Habitat.—Orizaba, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19775, U.S.N.M.

GOEDNES, new genus.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, twice the length of head; second joint slightly fringed above; third joint half as long as second, smooth. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Apex acute; vein 2 from near lower angle; 3 from lower angle; a vesicle from veins 2 to 4; 4 and 5 from middle of discocellular; 6 from below upper angle; areole small; 7 from areole; 8 to 10 stalked from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 above lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Goednes abnormalis* Schaus.

GOEDNES ABNORMALIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi: Second joint cinnamon tipped with white; third joint dark brown. Body dull gray. Wings light gray irrorated with slightly darker scales, the lines and shades pale cinnamon brown; a terminal brown black line. Fore wings: Subbasal and antemedial outcurved shades, the latter interrupted in cell anteriorly by a small white spot; a large white spot at end of cell between veins 2 and 4, followed by the outcurved medial shade; a postmedial outcurved

line, edged on costa by a white line, followed by a large cinnamon shade; a whitish shade at apex. Hind wings: A broad medial and postmedial shade, not reaching costa, which is white to subterminal; the subterminal shade outwardly edged with whitish gray. Wings below cinnamon brown; faint darker postmedial lines. Fore wings: The white spots well defined. Hind wings: A darker antemedial shade.

Expanse.—17 mm.

Habitat.—Geldersland, Surinam.

Type.—Cat. No. 19776, U.S.N.M.

Genus LUTOGONIA Schaus.

Lutogonia SCHAUS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1913, p. 30.

Female.—Palpi porrect twice the length of head; second joint fringed below with long hairs; third joint smoothly scaled, the tips blunt. Antennae minutely ciliated. Legs smooth. Fore wings: Costal margin straight, outer margin rounded; vein 3 from before angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; areole very narrow; 7 from end; 8, 9, 10 stalked; 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin slightly incurved opposite cell; veins 3 and 4 from a point; 5 from lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Lutogonia simplex* Schaus.

Genus TRAUAXA Walker.

Trauaxa WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1216.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, as long as head and thorax; second joint heavily fringed above; third joint short, acuminate, fringed at base. Antennae bipectinate. Legs smooth. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 near upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Trauaxa obliqualis* Walker = *Hypena lua* Druce.¹

Genus PHALAEOSTOLA Grote.

Phalaenostola GROTE, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 4, 1873, p. 302.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching well above head; second joint coarsely scaled with longer hairs behind; third joint half the length of second with longer hairs behind. Antennae pectinated. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Phalaenostola larentioides* Grote.

¹ Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 428, pl. 34, fig. 8.

Genus OCALARIA Schaus.

Ocalaria SCHAUS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 132.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint four times the length of head, moderately scaled; third joint as long as second, smooth. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 apart; 6 below upper angle; areole broad; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Ocalaria guarana* Schaus.

This genus also includes:

Ocalaria 4. *ocellata* (*Thyridospila*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 33, 1865, p. 1027.

Ocalaria dioptica (*Dialithis*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 33, 1865, p. 1077 = *Cyclopteryx* ? *macrops*, Felder and Rogenhofer Reise Novara, pl. 120, fig. 15.

Ocalaria oculata (*Cyclopteryx*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 2, 1898, p. 524, pl. 97, fig. 25.

Ocalaria pavo Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 31.

OCALARIA PAVINA, new species.

Female.—Head, collar, and thorax mottled gray and brown. Abdomen ocher white with a few brown irrorations. Wings whitish irrorated with brown, thinly so on hind wings; a subterminal dentate brown line. Fore wings: Costa finely dark brown; lines very fine, wavy, brown; antemedial inbent; a small black ocellus with a white point and yellow ring at end of cell, followed by the postmedial which crosses discocellular; an outer line, outcurved below costa; a subapical black spot surmounted by a white point and some metallic green scaling; a brown streak from ocellus to termen which is suffused with brown. Hind wings: A faint antemedial line; a fine streak on discocellular; a postmedial line; an interrupted terminal line. Wings below the same as above.

Expanse.—26 mm.

Habitat.—Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19777, U.S.N.M.

SANT1AXIS, new genus.

Male.—Palpi obliquely upbent, twice the length of head; second joint moderately scaled; third joint smooth, one-third as long as second. Antennae bipectinate. Tibiae rather short, smoothly scaled. Fore wings broad; outer margin obliquely rounded; a deep triangular fold on subcostal underneath at base; veins 3, 4, 5 near together; 6 below upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free.

Hind wings: Cell short; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 a little above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Santiaxis copima* Schaus.

SANTIAxis COPIMA, new species.

Male.—Body and wings slate brown; abdomen with browner irrorations above. Wings: Lines dark brown; a terminal black line inwardly finely edged with gray, and intersected by veins; cilia pale tipped. Fore wings: Antemedial fine, inbent on costa, then outwardly curved from middle of cell, on costa edged by a white line inwardly; a faint medial line, almost vertical; postmedial slightly curved around reniform, outwardly finely gray edged; reniform yellow brown with two fuscous brown points and a similar shade beyond anostomosing with postmedial. Hind wings: Two large points on discocellular; antemedial and postmedial lines as on fore wings. Underneath grayish white irrorated with brown. Fore wings: Outer third brownish with a macular subterminal white line; antemedial, medial, and postmedial lines, the last edged with white outwardly. Hind wings with the two lines minutely wavy dentate.

Expanse.—15 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19778, U.S.N.M.

AGGUSTIANA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi porrect, three times the length of head; second joint with triangular tuft above. Antennae pectinated. Legs smooth. Wings broad. Fore wings: Vein 3 before lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 slightly above angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Gustiana libitina* Druce.¹

The genus includes also:

Aggustiana limaca (*Gustiana*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 426, pl. 35, fig. 2.

Aggustiana intermedia (*Gustiana*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 2, 1898, p. 522, pl. 97, fig. 21.

Aggustiana mecyanalis (*Gustiana*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 2, 1898, p. 523, pl. 97, fig. 22.

Aggustiana nigripalpis (*Gustiana*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 2, 1898, p. 523, pl. 97, fig. 23.

Aggustiana guarda (*Gustiana*) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 168.

Aggustiana undilinea (*Gustiana*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 29.

Aggustiana mox (*Gustiana*) Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 386.

¹ Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 425, pl. 35, fig. 1.

AGGUSTIANA FRAGILALIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi light brown with darker irrorations. Head and thorax whitish gray irrorated with brown; the collar tinged with light brown. Fore wings gray; a fine brown inbent, wavy, antemedial line; a postmedial brownish fascia, edged by the medial and post-medial lines, the former passing across the dark brown discocellular streak, the latter wavy and not pale-edged as in *A. limaea* Druce; a fine wavy subterminal line. Hind wings dull gray; a fine dark terminal line, straight, not crenulate as in *A. limaea*.

Expanse.—24 mm.

Habitat.—Zacualpan, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19779, U.S.N.M.

Genus PHILOMETRA Grote.

Philometra GROTE, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 4, 1872, p. 98.

Male.—Palpi very long, porrect, slightly fringed above near base. Antennae pectinated. Wings broad. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 below upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10, from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Philometra longilabris* Grote, which sinks as a synonym of *metonalis* (*Herminia*) Walker.¹ = *gaosalis* (*Epizeuxis*) Walker.²

Genus DERCECTIS Grote.

Derectis GROTE, Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, vol. 4, 1878, p. 186.

Male.—Palpi long, porrect, four times as long as head; second joint with triangular tuft above near head; third joint short, acute, slightly fringed above. Antennae bipectinate. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Outer margin sinuous; veins 3, 4, 5, equally apart; 6 below upper angle; areole very small; 7, 8 and 9, 10, from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 from near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Derectis vitrea* Grote.

DERCETIS POLYIDUS, new species.

Male.—Palpi white irrorated with dark gray. Body creamy white irrorated with light brown. Fore wings brownish white; costal and outer margins finely striated with brown; lines fuscous brown on costa, heavily marked, otherwise light brown, indistinct; a subbasal spot on costa; antemedial outcurved below cell; an oblique spot on

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 236.

² Idem, vol. 19, 1859, p. 876.

costa above orbicular, which is very small; reniform consisting of a yellow white shade surrounded by dark spots, the one behind largest; postmedial finely wavy, outcurved, followed by a fuscous shade from vein 5 to termen at vein 4; a well-marked fine dark terminal line. Hind wings white, the termen shaded with light brown; a dark brown terminal line. Wings below white. Fore wings: Costa and apex with dark striae; a fuscous shade from costa postmedially to termen at vein 4. Hind wings thinly striated with brown except below cell; the apex more heavily striated; a dark discal line; a postmedial line; subterminal line interrupted from vein 4 to near inner margin.

Expanse.—19 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19810, U.S.N.M.

DERCETIS PERDICCAS, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings gray brown. Abdomen with fine whitish segmental lines. Fore wings: The brown scaling forming fine lines; traces of an antemedial and a postmedial lunular dentate fine darker line. Hind wings whitish ochre, suffused with brown; traces of a postmedial and a subterminal line toward inner margin, the latter line angled. Hind wings below white irrorated with brown, less so on inner margin.

Expanse.—9 mm.

Habitat.—Taboga Island, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 19811, U.S.N.M.

DERCETIS IPHIAS, new species.

Male.—Body gray; abdomen with pale segmental lines. Fore wings gray, finely mottled with grayish brown; lines fine indistinct brown, originating from fuscous costal spots; antemedial wavy, vertical; postmedial outcurved beyond cell, dentate lunular; reniform white and light brown crossed by a dark brown line; an interrupted terminal dark line. Hind wings white shaded with pale grayish brown; a terminal dark line. Fore wings below gray, the costa white crossed by dark striae; reniform white crossed by a dark line; a fuscous streak on costa above it; a subterminal dark line on costa. Hind wings below white mottled with brown, chiefly on costa; a brown discal spot; postmedial and subterminal brown lines; an interrupted fuscous brown terminal line on both wings.

Female grayer. Fore wings: The lines more distinct, not originating from costal spots; reniform inwardly white, outwardly yellow; a whitish subterminal line. Hind wings: A fine postmedial line; a whitish subterminal line; the terminal line on both wings finer than in male. Fore wings below dull brown; the costa medially irrorated with white; reniform as above. Hind wings below brown irrorated with white, the

inner margin broadly white; the dark line on discocellular inwardly edged with white; a dark brown postmedial line; subterminal line white.

Expanse.—Male, 12 mm.; female 16 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19812, U.S.N.M.

This may be the same as the North American *D. pygmaea* Grote.
Possibly sexes of different species.

Genus *GUSTIANA* Walker.

Gustiana WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 24, 1862, p. 1099.

Gaala WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1128.

Male.—Palpi long, porrect; second joint fringed above at base; third joint upturned. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth. Wings: Outer margins angled. Fore wings: Vein 3 from lower angle; 4 and 5 apart, above angle; 6 from upper angle; areole very large; 7, 8, and 9; 10 from end of areole; 11 free; costal vein approximating 11. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Gustiana subflexata* Walker = *Platydia abditalis* Walker¹ = *Herminia?* *figuralis* Walker² = *Gaala dispunctalis* Walker.³

Genus *HORMISA* Walker.

Hormisa WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 74.

Litognatha GROTE, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., vol. 1, 1873, p. 85. (Type, *L. nubilifascia* Grote = *absorptalis* (*Hormisa*) Walker.⁴

Sisyrhypena GROTE, Can. Ent., vol. 5, 1873, p. 227. (Type, *S. pupillaris* Grote, which sinks as a synonym of *Hormisa?* *orciferalis* Walker.)⁵

Pallachira GROTE, Can. Ent., vol. 9, 1877, p. 197. (Type, *P. bivittata* Grote.)⁶

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint four times the length of head, slender, thinly fringed above; third joint half the length of second, smooth. Antennae pectinated with small tuft at one-third from base. Wings broad. Fore wings: Costa straight; apex not acute; outer margin obliquely rounded; vein 3 from before lower angle; 4 and 5 slightly apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin straight from vein 7 to vein 2; 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*H. absorptalis* Walker.

Genus *ATOPOMORPHA* Warren.

Atopomorpha WARREN, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 252.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching above head; third joint with long hairs on inner side. Antennae pubescent ciliate with hairy tuft

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 11.

⁴ Idem, vol. 16, 1858, p. 74.

² Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. 1, 1862, p. 112.

⁵ Idem, vol. 16, 1858, p. 235.

³ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1129.

⁶ Can. Ent., vol. 9, 1877, p. 198.

before middle. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with short process; hind tibiae with fringe of hairs. Fore wings narrow; outer margin obliquely sinuous; veins 3, 4, 5 from lower angle; 6 near upper angle; areole narrow; 7 from end of areole; 8 and 9 on short stalk; 10 from areole above; 11 free. Hind wings produced below apex, slightly incurved from vein 4 to anal angle; veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 well above angle.

Type of genus.—*Atopomorpha singularis* Warren.

I am inclined to believe that *Zanclognatha? denisi* Felder and Rogenhofer,¹ is the female of *Atopomorpha singularis* Warren, in spite of their dissimilarity.

Genus MEGATOMIS Hubner.

Megatomis HÜBNER, Verz. bek. Schmett., 1816, p. 342.

Homogramma GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 88. Type, *H. mialis* Guenée = *Megatomis lacratesalis* ² Walker.

Aegara WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1128. Type, *A. interruptalis* Walker = *Megatomis polycletusalis* Walker,³ the latter name having priority.

Batyma SCHAUS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 130. Type, *B. onesalis* Schaus.

Male.—Palpi long, upcurved, reaching beyond head; third joint with long hairs on inner side. Antennae pubescent ciliate with tuft usually at middle of shaft. Fore tibiae and base of tarsi densely scaled. Fore wings: Outer margin irregular; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole, which is small or narrow; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Megatomis mimalis* Hübner = *Homogramma humoralis* Guenée.⁴

The genus also includes:

Megatomis acidialis (*Homogramma*) Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 90.

Megatomis macarialis (*Homogramma*) Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854. p. 90 = *Megatomis augiasalis* Walker Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 144.

Megatomis moribundalis (*Homogramma*) Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 91.

Megatomis lysippusalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 146.

Megatomis leosalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 147. The type, a male, has no antennae and may not belong here.

Megatomis hastiferalis (*Bleptina*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 243.

¹ Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 28.

² Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 884.

³ Idem, vol. 16, 1858, p. 145.

⁴ Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 90.

Megatomis otialis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 244.

Megatomis styrusalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 866, the female of *ophelasalis* (*Bleptina*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 868.

Megatomis euphronialis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 885.

Megatomis compta (*Thyridospila*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 33, 1865, p. 1026.

Megatomis acuminatalis (*Platydia*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 33, 1865, p. 1026.

The types of the last two species are females and they may possibly not belong here.

Megatomis remulcens Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 3.

Megatomis mikani Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Norara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 31.

Megatomis terricola Möschler, Lep. Surinam, vol. 3, 1880, p. 472.

Megatomis bidentalnis Warren, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 243. Probably belongs to a different genus.

Megatomis lyceus (*Bleptina*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 457 (pl. 37, fig. 19, female) = *Megatomis antonia* Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 468, pl. 38, figs. 26, 26a, male.

Megatomis anna Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 467, pl. 38, figs. 21, 21a, 22.

Megatomis lysizona Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 467, pl. 38, figs. 23, 23a, 24.

Megatomis anthippe Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 468, pl. 38, figs. 25, 25a.

Megatomis mago (*Periphrage*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 468, pl. 38, figs. 27, 27a.

? *Megatomis anyte* (*Periphrage*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 469, pl. 38, figs. 28, 28a.

Megatomis trinidadis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 57.

MEGATOMIS BREVILINEALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings purplish slate color. Fore wings: Costa striated with yellow buff; antemedial line fuscous brown, out-bent; orbicular round, yellow buff, edged with fuscous brown; reniform similar, narrow, incurved, followed by a yellow point; post-medial line bluntly outangled on costal margin, incurved, almost touching reniform, white, inwardly shaded with dark brown, and followed by a greyish shade and some yellow buff mottling, chiefly towards inner margin; subterminal line yellow buff, angled and incurved from below vein 6 to vein 3, then again incurved, preceded

by a fuscous brown shade, which crosses the line at vein 7 to apex; a dark terminal line. Hind wings tinged with brown; the postmedial white line and buff shading only from vein 4 to vein 2. Fore wings below dull greyish brown, the costal margin mottled with yellow buff; a faint discocellular streak and postmedial line; subterminal buff white spots from costa to vein 6. Hind wings below brown thickly irrorated with buff; a dark postmedial line; subterminal line, whitish, macular, better marked on fold and at anal angle.

Expanse.—28 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19813, U.S.N.M.

MEGATOMIS SEMIOTHISA, new species.

Male.—Body and wings pale lilacine brown, with a few dark striae and irrorations. Fore wings: An antemedial dark line, very faint; orbicular small yellowish white, darker edged; reniform similar, linear, oblique; postmedial line remote, very fine, fuscous, edged outwardly with white, then with light brown, which is divided by a dark brown subterminal line, geminate towards inner margin; these lines and shades close together forming a subterminal fascia; a terminal dark lunular line. Hind wings similar, without the antemedial line. Wings below whitish buff, striated with brown; a single fine post-medial line, rather indistinct.

Expanse.—26 mm.

Habitat.—Rockstone, British Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19814, U.S.N.M.

MEGATOMIS SUBMARCATA, new species.

Male.—Palpi outwardly dark brown. Frons brown; vertex white. Collar and thorax irrorated with brown. Abdomen grey brown, more darkly irrorated; whitish segmental lines; basal segment whitish buff. Fore wings: Costal margin whitish buff striated with brown, except apically; base and medial space dark brown; outer space lighter brown, the termen shaded with white from apex to vein 4, and at tornus; antemedial line outangled, white; orbicular linear, oblique, white; reniform white, narrower in front, expanding behind; post-medial outangled on costa, fuscous, in bend sinuous, white from vein 6 to inner margin. Hind wings brown, shaded with fuscous medially; postmedial line broad, white; a subterminal whitish line expanding at anal angle; a terminal fuscous brown line on both wings. Wings below mottled white and buff with dark brown striae; lines heavy, brown black; a terminal wavy dark line. Fore wings: Antemedial in cell before the oblique white orbicular; medial space in cell brown black; a dark curved line on discocellular followed by a white shade; postmedial line vertical; dark spots from vein 6 to apex. Hind

wings: A vertical antemedial line; postmedial outcurved; subterminal faintly indicated by fine darker shadings.

Expanse.—23 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19815, U.S.N.M.

MEGATOMIS HERMIA, new species.

Female.—Body and wings purplish slate color. Fore wings: Antemedial line white, preceded by a bright brown shade; cell and medial space below it dark brown; orbicular small, white; reniform linear, white, continuing as a white line to inner margin, followed by a bright brown shade; some buff brown irrations on costa; a subterminal fuscous brown irregular shade; postmedial line dark brown only traceable on costa; termen paler shaded, interrupted by a brown shade at vein 4; a dark terminal line. Hind wings: A medial white line as on fore wings, preceded by a dark brown shade; a darker outer line, outangled at vein 5, then incurved to near medial line, limiting the dark shadings; veins terminally broadly darker slate color. Fore wings below yellow brown to postmedial fine dark line, striated with darker brown; inner margin greyish; outer space fuscous grey; a subterminal faint whitish line followed by small black spots above veins 6 and 7; a terminal white shade below apex and at vein 3. Hind wings below fuscous grey irrorated with white; medial and postmedial lines fine, dark brown, edging a broad yellow brown space; subterminal fine, whitish, partly edged with dark brown shading.

Expanse.—19 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19816, U.S.N.M.

Genus TARISTA Schaus.

Tarista SCHAUS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 23.

Male.—Palpi upturned, second joint fringed with hair above, third joint very short. Antennae pubescent ciliate with raised tuft about middle of shaft. Fore tibiae and tarsi with long tufts of hair. Fore wings narrow; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 below upper angle; areole narrow; 7, 8, and 9 on long stalk, 10 from end of areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 from angles; 5 from near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Tarista morosa* Schaus.

The genus includes also:

Tarista nigrirenalis (*Bleptina*) Guénée, Delt. et Pyral, 1854, p. 68.

= *Renia lytocalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 881.

Tarista lydia (*Aristaria*) Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 458, pl. 37, figs. 20, 20a.

Tarista lycaon (*Aristaria*) Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 459, pl. 37, fig. 22.

Tarista ricalis (*Aristaria*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 126.

Tarista cacalis (*Renia*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 127.

Tarista stolalis (*Aristaria*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 127 = *Tarista innocua* Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 25.

Tarista rufipalpis Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 24.

Tarista invida Dognin, Lep. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 69.

TARISTA ALBIAPICALIS, new species.

Male.—Body dark brown; abdomen terminally with white segmental lines. Wings purplish brown. Fore wings: Antemedial fuscous points on veins; an orbicular white point; reniform large, ochreous brown, inwardly edged by a white crescent; a fine postmedial fuscous brown line, outangled beyond cell; a subterminal broad dark brown line from apex, parallel with postmedial below vein 7; a terminal white spot just below apex, including cilia, surrounded by a black point; a terminal dark line. Hind wings: Disk browner shaded; postmedial and subterminal, straight and parallel as on fore wing, terminating in a white shade at anal angle, which is distinctly produced; the subterminal is crossed by a whitish line near anal angle.

The female is almost similar; an antemedial wavy brown line; anal angle of hind wings rounded and without white.

Expanse.—Male, 20 mm.; female, 24 mm.

Habitat.—Male: Trinidad River, Panama; female, Peru.

Type.—Cat. No. 19817, U.S.N.M.

Genus ZANCLOGNATHA Lederer.

Zanclognatha LEDERER, Noct. Eur., 1857, p. 211.

Pityolita GROTE, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., vol. 1, 1873, p. 39. (Type, *Herminia pedipilalis* Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 57.)

Cleptomita GROTE, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 4, 1873, p. 301. (Type, *C. atrilineella* Grote.)

Male.—Palpi upcurved reaching well above vertex, shortly fringed; third joint less than half the length of second, roughly scaled with some longer hairs behind. Antennae pubescent ciliate with small tuft before the middle. Wings broad. Fore wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 slightly above angle; 6 from upper

angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from narrow areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 very shortly stalked or from angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Paraculax tarsiplumalis* Hübner.

Genus CHYTOLITA Grote.

Chytolita GROTE, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 4, 1873, p. 309.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint four times the length of head, roughly scaled and fringed behind; third joint roughly scaled, one-fourth the length of second. Antennae pubescent ciliate with small tuft or swelling at one-third from base. Fore tibiae with long sheath containing flocculent scales. Wings broad. Fore wings: Outer margin rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 equally and well apart; 6 near upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*Herminia morbidalis* Guenée.¹

Genus CHARMODIA Möschler.

Charmodia MÖSCHLER, Beitr. Schmett.-Fauna Surinam, pt. 5, 1882, p. 356.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, angled above vertex and reaching to near end of abdomen. Antennae pubescent with long cilia. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with moderate process. Fore wings: Outer margin rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 from lower angle equally apart; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free from middle of cell. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4; and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Charmodia veetis* Möschler = *Hypenodes lysizona* Druee² = *Mastigophorus pasilaea* Schaus.³

Genus LOPHOPHORA Möschler.

Lophophora MÖSCHLER, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 227.

Male.—Palpi thickly scaled; second joint angled back over head. third joint reaching thorax. Antennae pubescent. Legs smooth. Fore wings: Vein 3 well before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; areole small, narrow; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 shortly stalked; 5 from above angle; 6 and 7 shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Lophophora clanymoides* Möschler.

Herminia? *thaumasalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 109, probably belongs here; the type is a female and bears a resemblance to *L. clanymoides*.

¹ Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 56, pl. 6, fig. 3.

² Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 441, pl. 36, fig. 2.

³ Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 6.

LOPHOPHORA EVAN, new species.

Male.—Palpi outwardly, head, collar, and thorax fuscous brown. Abdomen light brown; segmental white lines; a fuscous dorsal patch at base. Fore wings: Base fuscous brown followed by a white shade; medial space light brown, darker shaded at center and on discocellular; a postmedial white shade, outangled at vein 4, followed by a fuscous shade from vein 6 to costa; a dark brown shade at tornus, outer margin otherwise slate grey, interrupted by a whitish shade from angle of postmedial to termen. Hind wings whitish thickly irrorated with dark brownish grey; a darker medial shade and postmedial line, the latter followed by a clear white shade from vein 5 to inner margin; subterminal shade darkest from vein 3 to inner margin. Fore wings below dark grey; a black line on discocellular; some orange scaling above it. Hind wings below white; some brown striae and irrorations; costa near base shaded with orange; a fine black line on discocellular; medial and postmedial yellowish shades; a subterminal dark brown line.

Expanse.—15 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean Maroni River, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19818, U.S.N.M.

PALTHISOMIS, new genus.

Male.—Antennae pubescent ciliate. Palpi: second joint obliquely ascending, four times the length of head; third joint sharply angled back, long, terminating in long curly hairs. Body slender; legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin produced; vein 3 from lower angle; 4 and 5 near together, slightly above angle; 6 from upper angle; areole long and narrow, 7, 8 and 9, and 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Herminia baresalis* Walker¹ = *Bleptina penicillalis* Walker.²

Genus GIZAMA Walker.

Gizama WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 192.

Male.—Palpi upcurved to thorax; second joint shortly and densely scaled in front; third joint with long hairs on inner side. Antennae pubescent ciliate, dilated toward end. Legs moderately hairy. Fore wings narrow; apex acute; outer margin rounded, somewhat oblique; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from end of areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 shortly stalked; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 very shortly stalked.

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 859.

² Trans. Ent. Soc. London, ser. 3, vol. 1, 1862, p. 1137.

Type of genus.—*Gizama midasalis* Walker.

The genus also contains:

Gizama cuculalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 57.

GIZAMA BRONSONALIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi brown outwardly, luteous inwardly. Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings fuscous brown; a lateral spot on collar and fore tarsi yellowish ocher. Fore wings: Costal margin yellowish ocher, tinged with brown on extreme front edge; very faint traces of black antemedial and postmedial lines; terminal space irrorated with lilacine blue scales, ceasing on inner side in a straight line, outwardly leaving a terminal undulating brown line; cilia fuscous gray mottled with ocherous. Abdomen and hind wings fuscous gray; a postmedial black line; termen tinged with paler gray with the terminal line as on fore wings. Hind wings below grayer, and with brown discal spot on postmedial line, and subterminal shade.

Expanse.—37 mm.

Habitat.—Poas, Costa Rica.

Type.—Cat. No. 19819, U.S.N.M.

I think this is the *Bocana pagasusalis* of the Biologia, not Walker.

GIZAMA UNDILINEALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, and thorax dark velvety brown. Abdomen and hind wings fuscous. Fore wings dark olive brown; costa yellowish white to close to apex; lines fine, fuscous, indistinct; antemedial wavyly outbent; postmedial lunular, outcurved beyond cell, incurved below it; reniform indistinct, fuscous, inwardly finely edged with ocherous; subterminal distinct, fine, ocherous, outwardly indicated by small dark spots on the otherwise ocherous terminal space; terminal triangular dark spots. Hind wings: A pale subterminal line below vein 5, angled to termen at vein 2. Hind wings below grayish, thickly irrorated with brown; a dark discocellular line; a postmedial line.

Expanse.—31 mm.

Habitat.—Orizaba, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19820, U.S.N.M.

Genus PYRGION Druce.

Pyrgion DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 453.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching thorax behind; third joint clothed with long hairs. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Fore legs hairy with short process. Fore wings long and narrow; costa arched near base; apex acute; outer margin rounded; costa below with ridge of down-turned hairs; vein 3 near lower angle; 4 and 5 slightly apart from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from end of areole;

11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 on short stalk; 5 well above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Pyrgion menippusalis* of the *Biologia*, not Walker, = *Scopifera repanda* Schaus.¹ The species will stand as *Pyrgion repanda* Schaus.²

Genus POENOMIA Schaus.

Poenomia SCHAUSS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 35.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, third joint longer than second, upturned, diverging with long tufts from its base on inner side. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Fore tibiae hairy. Wings narrow. Fore wings: Costal margin with fold at base below; veins 3, 4, 5 close together from lower angle; 6 near upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 on short stalk; 5 near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Poenomia turpis* Schaus.

This genus also includes:

Poenomia berthalis (*Palthis*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 128.

Poenomia maculata Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 35.

Poenomia hiempsal Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 36.

Poenomia frigidalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 83.

Genus REJECTARIA Guenée.

Rejectaria GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 85.

Narcea DRUCE, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 449, pl. 36, figs. 21, 21a, 24. Type, *N. villosa* Druce.

Paromia SCHAUSS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 23. Type, *P. nigripunctata* Schaus.

Male.—Palpi curved back over head; second joint slender, thickly scaled; third joint with long tufts on inner side, reaching abdomen. Legs smooth; fore tibiae hairy and with process. Fore wings: Costa slightly depressed; outer margin obliquely rounded; vein 3 close to lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, and 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 on short stalk; 5 close to lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Rejectaria cocytalis* Guenée.

Casperia Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., vol. 9, 1868, p. 194. Type, *C. erebipennis* Walker, is in all probability a synonym of *Rejectaria* Guenée, or it may be an older name for *Strathocles* Druce. The species is unknown to me.

¹ Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 208.

² Figured in *Biologia*, 1891, pl. 37, figs. 10, 10a, 11.

The genus also includes:

Rejectaria cocytalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 86 = *Bertula talausalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 168.

Rejectaria erebalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 86 = *Hypena moestalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 81.

?*Rejectaria theclalis* (*Cyclopteryx*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 91 = *Physula palindia* Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 7.

Rejectaria niciasalis (*Bertula*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 167.

Rejectaria pharusalis (*Bocana*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 185.

Rejectaria rosimonalis (*Gizama*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 193.

Rejectaria lysandria (*Simplicia?*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 448, pl. 36, figs. 19, 19a.

Rejectaria anysis (*Simplicia?*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 448, pl. 36, figs. 20, 20a.

?*Rejectaria maera* (*Simplicia?*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 448, pl. 36, figs. 22, 22a, 23.

Rejectaria villosa (*Narcaea*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 449, pl. 36, figs. 21, 21a, 24.

Rejectaria magas (*Bleptina?*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 456, pl. 37, fig. 15.

Rejectaria aratus (*Bleptina?*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 456, pl. 37, fig. 17.

Rejectaria lyse (*Bocana*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 477, pl. 39, figs. 26, 26a.

Rejectaria antorides (*Bocana*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, p. 478, pl. 39, figs. 27, 27a.

Rejectaria amicalis (*Hypena*) Maassen, Stübel Reise, 1890, p. 153, pl. 7, fig. 19.

Rejectaria atrax (*Narcaea*) Dognin, Le Naturaliste, 1891, p. 126; Lep. Loja, p. 97, pl. 10, figs. 14, 14a = *Rejectaria splendida* Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 209.

Rejectaria chisena (*Neoherminia*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 121.

Rejectaria paulosa (*Nicetas*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 132.

Rejectaria funebris (*Strathocles*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 209.

Rejectaria modestalis (*Neoherminia*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 210.

Rejectaria nigripunctata (*Paromia*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 23.

Rejectaria arenacea (Drepanopalpia) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 19.

Rejectaria fulvibrunnca (Neohermenia) Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 61.

Rejectaria pallescens (Drepanopalpia) Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 62.

Rejectaria nucina (Drepanopalpia) Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 62.

Rejectaria lineata (Drepanopalpia) Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 63.

Rejectaria incola Dognin, Het. Amer. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 70.

?*Rejectaria gallinalis (Blemmatia?)* Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 22.

?*Rejectaria carapa (Blemmatia?)* Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 34.

The following two species, described from females, probably belong here:

Bleptina virbiusalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 126.

Bleptina prunescens Warren, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 240.

REJECTARIA PARVIPUNCTALIS, new species.

Female.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings very dark brown. Abdomen and hind wings slightly duller brown. Palpi with white ring on 2d joint, and white tip on 3d joint. Tarsi ringed with white. Wings: Terminal white spots on interspaces. Fore wings: Traces of fuscous antemedial, medial, and postmedial lines, the last followed by a more distinct outer line, wavy dentate, outwardly edged with dull lilacine; reniform narrow, sinuous, outlined in white; subterminal line distinct, wavy, white. Hind wings: Traces of a dark postmedial line; a faint white, dentate, subterminal line. Wings below gray brown; dark discal points; postmedial line dentate and heavier on hind wings, outwardly edged with gray; subterminal line thick, white, wavy dentate; an interrupted dark lunular terminal line.

Expanse.—44 mm.

Habitat.—Espírito Santo, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19821, U.S.N.M.

REJECTARIA CUCUTALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, and thorax brownish ocher. Abdomen dark gray brown, with pale segmental lines. Fore wings light ocherous brown, crossed by dark brown lines or shades; a basal and a subbasal shade; a fine, geminate, antemedial, vertical line; an inbent medial darker line, geminate from cell to inner margin, followed from below

reniform by another paler line; orbicular spot small, whitish; reniform large, whitish, crossed by an incurved dark line, and partly dark edged; postmedial finely wavy, barely outcurved below costa, partly followed by a fine geminate shade; subterminal line ocherous white, outangled above vein 6, where it is preceded by a large triangular brown black spot, with a similar minute spot below it, and a dark brown shade above it to apex. Hind wings brownish gray; a faint darker medial line; a postmedial line, brown spotted near inner margin; subterminal line pale, very darkly edged, from vein 5 to termen at vein 2. Fore wings below dull brownish gray; a discocellular point, fine postmedial line, and large fuscous subapical spot. Hind wings below bone color with some darker irrations; a point in cell, and larger spot on discocellular; medial, postmedial, and subterminal lines, expanding in places.

Expanse.—24 mm.

Habitat.—Cucuta, Venezuela.

Type.—Cat. No. 19822, U.S.N.M.

REJECTARIA CRAFTSALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and wings dark brownish slate color. Abdomen black above, shaded with gray at base. Fore wings: Lines black; antemedial straight, outbent, inwardly edged with dark gray; a narrow, straight, fuscous medial shade, slightly inbent; two small white spots on discocellular; postmedial line outwardly edged with dark gray, vertical on extreme costa, then slightly outcurved and inbent; subterminal line fine, white, interrupted and indistinct; a terminal black line, its inner edge lunular. Hind wings: A faint straight, postmedial black line, outwardly pale edged near inner margin; a fine subterminal dentate white line below vein 5, not reaching inner margin; a terminal black line. Wings below fuscous gray, with whitish irrations; terminal triangular black spots; a pale subterminal dentate line; a dentate postmedial line, better marked on hind wings; black discocellular spots.

Expanse.—25 mm.

Habitat.—Corozal, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 19823, U.S.N.M.

Named after the collector, C. P. Crafts.

REJECTARIA ZENOS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings dull brown. Wings: A subterminal wavy ocher gray line, inwardly shaded with fuscous brown; a straight similar line from costa of fore wing to near anal angle of hind wing. Fore wings: An almost straight antemedial ocher gray line, outwardly shaded with fuscous brown; a slightly curved whitish line at end of cell. Wings below grayish brown; postmedial and sub-

terminal gray white lines, minutely lunular, and inwardly shaded with fuscous.

Expanse.—31 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19824, U.S.N.M.

Genus STRATHOCLES Druce.

Strathocles DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 451.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching thorax behind; second joint fringed in front; third joint with long flocculent curly hairs. Antennae pubescent, ciliate. Legs very hairy; a large process on fore tibiae; hind tibiae and tarsi very heavily fringed. Fore wings: Costa on basal half slightly depressed; vein 2 well beyond middle of cell; 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 slightly apart from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; areole rather small, narrow; 7, 8, 9, and 10 from end of areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 well above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Strathocles ribbei* Druce.

The following species are also included:

Strathocles imitata Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 452, pl. 37, fig. 9.

? *Strathocles punctiuncula* Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 66.

? *Strathocles albipulla* Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 67.

? *Strathocles pulla* Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 67.

? *Strathocles parvipulla* Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 68.

I am only acquainted with *S. ribbei* Druce; the other species may possibly not belong here.

Genus DREPANOPALPIA Hampson.

Drepanopalpia HAMPSION, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1898, p. 255.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, reaching abdomen, fringed in front, also terminally behind; third joint upturned. Antennae pubescent, ciliate. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with long process. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 about equally apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from end of areole which is small; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 well above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Drepanopalpia polycyma* Hampson.

Genus NEOHERMINIA Druce.

Neohermenia DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 471.

Male.—Palpi upcurved reaching a little above vertex; second joint with large triangular tuft in front; third joint short with short fringe. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with hairy process. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin rounded; vein 3

near lower angle; 4 and 5 slightly apart; 6 from upper angle; areole narrow; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from end; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; vein 5 close to lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Bleptina fadusalis* Walker¹ = *pyramusalis* of Biologia, not Walker.

The genus also includes:

Neoherminia lojanalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 60.

Neoherminia nigridiscatalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 60.

Nodaria pachypalpia Hampson, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 7, 1901, p. 250, of which I have received a drawing looks very much like *N. santiagonis* Schaus, but the palpi do not agree.

NEOHERMINIA ISENENIAS, new species.

Male.—Palpi, head, collar, and thorax in front dull brown; thorax behind and base of abdomen buff; abdomen otherwise thickly irrorated with dark grayish brown. Fore wings brown to beyond cell, darker shaded on costa; antemedial line fine, fuscous, outangled on subcostal, outset and inbent below cell; reniform space small, whitish, containing a small black spot, preceded by a fuscous brown line; a dark brown shade from reniform to inner margin, straight, and slightly inbent; postmedial fine, dark brown, shaded with white on both sides, inbent on costa, outset at vein 7, very slightly inbent and faintly sinuous; a broad dark brown shade crosses the subterminal at veins 6 and 7 to apex; the subterminal fine, white, outwardly shaded with dark brown; a marginal fuscous line, its inner edge curved on interspaces, outwardly edged with white; cilia fuscous gray, tipped with white spots. Hind wings grayish brown; the postmedial, subterminal, and terminal lines as on fore wings. Fore wings below grayish brown, the costal margin paler with outer lines as above. Hind wings below whitish irrorated with brown; a dark discal spot; a fine postmedial line, followed by a broad fuscous brown shade, narrowing toward inner margin, and suffusing toward costa with the fine subterminal line; the terminal line on both wings as above.

Expanse.—20 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19825, U.S.N.M.

NEOHERMINIA? SANTIAGONIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi ocher brown, fringed in front with fuscous gray. Head brown. Collar brown in front, tinged with fuscous behind. Thorax mottled brown and fuscous. Abdomen ocherous irrorated

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 867.

with dark brown. Fore wings mottled light and fuscous brown; a subbasal black streak on costa, and a spot below cell; antemedial line dentate, black; a fuscous medial shade; a white spot at end of cell crossed by a fuscous sinuous line; a fuscous postmedial line, dentate beyond cell, incurved below it; subterminal white points on veins, faintly connected by a whitish line; terminal fuscous lunules on interspaces. Hind wings grayish brown; dark terminal lunules; traces of postmedial and subterminal dentate white lines near inner margin. Hind wings below white irrorated with brown; a dark discal spot; a brown postmedial line, and fainter subterminal shade; an interrupted terminal shade.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19826, U.S.N.M.

This species differs from typical *Neoherminia* in having a crenulate fringe in front on joints 2 and 3 of palpi.

Genus HYPENULA Grote.

Hypenula GROTE, Can. Ent., vol. 8, 1876, p. 27.

Male.—Palpi upcurved reaching well above head; second joint fringed in front and behind; third joint less than half the length of second, heavily fringed behind, shortly fringed in front. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Fore tibiae with long narrow sheath. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 apart; 6 near upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle or very shortly stalked; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 very shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Hypenula opacalis* Grote, which sinks as a synonym of *cacuminalis* (*Hypena*) Walker,¹ = *Herminia biferalis* Walker.²

The following species also belongs in this genus:

Hypenula complectalis (*Bleptina*) Guénée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 68 = *Bleptina flesalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 121.

HYPENULA DELEONA, new species.

Male.—Body and wings dark brown, the abdomen and fore wings usually tinged with purple. Fore wings: Antemedial line wavy, light brown, partly irrorated with white, and outwardly finely edged with black; orbicular an indistinct light brown spot, sometimes a white point; reniform narrow, slightly incurved, light brown with a white point at either end, sometimes filled in with white; postmedial fine, black, lunular dentate, outwardly edged with light brown; very faint traces of a subterminal broken line; terminal black points; cilia fuscous gray. Hind wings dark brown; traces of fuscous medial and termi-

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1859, p. 37.

² Idem, vol. 16, 1859, p. 237.

nal lines. Wings below brighter brown; a dark postmedial line; hind wings with a fine, somewhat wavy, subterminal white line. The 3d joint of palpi is rather heavily tufted behind and has a slight fringe in front. The sheath on fore tibiae extends over base of tarsi.

Female.—Lighter brown, still paler where crossed by the fine black antemedial and postmedial lines, the former somewhat wavy, the latter lunular dentate; an interrupted terminal black line. Hind wings below thickly irrorated with brown; a dark discoellular line; a brown postmedial line; a pale subterminal line, inwardly dark shaded.

Expanse.—Male 28 mm.; female 30 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19827, U.S.N.M.

HYPENULA MIRIAM, new species.

Male.—Body and wings fuscous brown, the fore wings slightly tinged with purple. Fore wings: Antemedial and postmedial lines very indistinct, a little darker than ground color, but mottled with whitish on costa; orbicular round, light brown; reniform incurved, light brown, crossed by a fuscous line, and partly finely edged with white; subterminal white points. Hind wings: A faint dark medial line; a few subterminal white points near anal angle. Wings below dull dark brown. Hind wings: A thick dark medial line; a few white irrorations; an interrupted subterminal white line. Palpi shortly fringed in front, the tuft on 3d joint behind level with tip; sheath on fore tibiae long. Wings broad, the outer margin of fore wings oblique.

Expanse.—28 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19828, U.S.N.M.

Genus BLEPTINA Guenée.

Pleptina GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 66.

Opotura WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 191.

Anagoa MÖSCHLER, Lep. Jamaica, 1886, p. 62. (Type, *A. ophiusoides* Möschler.)

Male.—Palpi upcurved; second joint densely and smoothly scaled; third joint more than half the length of second, with tuft at end. Antennae pubescent ciliata. Legs smoothly scaled; fore tibiae with process. Fore wings: Vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free; base of costa below fringed. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 near lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Bleptina confusalis* Guenée = *Opotura erinusalis*, Walker¹ = *Bleptina metopealis* Walker² = *Bleptina bogesalis*, Walker.³

The following species are also in this genus:

Bleptina caradrinalis, Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 67 = *Bleptina priassalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 123 = *Bleptina*

¹Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 192. ²Idem, vol. 19, 1859, p. 862. ³Idem, vol. 19, 1859, p. 870.

thisbesalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 127 = *Bleptina subjecta* Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 226.

Bleptina hydrillalis, Guenée, Delt. et Pyral, 1854, p. 67 = *Bleptina ulricusalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 121 = *Bleptina philetosalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 127 = *Bleptina phanasgalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 861.

Bleptina acastusalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 122 = *nigromaculalis* (*Anagoa*) Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 218 = *placidalis* (*Anagoa*) Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 219.

Bleptina pithosalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 123 = *Megatomis ferrilinealis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1165.

Bleptina pentheusalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 128.

Bleptina menalcasalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 123 = *Herminia disjectalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1158 = *ophiusioides* (*Anagoa*) Möschler, Lep. Jamaica, 1886, p. 62 = *limitalis* (*Anagoa*) Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 218.

Bleptina atymnusalis (*Bocana*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 247.

Bleptina pollesalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 863.

Bleptina albidisealis Warren, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 239.

Bleptina olivescens Warren, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 240 = *Bleptina malia*, Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1901, p. 455, pl. 37, fig. 12.

Bleptina lasaea Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1901, p. 455, pl. 37, fig. 13, female = *Bleptina zentium* (*Epizeuxis*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 17.

Bleptina arorealis (*Nodaria*) Hampson, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 7, 1901, p. 249.

Bleptina diopis (*Nodaria*) Hampson, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 14, 1904, p. 173.

Bleptina clara Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 122.

Bleptina infasta Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 20.

Bleptina obscura Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 20.

Bleptina olearos Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 65.

Bleptina fasciata Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 64.

BLEPTINA BARACOANA, new species.

Male.—Palpi ocher brown, the 2nd joint with a dark circle near tip, the 3d joint tinged with dark purple and with two fuscous rings; the tuft on 3d joint well developed. Head and thorax black. Collar brown. Abdomen pale ocherous. Fore wings pale roseate brown; the basal fifth fuscous gray limited by a black line, almost

vertical; a small orbicular spot; a medial darker shade angled at end of cell, varying in intensity; a brighter brown streak on discocellular, finely edged at extremities with white; a fine, wavy, black postmedial line well beyond cell; a subterminal dentate white line in places broadly edged with fuscous; terminal sagittate black spots; cilia gray with white streaks. Hind wings whitish at base shading to gray terminally.

Expanse.—17 mm.

Habitat.—Baracoa, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19829, U.S.N.M.

BLEPTINA CARLONA, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings dull purple. Abdomen: Anal hairs and two basal segments creamy; the third segment brown. Fore wings: An irregular sub-basal black line; a vertical black antemedial line, expanding below cell to near submedian; a similar postmedial line, inbent opposite cell, incurved below it, inwardly broadly shaded with black from cell to inner margin, outwardly edged throughout by a fine creamy ochre shade; a subterminal pale line, inbent opposite cell, parallel with postmedial, followed by a pale ochreous shade to termen from vein 6 to inner margin; small terminal black spots. Hind wings whitish at base shading to brownish gray.

Expanse.—19 mm.

Habitat.—Baracoa, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19830, U.S.N.M.

BLEPTINA MURICOLOR, new species.

Female.—Head, collar, and abdomen ochre gray, the latter with some black irrorations. Fore wings mouse gray with scattered black irrorations; a vague antemedial line terminating in a black point on inner margin; orbicular small, whitish, outlined with reddish brown or black; a fuscous wavy medial shade interrupted by reniform, which is medially constricted, containing pale points; the postmedial very fine and indistinct; the subterminal wavy, indicated by fuscous edging, especially on inner side, broad in type specimen from costa to vein 6, sometimes very broad to inner margin, or reduced to a small spot at vein 6. Two females have the whole of the wing except the termen suffused with fuscous. Hind wings light brown, darker tinged on termen, with traces of a fine postmedial line, and a better defined angled marginal line at anal angle. Hind wings below white irrorated with brown; faint traces of lines; a dark spot on discocellular.

Expanse.—25 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19831, U.S.N.M.

BLEPTINA VULTURA, new species.

Male.—Body and wings dull brownish gray. Fore wings narrow, the apex acute; lines very fine, black; antemedial wavyly outbent to middle of inner margin; the postmedial minutely wavy and evenly outcurved; orbicular absent; an oblique yellowish line on discocellular. Hind wings below paler; a discal point and fine dentate post-medial line. The palpi are acute and smooth with only a small tuft on 3rd joint behind; the fore legs have only a small tuft of hairs at base of tarsi below.

Expanse.—28 mm.

Habitat.—Aroa, Venezuela.

Type.—Cat. No. 19832, U.S.N.M.

BLEPTINA PUDESTA, new species.

Male.—Body and wings grayish brown. Abdomen and fore wings darkly irrorated. Fore wings: Lines fine, black, indistinct; the post-medial lunular dentate; orbicular round, orange brown, finely darkly edged; reniform similar, slightly incurved with a white point at either end. Hind wings below whitish irrorated with brown; a dark discal point, and fine postmedial line; subterminal fine, whitish, not distinct. The sheath on fore legs is extended over base of tarsi, the 3d joint of palpi is not so heavily fringed as in *B. deacona* Schaus., to which it bears a strong resemblance, and *B. pudesta* is grayer and smaller.

Expanse.—23 mm.

Habitat.—Baracoa, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19833, U.S.N.M.

BLEPTINA ATHUSALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings dull whitish yellow with scattered black irrorations. Fore wings: Minute antemedial spots on costa, median, and submedian veins; orbicular and reniform slightly darker than ground color; a fine dark-brown postmedial, punctiform line, slightly outcurved; a dark subterminal shade with a small fuscous spot between veins 6 and 7; terminal black points on interspaces. Hind wings: The costal half suffused with gray; a punctiform post-medial line; a diffuse darker subterminal shade. Wings below whitish, fore wings suffused with brown except on inner margin and termen, and with a fuscous subterminal shade; hind wings with some dark irrorations, a discal point, a punctiform postmedial line, and broad subterminal shade. The palpi have the 2d joint heavily fringed in front, the 3d only shortly so, but with well-developed tuft behind.

Fore tibiae with long sheath. Fore wings narrow, the apex acute.

Expanse.—29 mm.

Habitat.—Baracoa, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19834, U.S.N.M.

BLEPTINA DEJECTA, new species.

Male.—Palpi dark brown irrorated with gray. Body and wings bistre; head and collar darker shaded. Wings irrorated with brown; terminal black points; a wavy subterminal pale line, defined by darker shadings. Fore wings: A fine dark brown antemedial line, inset in cell, outcurved from median to submedian; an orbicular white point edged with brown; a narrow brown medial shade; a white spot edged with brown on discocellular behind, and a similar point above it; postmedial fine, fuscous brown, outbent on subcostal, finely lunular, slightly incurved below vein 4. Hind wings: A black discal point; a fuscous brown medial shade; a finely lunular postmedial line. Fore wings below grayish, the termen paler; a black discal point; a fuscous postmedial line and paler subterminal line. Hind wings below whitish gray irrorated with brown; a brown line on discocellular; a dark postmedial line; terminal black points.

Expanse.—30 mm.

Habitat.—St. Laurent, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19835, U.S.N.M.

A specimen in the Dognin collection from Salvador.

BLEPTINA LATONA, new species.

Female.—Palpi whitish mottled with dark brown. Head and collar brown gray mottled with dark brown. Thorax and abdomen buff brown, the latter thickly irrorated with dark brown, except at base. Wings light brown, thinly darker irrorated; terminal fuscous brown points. Fore wings: Fuscous spots at base of costa and cell; antemedial line fine, broken, inset in cell, fuscous brown; a brown orbicular point; a thick medial line, suffusing with a large fuscous brown reniform space, which is incurved on outer edge, with some white scales in upper and lower angle, the inner edge crossed by a fine white line; postmedial line macular, incurved, geminate below vein 3; subterminal line paler brown, inwardly shaded with fuscous brown, especially on costa. Hind wings: A dark medial shade with a white point on discocellular; postmedial fine, somewhat macular; subterminal indicated by absence of irrorations. Wings below paler; dark discal points and fine postmedial line; a subterminal fuscous shade.

Expanse.—28 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean Maroni River, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19836, U.S.N.M.

Near *B. lasaea* Druce.

BLEPTINA NIVEIGUTTA, new species.

Male.—Palpi fuscous brown with a few pale hairs. Head, collar, and thorax dark olive brown. Abdomen above fuscous, underneath grayish white. Wings bright brown, the lines dark; antemedial and postmedial lines fine, the latter minutely lunular; a broad dark purple medial fascia, its inner edge straight; a subterminal line indicated by darker shading on either side, broader on inner edge; marginal brown black points. Fore wings: A large reniform indicated by some interrupted white edging. Hind wings: A large snow white discal point.

Allied to *B. olivescens* Warren, *B. lasaea* Druce, and *B. latona* Schaus.

Expanse.—29 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19837, U.S.N.M.

BLEPTINA EMINENS, new species.

Female.—Body lilacine; palpi, collar, and shoulders shaded with pale brownish; a similar dorsal shade on abdomen near base. Wings lilacine, shaded with gray on outer margins; marginal black points, and fine terminal line. Fore wings: Some reddish subbasal scaling; antemedial reddish line vertical, inset in cell, outcurved below it, outbent on inner margin; a dark medial shade on costa, fine red line in cell, and fuscous line below it, followed in cell by a thick white line, then a yellowish shade edged with red irrations, and an annular cluster of reddish scales; postmedial outcurved, fine, dark reddish brown, closely followed from veins 7 to 3 by a fine fuscous line, suffusing at vein 3 and approximated to medial line; a fine whitish gray subterminal line, preceded by a fuscous shade between veins 6 and 8; a terminal fuscous shade between veins 7 and 8. Hind wings; medial reddish irrations crossing a large round yellowish white discal spot; postmedial line darker red, upcurved at vein 2. Hind wings below white, thinly irrorated with gray, more so on costal margin; a marginal fuscous shade at apex; marginal black points.

Expanse.—27 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19838, U.S.N.M.

Since preparing the above description I have found a male of this species. It is smaller, expanse 20 mm., duller and darker in tone, the white line across cell more pronounced. The palpi have the fringe on second joint in front much longer; the third joint is heavily fringed behind except at tip.

Genus LEUCATOMIS Dognin.

Leucatomis DOGNIN, Het. Amér. Sud., fasc. 8, 1914, p. 56.

Male.—Palpi upcurved; second joint reaching well above vertex, slender, smooth; third joint one third as long as second with small triangular tuft at tip in front. Antennae pubescent. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with long process. Fore wings: Outer margin obliquely curved; vein 2 from beyond middle of cell; 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from end of areole, 8 and 9 on long stalk; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 a little above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Leucatomis incondita* Dognin.

Genus EPIZEUXIS Hübner.

Epizeuxis HÜBNER, Verz., 1816, p. 346.

Helia GENESEE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 76.

Zenomia DOGNIN Het. Amér. Sud., fasc. 8, 1914, p. 52. *Type*, *Z. alcisa* Dognin.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, long, and slender; second joint moderately scaled reaching well above head; third joint smooth, acuminate. Antennae fasciculate. Fore tibiae moderately hairy. Fore wings: Outer margin obliquely rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 apart or near together; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 near lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Epizeuxis æmula* Hübner.

Also included in this genus is the following:

Epizeuxis terrosalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud., fasc. 8, 1914, p. 53.

EPIZEUXIS OAXACALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings dark brownish gray; abdomen with pale segmental lines. Fore wings: Lines fine, fuscous gray; antemedial wavy, well incurved across cell; orbicular very small, whitish yellow; reniform almost quadrate, whitish yellow, mostly edged with dark brown; postmedial outcurved, lunular, outwardly finely edged with yellowish on costa; subterminal shade fine, indistinct, irregular, whitish yellow; a terminal dark brown shade. Hind wings whitish suffused with brownish gray; a dark line on discocellular; post medial dark, well marked; a subterminal pale line as on fore wings. Hind wings below white; a dark point in cell and discocellular line; post medial fine, dark; a subterminal thick whitish line formed by dark irrorations on either side.

Expanse.—27 mm.

Habitat.—Oaxaca, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19839, U.S.N.M.

Genus PSEUDAGLOSSA Grote.

Pseudaglossa GROTE, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., vol. 2, 1874, p. 47.

Male.—Palpi upcurved; second joint reaching well above vertex, shortly scaled; third joint nearly as long as second, smooth, acuminate. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth. Fore wings: Costa straight; outer margin obliquely rounded; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 near together from lower angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle, or shortly stalked; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Epizeuxis lubricalis* Geyer.¹

Genus CARTERIS Dognin.

Carteris DOGNIN, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 65.

Male.—Palpi upturned, second joint reaching vertex, shortly fringed below; third joint half as long as second, smooth. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs moderately scaled; fore tibiae usually with expanding process. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from end of areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 a little above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Carteris incana* Dognin.

The genus also includes:

Carteris proliferalis (*Bleptina*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 242 = *Capnodes basalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 33, 1865, p. 1073 = *Capnodes diffidens* Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 8, 1901, p. 96.

Carteris oculatalis (*Zanclognatha*) Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 225 = *Epizeuxis?* *anser* Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 466, pl. 38, fig. 20.

Carteris anticlea (*Epizeuxis*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 466, pl. 38, fig. 13.

Carteris lineata (*Epizeuxis*) Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., 1898, vol. 2, p. 524, pl. 97, fig. 26.

Genus TRACHODOPALPUS Blanchard.

Trachodopalpus BLANCHARD, Gay, Historia de Chili, Zoology, vol. 7, p. 721, pl. 7, fig. 1.

Male.—Palpi upcurved; second joint fringed in front; third joint short, smooth. Antennae pubescent, ciliate. Fore wings narrow; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 slightly above angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 near middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*Trachodopalpus cinereus* Blanchard.

¹ Zutraege, vol. 4, 1832, p. 19, figs. 665, 666.

Genus EPISTREMA Schaus.

Epistrema SCHAUS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 40.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, short, reaching just above vertex; second joint shortly fringed in front; third joint smooth. Antennae pubescent. Fore legs hairy. Abdomen with dorsal tuft at base. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5, equally apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from end of areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 very shortly stalked; 5 from above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Epistrema ora* Schaus.

This genus also includes the following species:

Epistrema sabularea (*Megachyta*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 123.

EPISTREMA GLAUCASTICTA, new species.

Female.—Head, collar and thorax dark brown tinged with bronze. Abdomen grayish brown, somewhat iridescent with a dark dorsal tuft near base. Fore wings fuscous brown thinly irrorated with pale blue; antemedial and postmedial lighter brown shades, the latter divided by an interrupted dark line; a subterminal macular dark shade defined by indistinct lighter brown shadings; terminal black spots. Hind wings dull dark brown. Wings below dull dark gray, the hind wings with darker medial and outer shades.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—Trinidad River, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 20056, U.S.N.M.

Genus OMMATOCHILA Butler.

Ommatochila BUTLER, The Entomologist, 1894, p. 315.

Male.—Palpi ascending, short; third joint minute, porrect; a fringe of long hairs in front. Antennae finely ciliate. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 9 from end of areole, which is lozenge shaped, 10 from above; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 from near middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Thalpochara mundula* ZELLER.¹ In two species the palpi are also heavily fringed behind.

The genus also contains:

Ommatochila latipalpis (*Hydrelia*) WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 15, 1858, p. 1763 = *Thalpochara lagore* DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 2, 1898, p. 496, pl. 95, fig. 18.

Ommatochila plumbealis (*Pyrallis?*) WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1232.

¹ Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, vol. 22, 1862, p. 460.

OMMATOCHILA CRASSIPALPIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings grey brown. Abdomen and hind wings without the grey tinge. Fore wings: Some scattered black irrorations; antemedial line dark brown on costa, outbent, and inwardly edged with white, below subcostal, irregular but vertical, brown, very indistinct; two minute black points on discocellular; postmedial line wavy, faintly outcurved opposite cell, white, inwardly edged with dark brown, preceded by a bright brown shade; subterminal fine, faint, whitish, dentate, preceded by a broad bright brown shade, which is also present on termen; a velvety black brown terminal line partly edged inwardly with white. Hind wings: A white terminal line.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—Aroa, Venezuela.

Type.—Cat. No. 19840, U.S.N.M.

OMMATOCHILA STENULA, new species.

Male.—Body dark lilacine grey. Fore wings from base to postmedial dark brown tinged with purple; lines whitish yellow; antemedial interrupted in cell above and below submedian, forming spots outwardly black edged; postmedial slightly sinuous, vertical; terminal space lilacine grey; subterminal yellowish, wavily inbent, not reaching inner margin, and inwardly broadly shaded with dark brown, chiefly opposite cell; a terminal fuscous line inwardly edged by a slightly lunular yellowish line interrupted just below apex, where there is a short black streak. Hind wings greyish brown; a terminal dark line.

Expanse.—17 mm.

Habitat.—Aroa, Venezuela.

Type.—Cat. No. 19841, U.S.N.M.

OMMATOCHILA CHORRERA, new species.

Male.—Head light grey. Collar and thorax mottled ochreous and black. Abdomen dark grey. Fore wings brown to postmedial, which is white inwardly edged with dark brown, slightly sinuous, and faintly outbent, crossing the wing close to cell; reniform large, white, edged with dark brown; terminal space dark grey tinged with lilacine; subterminal fine, indistinct, whitish, broadly shaded inwardly with fuscous brown, incurved between veins 6 and 4, dentate toward inner margin; terminal line fuscous brown, inwardly edged with white, expanding at apex. Hind wings dark grey brown; a browner terminal line.

Expanse.—15 mm.

Habitat.—La Chorrera, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 19842, U.S.N.M.

OMMATOCHILA SANTUCCA, new species.

Female.—Head, collar, and thorax slate grey. Abdomen dull brown. Fore wings slate grey tinged with lilacine; marginal space from inner margin to near subcostal dark brown, inwardly limited by a white line oblique from middle of cell to inner margin at one-fifth from base, outwardly by a vertical postmedial line from costa; a short dark-brown streak on costa before middle; a dark-brown subterminal shade, narrowing below vein 3, outwardly edged by a white line from vein 7 to near vein 3; a terminal fuscous brown line inwardly edged by a wavy white line. Hind wings dull dark brown, the costa paler shaded. Fore wings below dull grey-brown, the costa mottled with buff brown. Hind wings below irrorated with dull greyish brown; a terminal fuscous brown line on both wings inwardly finely edged with buff.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean, Maroni River, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19843, U.S.N.M.

Genus CLADENIA Moschler.

Cladenia MOSCHLER, Lep. Surinam, pt. 3, 1880, p. 474.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, more than twice the length of head, very heavily fringed in front, the third joint porrect. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Head with frontal tuft. Tibiae hairy, the joint of fore tibiae with long tuft. Wings narrow. Fore wings: Costa straight; apex acute; outer margin rounded; vein 3 from before angle; 4 from angle; 5 slightly above; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 shortly stalked; 5 from near middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Cladenia mocha* Moschler = *Herminodes venosa* Schaus.¹

Genus POENA Druce.

Poena DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 483.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, short, hairy; third joint porrect. Antennae pubescent ciliate, roughly scaled above, dilated before end. Fore tibiae hairy; long tufts of hair from base of hind femora. Fore wings narrow; apex acute; termen rounded; vein 3 from near lower angle; 4 and 5 apart from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; areole small; 7, 8, and 9 from end; 10 from areole above; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 shortly stalked; 5 from near lower angle.

¹ Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 8, 1911, p. 221.

Type of genus.—*Poena porrectalis* Druce, not *Hypena porrectalis* Guenée.

This genus also includes:

Poena albomarginata Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 484, pl. 40, fig. 14. Without the male, the position of this species is doubtful.

POENA HIRSUTA, new species.

Male.—Palpi dark grey-brown with paler shadings. Head fuscous brown; a pale shade between antennae. Collar and thorax brown with darker shadings. Abdomen fuscous brown, with pale segmental lines. Hairs on tibiae fuscous brown. Fore wings fuscous brown; a light-brown shade near base; lines crossing light-brown shades on costa; antemedial black, indicated by some light-brown shading across cell, and a white point below cell, followed by a short black streak in cell; reniform small, black, preceded by a white point; postmedial very slightly outcurved, streaky on costa, outwardly edged by white scales opposite cell and broadly edged with white from vein 2 to inner margin; a broad light-brown shade beyond post-medial; subterminal buff brown, outangled on veins, shaded with fuscous, forming streaky shades on interspaces preceding it; a terminal black line, expanding on interspaces, edged with light brown. Hind wings fuscous brown. Wings below buff irrorated with brown; dark-brown discal spots, postmedial line and subterminal shade.

Expanse.—41 mm.

Habitat.—Geldersland, Surinam.

Type.—Cat. No. 19844, U.S.N.M.

Looks very much like a large *Leptocetenista dubia* Warren.

BURDETTIA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, three times the length of head, moderately fringed above and below; third joint porrect. Antennæ pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth. Wings broad. Fore wings: Outer margin rounded; vein 3 from near lower angle; 4 and 5 apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 shortly stalked or from angle; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Hypena brasiliensis* Schaus.¹

The following species are also referred to this genus:

Burdettia rivalis (*Hypena*) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 171.

Burdettia lignealis (*Hypena*?) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 175.

¹ Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 174.

Genus SORYGAZA Walker.

Sorygaza WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1181.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, twice the length of head, moderately scaled and fringed; third joint half the length of second. Fore wings angled at vein 4; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 apart from lower angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin irregular; veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 a little above angle.

Type of genus.—*Sorygaza didymata* Walker = *Sorygaza manto* Druce.¹

The genus also includes:

Sorygaza sapota (*Megatomis*) FELDER and ROGENHOFER, Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 12.

? *Sorygaza mardia* Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 487, pl. 40, fig. 25.

? *Sorygaza arbela* Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 487, pl. 40, fig. 27.

? *Sorygaza armasata* Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 487, pl. 40, fig. 28.

? *Sorygaza argandina* Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 488, pl. 41, fig. 2.

Egnasia albipunctata Warren² possibly belongs here; the type is a female without head.

SORYGAZA RAMSDENI, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings whitish ocher, the lines dull dark brown; antemedial line vertical, wavy; postmedial outcurved, darkest on costa; a narrow terminal dark shade. Hind wings whitish; a postmedial gray line; grayish subterminal and marginal shades. Wings below white, the costal margins broadly tinged with pale brown; the lines faintly indicated; on fore wings the postmedial is heavily fuscous on costa.

Expanse.—15 mm.

Habitat.—Baracoa, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19845, U.S.N.M.

Genus CYCLOPTERYX Guenée.

Cyclopteryx GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 46.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint reaching frons, shortly fringed in front and behind; third joint short. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth; hind tibiae with tuft. Fore wings terminally broad; apex acute; outer margin rounded; veins 3, 4, 5

¹ Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 488, pl. 41, fig. 1.

² Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 247.

equally apart, 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from end of areole; 11 free. Hind wings triangular; anal angle rounded; inner margin heavily scaled; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Cyclopteryx observalis* Guenée = *Erosia nivinotata* Walker.¹

The following species are also referred to this genus:

Cyclopteryx patricialis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 47.

Cyclopteryx filiferalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1155.

Both these species are placed here with some doubt.

Genus PELIALA Walker.

Peliala WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 33, 1865, p. 1005.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint fringed below, the long scales above bent forward; third joint short, variable. Antennæ long, pubescent ciliate. Head with tuft. Abdomen with dorsal crests extending to middle or beyond. Thorax and abdomen below usually hairy. Wings broad. Fore wings with areole; veins 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole.

Type of genus.—*Peliala tenebrosa* Walker.

The genus includes also:

Peliala hemonalis (*Hypena*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 228 = *Hypena sclerialis* Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise Novara, 1873, pl. 120, fig. 32 = *Hypena zarabena* Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 1904, vol. 30, p. 168.

Peliala xenarealis (*Hypena*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 841 = *Hypena thontes* Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 214.

Peliala leniusculalis (*Hypena*) Möschler, Lep. Jamaica, 1886, p. 60 = *Hypena bergesalis* Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 70.

Peliala munda (*Hypena*) Warren, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 230.

Peliala andria (*Hypena*) Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 431, pl. 35, fig. 4.

Peliala levana (*Hypena*) Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 431, pl. 35, fig. 5.

Peliala leuctra (*Hypena*) Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 435, pl. 35, fig. 14.

Peliala lollia (*Hypena*) Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 435, pl. 35, fig. 17.

Peliala pintica (*Mania*) Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., vol. 41, 1897, p. 416.

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 26, 1862, p. 1757.

Peliala tossalis (*Hypena*) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 172.

Peliala peruvialis (*Hypena*) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 173.

Peliala demonalis (*Hypena*) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 174.

Peliala tithonalis (*Hypena*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 28.

Peliala coeruleopicta (*Hypena*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 28.

Hypena amethystalis Möschler, Lep. Surinam, pt. 3, 1880, p. 478, possibly belongs here; the species is unknown to me.

PELIALA COVITALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings grayish brown. Fore wings: The two lines whitish gray fine, slightly undulating, shaded on medial side with dark brown, the antemedial somewhat outcurved, the postmedial vertical; no cell spots; a subterminal faint whitish punctiform line; a dark terminal line, semilunar toward apex, inwardly edged with white. Hind wings: A darker terminal line partly finely edged with whitish. Wings below dark gray; a subapical white point on fore wing; a postmedial dark line on hind wings.

Expanse.—33 mm.

Habitat.—Esperanza, Sixola, Costa Rica.

Type.—Cat. No. 19846, U.S.N.M.

Allied to *P. leuctra* Druce.

Genus AGLAONICE Möschler.

Aglaonice Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 226.

Metina DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 473. Type, *Bleptina hirtipalpis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 242 = *Hypna deldonalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 840. These all represent one species and will stand as *Aglaonice hirtipalpis* Walker.

Male.—Palpi upcurved, second joint reaching above vertex, third joint one-third as long as second, both moderately fringed in front, heavily fringed behind. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Fore tibiae with long hairy tufts; mid tibiae roughly scaled; hind tibiae smooth. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from upper angle; areole narrow, 7, 8 and 9 from end of areole; 10 from areole above; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Aglaonice snelleni* Möschler = *hirtipalpis* Walker.

Genus MURSA Walker.

Mursa WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 845.

Aganzagara WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1146. Type, *A. disparatalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1146, which sinks as a synonym of *phthisialis* (*Physula*) Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 87.

Paramimetica WARREN, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 235. Type, *P. subrufa* Warren.

Sispulta MÖSCHLER, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 222= *Sispulta gracilis* Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 222= *Epizeuxis maceria* Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 466, pl. 38, fig. 19.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, long; second joint fringed above and below; third joint short, somewhat hairy. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth. Fore wings narrow; apex acute; outer margin obliquely rounded; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 from near angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle or shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Mursa calialis* Walker, the name sinking as a synonym of *sotiusalis* (*Hypena*) Walker;¹ also= *Megatomis* ? *judicatalis* Walker,²= *Scopula*? *comptalis* Walker,³= *Sorygaza marica* Druce.⁴

The genus also contains the following species:

Paramimetica imitatrix Warren, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 236.

It is possible that these all represent one species, the forms are extremely variable and impossible to separate satisfactorily.

SYNOMERA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, more than twice the length of head; second joint fringed above with long hairs. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 10 from end of areole; 9 on long stalk with 8; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Synomera cyllarus* Schaus.

The genus includes:

Synomera francalis (*Batyma*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 130.

? *Synomera alcis* (*Metalectra*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 46, 1914, p. 538.

SYNOMERA CYLLARUS, new species.

Male.—Palpi, head, collar, and thorax dark brown mottled with gray. Abdomen pale brownish gray; a flat dorsal tuft at base tipped

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 26, 1862, p. 840.

² Idem, p. 882.

³ Idem, vol. 34, 1865, p. 1462.

⁴ Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 488, pl. 41, fig. 4.

with fuscous. Fore wings grayish brown, shading to whitish gray before postmedial; a round yellowish spot across base of cell; antemedial line fine outcurved, grayer, defined by some dark sealing, especially below median; orbicular a small black spot; reniform space white crossed by a fine dark incurved line, followed by a pale yellow shade; postmedial, oblique on costa, then outcurved beyond cell, fine, white, edged with fuscous brown; space beyond darker shaded; subterminal fine, white, vertical to vein 5, dentate, wavy below it, edged with brown; a crenulate marginal black line. Hind wings white, irrorated with grayish brown; a crenulate dark brown marginal line. Hind wings below white, faintly irrorated with brown on costa; a pale brown shade on discocellular; terminal dark points connected by a crenulate line toward apex.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19847, U.S.N.M.

SYNOMERA HYLONOME, new species.

Female.—Palpi, head, and collar brown. Thorax and abdomen grayish brown. Fore wings brown; subbasal, antemedial and medial darker outcurved, interrupted lines; orbicular small, dark brown, irrorated with fuscous, a dark streak on costa above it; reniform large oblique, white, edged on either side with some black scales, and crossed, by a grayish brown shade; postmedial fine, white, oblique on costa, interrupted by a black shade opposite cell, punctiform on veins 5 and 4, then inbent, wavy; a broad darker brown shade from reniform to costa near apex; a broad white subterminal shade irrorated with brown and dark gray, narrowing at apex; a lunular marginal black line. Hind wings dark gray brown, the inner margin shaded with bright brown; a short postmedial white line on inner margin. Fore wings below brown; a postmedial fuscous shade on costal half. Hind wings below whitish shaded with light brown; a faint postmedial line and subterminal darker shade.

Expanse.—19 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19848, U.S.N.M.

SYNOMERA CRAFTI, new species.

Female.—Palpi lilacine brown. Head, collar, and thorax olive brown. Abdomen fuscous. Fore wings chiefly lilacine brown; a few scattered black irrorations on costal and inner margins, also forming an indistinct antemedial line; a fuscous brown streak at end of cell to reniform; reniform narrow, long, almost vertical, white edged; a dark brown shade from reniform to costa at subterminal; postmedial inbent and whitish on costa, then outbent and angled

beyond cell, obscured by the brown shading beyond cell, inbent from vein 4 to inner margin; subterminal white, straight from costa to vein 5, toothed on veins 3 and 4, followed by a duller brown shade to termen; a terminal lunular black line, punctiform on interspaces, the points outwardly edged with white; cilia brown crossed by a black line near tips. Hind wings fuscous; cilia yellowish white.

Expanse.—19 mm.

Habitat.—Corozal, La Chorrera, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 19849, U.S.N.M.

SYNOMERA ISTHMIALIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi, head, collar, and thorax dull brown. Abdomen dark gray brown above, white below. Fore wings dark gray, faintly tinged with brown and lilacine, and thinly irrorated with black; antemedial line fine, indistinct, whitish, sinuous; reniform large, the center ocherous edged with light brown and then with white, slightly incurved on its outer edge; postmedial outcurved beyond cell, fine, white, darkly edged; subterminal fine, white, dentate on veins 3 and 4; marginal black points outwardly edged with white; the terminal dark line lunular; cilia reddish brown. Hind wings brownish gray; a white postmedial streak, darkly edged on inner margin; cilia mottled whitish and reddish, with a fuscous basal line at anal angle. Fore wings below dark gray, the hind wings almost entirely white, merely the costal margin darkly irrorated; a dark discal point.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—Rio Trinidad, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 19850, U.S.N.M.

SYNOMERA TANGA, new species.

Male.—Palpi brown black; 3d joint, except base, yellow. Head light brown. Collar, thorax, and abdomen lilacine ocher. Fore wings ocher yellow, basal third lilacine outwardly limited by an inbent dark brown shade, its edge almost black; an incurved brown black line from apex to inner margin at tornus, the space beyond lilacine crossed by a wavy, fine, subterminal dark line; a few scattered dark irrorations on medial space. Hind wings whitish brown; a dark spot at anal angle.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—Trinidad.

Type.—Cat. No. 19851, U.S.N.M.

SYNOMERA PROCRUSTES, new species.

Male.—Head and collar dull reddish brown. Thorax grayish brown. Abdomen dark gray with pale segmental lines. Wings dark brownish gray; terminal black points connected by a lunular black

line; cilia tinged with roseate brown and crossed by fine black lines. Fore wings: Medial and postmedial space shaded with dull reddish brown; antemedial line vertical, incurved across cell, fine, fuscous, its inner edge irrorated with white; orbicular small, round, black, containing a white point; reniform long, narrow, almost vertical, white, crossed by a reddish brown line; postmedial line outcurved beyond cell, fine, white, partly edged with fuscous inwardly; a fine subterminal white line; termen tinged with roseate brown. Hind wings: Traces on inner margin of a reddish medial line, outwardly edged with white. Hind wings below whitish shaded and irrorated with roseate brown; a dark discal spot; faint postmedial and subterminal lines.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19852, U.S.N.M.

SYNOMERA CORAZALIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, and thorax brown. Abdomen fuscous with some whitish segmental lines. Wings brown irrorated with black; a white orbicular point; reniform long, narrow, whitish and brown, edged with white, suffusing above and below with postmedial line, which is fine, white, and forms an outward curve beyond reniform; this curve less distinct so the postmedial appears like a straight line from costa to inner margin; an irregular fuscous subterminal line; marginal black points and a terminal black line. Hind wings like forewings, but the postmedial line straight and near middle of wing. The female is reddish brown, and shows a fine dark antemedial wavy line.

Expanse.—Male, 16 mm.; female, 18 mm.

Habitat.—Corazal, La Chorrera, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 19853, U.S.N.M.

Very close to *S. procrustes* Schaus, which has the postmedial line detached from reniform behind.

SYNOMERA PEDROALIS, new species.

Male.—Head and collar purplish brown, also base of abdomen, which is otherwise fuscous grey with pale segmental lines. Wings to postmedial dull reddish with a few scattered black irrorations. Fore wings: Antemedial line, vertical, wavy, dark brown red, inwardly pale edged; an orbicular white point; reniform large, consisting of a white line forming the letter C partly filled with yellow white scaling; postmedial fine, white, from costa above reniform, well outcurved beyond cell, followed by a broad whitish shade irrorated with dull red, not reaching costa; the outer edge of this shade

very irregular; termen purplish grey; marginal black points; a fine terminal fuscous line. Hind wings: A black discal point; postmedial line white, straight; termen broadly dark grey irrorated with dull red toward postmedial line; traces of an outer lunular white line; marginal points as on fore wings. Wings below dull reddish brown; inner half of hind wings whitish, irrorated with dull red; marginal black points and a fine dark terminal line; a reddish spot on discocellular of hind wings.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—Petropolis. Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19854, U.S.N.M.

SYNOMERA TATALGA, new species.

Male.—Head collar, thorax, and wings brown. Abdomen fuscous brown; white segmental lines; a black dorsal spot at base. Fore wings: Traces of a white antemedial line, distinct on costa, then faint, incurved in cell, outcurved below it; a white orbicular point; a faint medial darker shade; reniform large, yellowish, edged by a white line forming a C; postmedial fine, white on costa, yellowish below vein 7, outcurved beyond cell; a fine subterminal dentate whitish shade; marginal black points; the terminal line extremely fine. Hind wings: Base of costa white; a fuscous medial line, closely followed by the straight yellow postmedial line; the subterminal whitish line nearer postmedial than termen, and somewhat outcurved; marginal dark points. Cilia of both wings pale ochreous, crossed at base by two dark brown lines. Fore wings below brown, hind wings whitish irrorated with brown; black discal points; postmedial and outer lines fine; marginal points and terminal line as above.

Expanse.—23 mm.

Habitat.—São Paulo, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19855, U.S.N.M.

Allied to *S. pedroalis* Schaus.

IPNISTA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, almost porrect, long; second joint fringed above. Antennae with minute cilia. Legs roughly scaled. Wings long and narrow. Fore wings: Apex acute, produced; outer margin rounded, inbent below vein 3, somewhat crenulate; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; vein 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from end of areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle; 5 well above lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Ipnea marina* Druce.¹

¹ Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 482, pl. 40, fig. 10.

Genus CAPIS Grote.

Capis GROTE, Can. Ent., vol. 14, 1882, pp. 20, 119.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint twice the length of head, fringed above and below; third joint short moderately scaled. Antennae pubescent, minutely ciliated toward tip. Fore wing broad; outer margin rounded; costa arched at base; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 near upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle or stalked; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Capis curvata* Grote.

Genus HORMOSCHISTA Möschler.

Hormoschista Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 221.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint well fringed in front and behind; third joint very small, conical almost completely concealed. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings broad; outer margin well rounded; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Hormoschista pagenstecheri* Möschler = *Thalpochares orba* Grote, Can. Ent., vol. 9, 1877, p. 68.

The latter specific name has priority.

DIODINES, new genus.

Male.—Palpi upturned; second joint reaching well above head, slightly fringed above near end; third joint half as long as second, smoothly scaled. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth; fore femora thickly scaled; short tufts at base of fore tarsi and hind tibiae. Fore wings: Outer margin obliquely rounded; veins 3 and 4 apart from lower angle; 5 well above lower angle; 6 near upper angle; areole narrow; 7, 8, and 9 on long stalk from end, 10 from above before end; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Diodines trilinea* Schaus.

DIODINES TRILINEA, new species.

Male.—Palpi brown, irrorated with fuscous. Body and wings grayish buff. Body irrorated with brown; a small black dorsal spot on abdomen at base. Fore wings with some fine brownish striae; costal edge fuscous gray; lines consisting of dark brown shading; antemedial line angled on costa, deeply indent; medial line crossing end of cell, less oblique, outwardly finely pale edged; a fine outcurved brown line approximating medial line from below vein 3; subterminal

parallel with termen followed by black points on veins; outer margin yellow brown between veins 4 and 6, shaded with dark gray above 6; a terminal wavy dark line. Hind wings: A faint postmedial and subterminal dark shade; terminal dark line as on fore wings. Fore wings below: The disk shaded with gray brown; a dark postmedial line; terminal space with brownish striae. Hind wings below whitish buff, irrorated with brown; a fine dark line on discocellular; a fine postmedial line; a subterminal dark shade; a dark terminal line on both wings.

Expanse.—29 mm.

Habitat.—Loja, Ecuador.

Type.—Cat. No. 19856, U.S.N.M.

Genus METALECTRA Hübner.

Metalectra HÜBNER, Verz. bek. Schmett., 1823, 342.

Stimmia GUENÉE, Noct., vol. 3, 1854, p. 23. Type, *S. scoria* Guenée.

Bithiga WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 33, 1865, p. 832. Type, *B. rubrisparsa* Walker.

Homopyralis GROTE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, p. 213. Type, *H. tactus* Grote, which is a synonym of *H. quadrisignata* (*Homoptera*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 13, 1857, p. 1073; = *Homopteria contracta* Walker, Can. Nat. Geol., vol. 5, 1860, p. 258; = *Homoptera zonata* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 33, 1865, p. 878.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, smooth; third joint almost as long as second. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs with tufts or smooth. Wings narrow, the termen usually crenulate. Fore wings: Vein 2 well beyond middle of cell; 3 near lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Metalectra praecialis* Hübner¹ = *Stimmia scoria* Guenée² = *Homoptera dotata* Walker³ = *Homoptera fimbripes* Walker⁴ = *Homoptera paupera* Walker.⁵

The genus also includes:

Metalectra carneomacula (*Stimmia*) Guenée, Noct., vol. 3, 1854, p. 24 = *Metalectra epsilon* Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 64 = *Orsa multusta* Kaye, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1901, p. 130, pl. 5, fig. 16.

Metalectra indecidens (*Homoptera*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 15, 1858, p. 1800, like *M. praecialis* Hübner, but more reddish brown.

Metalectra punctilinea (*Homoptera*) Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 98.

¹ Samml. exot. Schmett., vol. 2, p. 29, figs. 367, 368.

² Noct., vol. 3, 1854, p. 24.

³ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 13, 1857, p. 1067.

⁴ Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., vol. 9, 1867, p. 185.

⁵ Idem, p. 185.

Metalectra schizospila (*Capnodes*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 33, 1865, p. 1073 = *Capnodes lappa* Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 417, pl. 33, fig. 26.

Metalectra agathia (Druce) Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 404, pl. 33, fig. 12.

Metalectra marginata (*Epizeuxis*) Warren, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 234 = *Capnodes ? argina* Druce., Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 418, pl. 33, fig. 27.

Metalectra parviquadrata (*Homopyralis*) Kaye, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1901, p. 131, pl. 5, fig. 13.

Metalectra verrucata (*Homopyralis*) Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 5, 1912, p. 45.

Metalectra nigellus (*Homopyralis*) Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 5, 1912, p. 45.

Metalectra pandana (*Homopyralis*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 111.

Metalectra picta (*Homopyralis*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 111.

Metalectra pamela (*Matigramma*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 112.

Metalectra ardesiaca (*Homopyralis*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. 10, 1912, p. 526.

Metalectra aglaia (*Homopyralis*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 10, 1912, p. 525.

Metalectra charopus (*Homopyralis*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 10, 1912, p. 527.

Metalectra croceipalpis (*Homopyralis*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 10, 1912, p. 527.

Metalectra elongata (*Homopyralis*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 10, 1912, p. 528.

Metalectra nireus (*Homopyralis*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 10, 1912, p. 528.

Metalectra viridis (*Homopyralis*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 10, 1912, p. 529.

Metalectra diffusa (*Homopyralis*?) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 10, 1912, p. 530.

Metalectra lotis (*Homopyralis*?) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 10, 1912, p. 530.

Metalectra ceyx Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 46, 1914, p. 538.

Metalectra astylos Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 46, 1914, p. 539.

Metalectra agriodos Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 46, 1914, p. 539.

Metalectra furva Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 46, 1914, p. 540.

Metalectra contactoides Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 214.

Metalectra monopais Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 214.

Metalectra didyma Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 215.

Metalectra mochtheros Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 215.

Metalectra tristigma Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 215.

Metalectra paralappa Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 215.

Metalectra diversata Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 216.

Metalectra vividifer Dyar. MS.

Metalectra viridescens Dyar. MS.

METALECTRA ANALIS, new species.

Male.—Head and collar mottled gray and brown. Thorax, abdomen, and wings mostly dark blue; some reddish-brown scales dorsally on abdomen. Fore wings: Lines fine, black, starting from costal spots, separated by small flesh-colored spots; basal, antemedial, and medial lines geminate, the latter indistinct; orbicular a black point; reniform thick, black, crossed by a brown line; postmedial partly mottled with brown, lunular, with white points on veins, and followed by an oblique black spot near costa; a subterminal shade; marginal spots connected by a lunular terminal line. Hind wings with the lines and discocellular spots corresponding to fore wings; a streak of gray hairs below cell, and one on inner margin to postmedial line; a large flesh-colored spot at anal angle. Wings below pale with the usual antemedial and postmedial lines and discal spots; a subterminal line on hind wings. The hind tibiae without long hair; fore tibiae with short tufts.

Expanse.—27 mm.

Habitat.—Baracoa, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19857, U.S.N.M.

METALECTRA CASTRENSIS, new species.

Male.—Palpi brown with fuscous circles. Body and wings dark brown. Fore wings: Veins on basal half shaded with dark gray; an ochreous basal line; a similar broader antemedial line, somewhat wavy, divided by a black line; orbicular and reniform fuscous brown; a wavy black medial line; a large lighter brown spot beyond reniform, filling curve of postmedial; this latter almost punctiform, outwardly pale edged on costa; a paler subterminal wavy shade indicated by darker edging; faint dark marginal spots. Hind wings: Traces of black lines on inner margin from middle to anal angle, the postmedial line outwardly edged with white; cilia mottled with reddish brown. Hind wings below whitish, irrorated with brown; a dark discal point, medial, and postmedial lines. The fore and mid tibiae

are smooth; the hind tibiae are wanting. The species can be readily recognized by the short white line on inner margin of hind wings.

Expanse.—27 mm.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19858, U.S.N.M.

METALECTRA TEMPERATA, new species.

Male.—Body and fore wings dark brown; abdomen paler at base with a few dorsal bright brown hairs. Fore wings faintly tinged with dull purple gray, the markings brown black; antemedial line indicated by dark edging, fine on outer side, broad on inner side, expanding toward base and forming a large spot; orbicular small, a spot above it on costa; medial and postmedial lines macular, from large costal spots; reniform consisting of a reddish brown crescent, black edged, followed by paler mottlings, all very confused; postmedial followed by a series of white points on veins; a subterminal shade; marginal angular spots. Hind wings gray brown; a dark spot on inner margin at angle divided by a small white spot. Wings below whitish gray with faint antemedial, postmedial, and outer lines, also a few brown irrorations; discal spots better marked on hind wings. Hind tibiae without tufts.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—Jalapa, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19859, U.S.N.M.

METALECTRA TANAMENSIS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings light reddish brown; palpi with black rings; some dark segmental lines on abdomen, and dorsal mottlings about middle. Fore wings: Base mottled with gray; a pale broad antemedial fascia, inbent from costa, on it is the black orbicular point; a geminate dark medial line, outangled in cell, touching a brown crescent on discocellular; the space beyond broadly paler, but somewhat variable; postmedial line remote, fine, angular, and with white points on veins; a pale subterminal shade indicated by edging; marginal black points on interspaces, and a terminal dark line interrupted opposite them. Hind wings: Base without lines, otherwise the lines are as on fore wing, but do not reach the costal margin; a black point at end of cell. Wings below whitish with some brown irrorations; antemedial, medial, and postmedial brown wavy lines; black discal and marginal points; the costa of fore wings with dark spots. Palpi with the 3d point half as long as 2d. Fore and hind tibiae with long hairs.

Expanse.—20 mm.

Habitat.—Tanamo, Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19860, U.S.N.M.

METALECTRA GEMINICINCTA, new species.

Male.—Body and wings moss green, the body and base of wings palest; some segmental black irrorations on abdomen. Fore wings: A dark gray antemedial fascia; a double black medial line; reniform a paler shade crossed by a dark line; postmedial fine, dark, double, wavy outcurved; a fuscous shade from apex, inbent opposite cell, then oblique to termen at vein 4; a terminal lunular black line. Hind wings similar but without the antemedial fascia. Wings below white. Fore wings suffused with brown; a medial and a fainter postmedial line, on costa fuscous and broader; an antemedial fuscous costal spot. Hind wings: A medial brown line; a lunular postmedial line; subterminal brown irrorations. The fore tibiae with expanding tuft. Hind legs smooth.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba; Orizaba, Jalapa, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19861, U.S.N.M.

Closely allied to *Metalectra picta* Schaus.

METALECTRA CORCYRA, new species.

Male.—Body and wings light brown. Abdomen dorsally irrorated with black. Wings: A double fuscous medial line; a black line on discocellular; postmedial fine, dark, lunular dentate, followed by a darker brown shade; a subterminal dark dentate shade; a terminal dark line somewhat punctiform on fore wings; cilia mottled with fuscous. Fore wings: An antemedial fuscous brown fascia; a large fuscous spot on costa from postmedial to subterminal. Hind tibiae short without tufts.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—Aroa, Venezuela.

Type.—Cat. No. 19862, U.S.N.M.

METALECTRA LITHOSTIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, and thorax whitish, mottled with brown. Abdomen light brown above with dark irrorations. Wings grayish brown, mottled with white, and a few reddish irrorations. Fore wings: A faint whitish basal and medial line; an irregular similar antemedial line; postmedial fine, dark brown, lunular, oblique to vein 4, then incurved and outangled on submedian, followed by a whitish shade; an irregular subterminal whitish shade; a terminal wavy black line; reniform large, white, inwardly edged by a black line. Hind wings with lines corresponding to fore wings; a thick, velvety black line on discocellular. Hind tibiae smooth.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—Rio Trinidad, Panama.

Type.—Cat. No. 19863, U.S.N.M.

METALECTRA SAFINA, new species.

Male.—Body and wings purplish brown. Abdomen dorsally with basal segments ocher brown, otherwise light brown with dark irroration and segmental lines. Fore wings: A basal ocher white line; other lines reddish brown on costa with ocherous shadings between them; antemedial fine, wavy, inwardly edged with ocherous-white scaling; a faint, dark medial line; orbicular small, black; reniform large, brighter reddish brown, partly edged with ocherous; postmedial wavy, outcurved, outwardly finely mottled with ocherous; an irregular subterminal, ocherous shade; marginal dark-brown spots. Hind wings grayish brown at base, and a similar streak below cell and vein 2 to termen in the male only; a dark streak on discocellular, otherwise lines are ocherous shadings, as on fore wings; a heavy terminal, lunular, black line. Wings below dark gray; faint medial and postmedial lines; a darker subterminal shade; fuscous discal spots; a whitish spot on costa of fore wings postmedially. Fore and hind tibiae with long tufts.

Expanse.—20 mm.

Habitat.—Aroa, Venezuela; La Chorrera, Panama; Jalapa, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19864, U.S.N.M.

METALECTRA ROSEITINCTA, new species.

Male.—Palpi fuscous, second joint with a pale ring. Head, collar, and thorax roseate brown. Abdomen fuscous above, gray underneath. Fore wings chiefly roseate brown; a broad, dull-brown subbasal fascia; a fine, black, antemedial vertical line; orbicular a black point; a medial, dull-brown shade; reniform almost oval, brown black; postmedial brown black, wavy, outcurved beyond cell; a broad, dull, dark-brown outer shade, followed by a roseate subterminal line, outwardly edged with brown spots; termen roseate with large semilunar, dark-brown spots; base of cilia with alternate brown and roseate spots, otherwise gray. Hind wings dull brown with traces of lines and roseate shadings toward inner margin; termen and cilia as on fore wings.

Expanse.—17 mm.

Habitat.—Maroni River, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19865, U.S.N.M.

LITHOPOMA, new genus.

Male.—Palpi long, obliquely ascending; second joint densely but smoothly scaled; third joint smooth, acute, almost as long as second. Antennae smooth, with minute bristles. Fore femora with large tuft at base and shortly fringed. Hind tibiae dilated, with long tuft of hairs on inner side at base. Fore wings: Outer margin rounded;

veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from upper angle; 7 from end of areole, also 8 and 9 on long stalk; 10 from areole above; 11 free. Hind wings: Outer margin rounded; veins 3 and 4 very shortly stalked; 5 close to lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—Ipnea ardalus Druce.¹

Genus GLENOPTERIS Guenée.

Glenopteris GUENÉE, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 79, pl. 4, fig. 4.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint stout; third joint slender acuminate, as long as second. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth. Wings broad. Fore wings: Vein 2 from well towards end of cell; 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 apart from lower angle; 6 below upper angle; areole broad; 7, 8, and 9 from end; 10 from areole above; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 from middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—Glenopteris herbidalis Guenée.

Also included in this genus are the following:

Glenopteris oculata Cramer, Pap. exot., 1782, vol. 4, p. 71, pl. 324, fig. F = *oculifera* Hübner, Exot. Schmett., vol. 2, p. 200, figs. 1, 2, 3, 4; Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 255 = *oculiferalis* Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 80.

Glenopteris ornata Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 8, 1911, p. 230.

Genus SALIA Hübner.

Salia HÜBNER, Verz. bek. Schmett., 1816, 339.

Colobochila HÜBNER, Verz. bek. Schmett., 1816, 344.

Madopa STEPHENS, in Curtis's Brit. Ins., 1827, p. 159.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, nearly porrect; second joint twice the length of head, with some longer hairs behind; third joint about one-third the length of second. Antennae minutely ciliated. Legs smooth. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin produced, rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 from angles, or very shortly stalked; 5 above angle.

MATILOXIS, new genus.

Male.—Antennae pubescent ciliate. Palpi obliquely upturned; second joint moderately scaled; third joint smooth, acute, one-third as long as second. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Costal margin straight; apex acute; outer margin outcurved at vein 4, inbent below; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 very shortly stalked; 5 well above lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—Rhaesena rubromarginata Schaus.²

¹ Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 482, pl. 40, fig. 11.

² Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 107.

The genus also contains:

Matiloxis abarusalis (*Bleptina*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1858, p. 869.

Matiloxis rufinalis (*Platydia*) Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1122.

Matiloxis jalapena (*Rhaesena*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 107.

Matiloxis nezcila (*Rhaesena*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 107.

Matiloxis defecta (*Rhaesena*) Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 42, 1912, p. 79.

Matiloxis darconis (*Rhaesena*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1913, p. 33.

Matiloxis melicerta (*Rhaesena*) Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1913, p. 33.

Matiloxis zumo (*Rhaesena*) Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 214.

Matiloxis lilacea (*Rhaesena*) Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 86.

MATILOXIS CUBALIS, new species.

Female.—Palpi orange brown. Head yellow brown. Collar, thorax, and base of abdomen lilacine gray, the latter dorsally shaded with black; the other abdominal segments dark red with black segmental lines, replaced on last segment by a white line. Forewings lilacine; antemedial shade dark brown, incurved in cell, outcurved below cell, edged with lilacine white; medial shade similar, narrower, outbent to end of cell, then vertical, followed on costa by a white shade crossed by a brown line which forms the commencement of postmedial; it is deeply outcurved below costa, vertical and parallel to medial line on inner margin; subterminal line fine, black on a lilacine ground, preceded on costal half by a yellow brown shade; termen umber brown, expanding to subterminal at veins 2–4; cilia white with a broad dark gray shade near base, and dark shaded at vein 4. Hind wings gray brown; a dark terminal line; cilia dark gray tipped with white. Wings below with the costal margins and apices shaded with bright red; a dark discal point, postmedial, and outer lines on hind wings.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 19866, U. S. N. M.

MATILOXIS JOSEALIS, new species.

Female.—Palpi, head, and collar yellow brown. Thorax lilacine. Abdomen dark lilacine, the last segments shaded with yellow brown. Forewings mostly lilacine; the antemedial line olive brown, inangled

in cell and on submedian, outangled below cell; medial shade olive brown, outbent, from costa just before middle to inner margin beyond middle, slightly sinuous, followed by the whitish lilacine shade; reniform very indistinct on dark shade below costa, but outwardly edged by an oblique fuscous line, the whole followed by an oval bright brown shade; this shade followed by a dark reddish brown line, not reaching inner margin; the subterminal fine, fuscous, wavy, partly edged with lilacine; some terminal brown shading; an interrupted terminal dark line; cilia white crossed by two dark gray lines. Hind wings brownish gray; cilia white, with the gray lines almost obsolete. Hind wings below dark gray, the apex shaded with light brown. Fore wings below whitish on inner half, otherwise irrorated with fuscous gray, and yellow brown at apex; a discal point closely followed by a dark medial line; traces of a subterminal dark shade.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—San Jose, Costa Rica.

Type.—Cat. No. 19867, U. S. N. M.

MATILOXIS? GUIANALIS, new species.

Female.—Body and wings grayish brown. Forewings: Lines dark brown; fine; antemedial outcurved; reniform finely outlined, oval; postmedial outcurved around reniform, suffusing with the oblique medial line which is fuscous gray on costa, reddish brown, inwardly edged with yellow from subcostal to inner margin; faint traces of a subterminal shade; a bright brown shade at apex; terminal line fuscous. Wings below paler brown with small black discal spots.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19868, U. S. N. M.

This is doubtfully a *matiloxis*, the palpi being more curved, the third joint smaller and outbent.

Genus UZINIA Schaus.

Uzinia SCHAUSS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1913, p. 31.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending, barely reaching above head, moderately scaled, the third joint minute. Antennae fasciculate. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with longer hairs. Abdomen with dorsal tufts at base. Forewings: Costa slightly convex; outer margin obliquely rounded; vein 3 well before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from end of areole which is narrow; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 slightly above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Uzinia hyas* Schaus.

Genus TOMYRIS Druce.

Tomyris DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 440, pl. 35, fig. 25.

Male.—Palpi long, porrect; third joint short, upturned. Antennae minutely ciliated. Legs smoothly scaled. Forewings: Apex acute; outer margin obliquely rounded; a long tuft of hairs below from base of inner margin; veins 3, 4, 5 almost equally apart; 6 from below upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole which is small; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 from lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Tomyris nigropuncta* Druce.

Also included in this genus is the following species:

Tomyris syllificalis (*Hypena*) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 170.

Genus OGOAS Druce.

Ogoas DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 439, pl. 35, fig. 24.

Male.—Palpi long, slender, porrect; third joint upturned, medially hairy. Antennae minutely ciliated. Legs smoothly scaled. Forewings: Apex acute; outer margin obliquely rounded; vein 3 from near lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Subcostal above with fringe of long upturned hairs; veins 3 and 4 shortly stalked; 5 above angle; 6 from upper angle; 7 from cell, the two approximated for half their length.

Type of genus.—*Ogoas albipuncta* Druce.

The following species are also contained in this genus:

Ogoas broda (*Boana*) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 168.

Ogoas aroalis (*Boana*) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 168.

Genus SOTIGENA Druce.

Sotigena DRUCE, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 437, pl. 35, fig. 22.

Male.—Palpi porrect, long, shortly fringed above; third joint short, slightly upturned. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth. Forewings broad; apex acute; outer margin sinuous, slightly crenulate; a small tuft on inner margin beyond middle; vein 3 near lower angle; 4 and 5 close together from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free, approximating vein 10. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle; 5 well above angle.

Type of genus.—*Sotigena notodontoides* Druce.

Also the following species are included in this genus:

Sotigena dulcis Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 438, pl. 35, p. 22.

Sotigena rictalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud., fasc. 8, 1914, p. 85.

ACMANA, new genus.

Female.—Palpi long, porrect; second joint broadly fringed above; third joint acuminate about one-third the length of second. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Abdomen long and slender. Fore wings: Apex very acute; outer margin straight, oblique; vein 3 well before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 near upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Costal margin straight; outer margin straight from below apex to vein 2, then truncate; veins 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked; 5 from lower angle.

Type of genus.—*Herminia?* *moconalis* Walker.¹

ACMANA ? APICOIDES, new species.

Female.—Body and fore wings bone color tinged with ochreous brown; fringe of palpi tipped with white. Fore wings: Some slightly darker irrorations; lines all inbent from costa, straight; a faint double antemedial line, the space between from cell to inner margin slightly whitish; two dark brown round spots on discocellular; postmedial brown; a whitish outer line outwardly darker shaded; a white subterminal line dark edged; marginal points connected by a fine undulating line. Hind wings white; lines continued from fore wings except antemedial; the postmedial and outer lines dark brown, followed by mottling-like ground color of fore wing but not reaching costa or inner margin, except at termen. Wings below bone color irrorated and tinged with light brown; postmedial and outer lines less distinct, the former outwardly punctiform on fore wings, forming fuscous spots toward apex; inner margin white; terminal points as above.

Expanse.—29 mm.

Habitat.—Castro Parana, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19869, U.S.N.M.

In this species veins 3, 4, 5 on hind wings are equally apart.

ACMANA ? PAULINA, new species.

Female.—Body and wings whitish brown. Fore wings: An olive brown shade along subcostal from base to apex; lines brown; antemedial fine, outcurved across cell and inbent; two brown points on discocellular; postmedial fine, inbent, slightly outcurved on costa; a similar outer line, darker, inwardly edged with white, outwardly shaded with olive brown, and with trigonate small spots on veins; a dark brown marginal lunular line, more heavily marked on interspaces; cilia whitish tipped with fuscous brown. Hind wings like fore wings, but no antemedial line, and the wing whiter shaded to outer line. Fore wings below: Inner area gray, wing otherwise

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 857.

brownish straw color; a fuscous shade on discocellular; a finely dentate postmedial line, outcurved on costa; a dark outer shade from apex to inner margin near tornus, crossed by a pale wavy line. Hind wings below whitish, the costa and termen tinged with brownish straw color; a fine streak on discocellular; postmedial line very fine, indistinct; a double outer, and a subterminal line, better marked, all dentate.

Expanse.—36 mm.

Habitat.—Rio Janeiro.

Type.—Cat. No. 19870, U.S.N.M.

On hind wings veins 3 and 4 are from lower angle; 5 well above angle.

Genus TIBRACANA Walker.

Tibracana WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1198.

Female.—Palpi porrect, as long as head and thorax, slender; second joint fringed above; third joint one-fifth the length of second, smoothly scaled. Antennae ciliated. Fore wings broad; apex very acute; outer margin obliquely outcurved, almost angled at vein 4; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from near upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle. 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Tibracana xanthialis* Walker.

Also the following species is contained in this genus:

Tibracana gnoma (*Palthis*) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 128.

Genus BOANA Walker.

Boana WALKER, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 110.

Male.—Palpi porrect three times the length of head; second joint fringed above, less so below; third joint short, acute, fringed near base. Antennae pubescent ciliate; an acute frontal tuft. Legs smooth; fore tibiae with small tuft at joint. Wings broad. Forewings: Apex acute, somewhat falcate; outer margin rounded; inner margin rounded; veins 2 and 3 from before middle of cell; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from near upper angle; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Costal margin rounded; cell very short; veins 3 and 4 on long stalk; 5 above angle; 6 from before upper angle; 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Boana semialba* Walker. The type is a male, not a female as stated by Walker. The species is synonymous with *Hypena catalueca* Herrich-Schäffer,¹ this latter specific name having priority.

¹ Ausser Eur. Schmett., p. 69, fig. 452.

Genus LOMANALTES Grote.

Lomanaltes GROTE, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., vol. 1, 1873, p. 14, pl. 1, figs. 12, 13.

Male.—Palpi long, porrect, fringed above. Antennae ciliate. Frons with pointed tuft. Abdomen with dorsal tufts. Body below and legs smooth. Forewings moderately broad; costa somewhat depressed medially; outer margin obliquely rounded; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole.

Type of genus.—*Lomanaltes laetus* Grote = *Hypena eductalis* Walker,¹ the latter name having priority.

Genus PLATHYPENA Grote.

Plathypena GROTE, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., vol. 1, 1873, p. 38.

Male.—Palpi porrect, second and third joints densely scaled. Antennae minutely ciliate. An acute frontal tuft. Abdomen with dorsal tufts on basal half. Thorax below hairy. Legs smooth. Forewings narrow; outer margin obliquely rounded; inner margin produced at tornus; veins 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole. Hind wings very broad; costal margin straight; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 slightly above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Hybloea scabra* Fabricius.²

Genus HYPENA Schrank.

Hypena SCHRANK, Fauna Boica, vol. 2, pt. 2, 1802, p. 163.

Male.—Palpi porrect long, heavily fringed above; an acute frontal tuft. Antennae minutely ciliated. Abdomen with only basal dorsal tuft prominent. Forewings narrow; tornus not produced; otherwise as *Plathypena*.

Genus BOMOLOCHA Hübner.

Bomolocha HÜBNER, Verz., 1816, 343.

Male.—Palpi porrect; second joint twice the length of head, well fringed below, less so above; third joint one-third the length of second, shortly fringed below, with a few long hairs above, the tip naked. Antennae with short even ciliae. Frons with acute tuft. Thorax below hairy. Abdomen above with dorsal tufts. Forewings: Veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole.

Type of genus.—*Crassalis* Fabricius.

The genus includes the following species described under *Hypena*, except *umbralis* Smith, described as a *Bomolocha*.

Bomolocha exoletalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 29 = *lyrcusalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 842 = *affinalis* Möschler,

¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 36.

² Ent. Syst. Suppl., vol. 4, 1794, p. 448.

Lep. Surinam, pt. 3, 1880, p. 478 = *anda* Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 435, pl. 35, fig. 16.

Bomolocha exoticalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 30 = *lysoalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 842.

Bomolocha subidalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 32 = *pilosalis* Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 33 = *triangularis* Möschler, Lep. Jamaica, 1886, p. 63.

Bomolocha vctustalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 35.

Bomolocha latalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 39. Unknown to me.

Bomolocha abscondalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 48 = *lebonia* Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 432, pl. 35, fig. 8 = *oronalis* Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 133.

Bomolocha pacatalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 80.

Bomolocha acclinalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 80 = *anicina* Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 434, pl. 35, fig. 13.

Bomolocha megaspila Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool., vol. 9, 1888, p. 193 = *complanalis* Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 75.

Bomolocha umbralis Smith Bull. Bklyn. Ent. Soc., vol. 7, 1884, p. 4 = *cervinalis* Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 223.

Bomolocha conditalis Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 222; probably the same as *vctustalis* Guenée.

Bomolocha andraca Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 428, pl. 34, fig. 7.

Bomolocha lanassa Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 430, pl. 34, fig. 27.

Bomolocha ammonia Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 432, pl. 35, fig. 9.

Bomolocha androna Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 434, pl. 35, fig. 12.

Bomolocha locusta Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 436, pl. 35, fig. 18.

Bomolocha angitia Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 436, pl. 35, fig. 20.

Bomolocha druccalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 169 = *manalis* Druce (not Walker), Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 427, pl. 34, fig. 5 = *devexalis* Schaus, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 14, 1912, p. 212.

Bomolocha purpuralis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 170.

Bomolocha dasialis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 1904, vol. 30, p. 171.

Bomolocha uvalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 1904, vol. 30, p. 172.

Bomolocha glumalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 1904, vol. 30, p. 172.

Bomolocha guenéalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 1904, vol. 30, p. 172.

Bomolocha coatalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 1904, vol. 30, p. 173.

Bomolocha claxalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 1904, vol. 30, p. 173.

Bomolocha turalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 1904, vol. 30, p. 174.

Bomolocha ducalis Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 212.

Bomolocha frigida Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 213.

Bomolocha miranda Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 27.

Bomolocha chaka Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 74.

Bomolocha dodra Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 77.

Bomolocha columbiata Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 78.

Bomolocha popayana Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 78.

Bomolocha transversalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 78.

Bomolocha penumbralis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 79.

The following species which are unknown to me probably come under *Bomolocha*:

Hypena vittula Druce, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 7, 1901, p. 438.

Hypena leucoptera Druce, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 7, 1901, p. 439.

Hypena lyse Druce, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 7, 1901, p. 439.

Hypena melaleuca Druce, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 7, 1901, p. 439.

Hypena umbriferalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 76.

Hypena uruguayalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 79.

Hypena pictalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 80.

Hypena boliviensis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 81.

Hypena pigralis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 81.

Hypena effectalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 82.

Hypena uniformalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 82.

Hypena franciscalis Maassen, in Stübel, Reisen in Sud-Amerika, 1890, p. 152, pl. 7, fig. 20.

Bomolocha valkeralis, new name for *Hypena securalis* Walker (not Guenée), Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 44.

BOMOLOCHA MORELOSALIS, new species.

Male.—Body and wings brown. Fore wings tinged with purplish crossed by fine indistinct fuscous lines, and with some scattered black brown irrorations; traces of a fine reddish brown, geminate antemedial line; a black and white point as orbicular; a narrow dark shade, crossing discocellular where it encloses a white point and is outwardly limited by the postmedial line, which is fine, reddish brown, incurved from costa to vein 5, and again from vein 5 to inner margin; subterminal black spots; a fine reddish, angular, terminal line. Hind wings below ochre brown crossed by numerous dark striae; a dark point on discocellular.

Expanse.—27 mm.

Habitat.—Morelos, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19871, U.S.N.M.

Genus ANEPISCHETOS Smith.

Anepischetos SMITH, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 22, 1900, p. 482.

Male.—Palpi three times the length of head, porrect; second joint fringed above and below. Abdomen with only a flat dorsal tuft at base. Antennae ciliated. Neuration as in other Hypeninae.

Type of genus.—*Anepischetos bipartita* Smith ¹ = *lividalis* Hübner ² = *abjuralis* Walker ³ = *Hypena scissalis* Walker.⁴

The species will stand as *Anepischetos lividalis* Hübner.

The following species described under *Hypena* belong to this genus:

Anepischetos porrectalis Fabricius, according to Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 37 = *obditalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 48 = *incertalis* Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 225 = *umbratilis* Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 77. This last the same as Guenée's var. A.

Anepischetos minualis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 36 = *trituberalis* Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, vol. 22, 1862, p. 469 = *citata* Grote, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 4, 1871, p. 101 = *obtectalis* Möschler, Lep. Jamaica, 1886, p. 63.

Anepischetos crambalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 37.

Anepischetos securalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 35.

Anepischetos mactatalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 45 = *philomedia* Druce, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 1898, p. 228, Biol., pl. 97, fig. 24 = *jonesalis* Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 171.

Anepischetos abscialis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 49.

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 22, 1900, p. 482.

² Eur. Schmett., vol. 6, pl. 2, fig. 11.

³ Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 68.

⁴ Idem, vol. 34, 1865, p. 1133.

Anepischetos degesalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 843 = *disseptalis* Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1134 = *vincularis* Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 224 = *aneara* Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 433, pl. 35, fig. 10.

Anepischetos livia Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 429, pl. 34, fig. 21 = *anemosa* Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer. Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 429, pl. 34, fig. 22.

Anepischetos variabilis Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 429, pl. 34, figs. 9–20 = *cachialis* Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 212.

Anepischetos andrapana Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1 1890 p. 432, pl. 35, fig. 7.

Anepischetos lipara Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 433, pl. 35, fig. 11, probably the same as *porrectalis* Guenée.

Anepischetos loxo Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1890, p. 435, pl. 35, fig. 15.

Anepischetos divergens Druce, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 7 1901, p. 438.

Anepischetos castricalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 169.

Anepischetos tepecalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 169.

Anepischetos calistalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 169.

Anepischetos freija Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 170.

Anepischetos perialis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 171.

Anepischetos gozama Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 172.

Anepischetos veltalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 174, possibly = *calistalis*.

Anepischetos evanalis Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 174.

Anepischetos gaudialis Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 9, 1912, p. 213.

Anepischetos hicetasalis Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 11, 1913, p. 26.

Anepischetos fusialis Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 11, 1913, p. 27.

Anepischetos violcalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 75.

Anepischetos parancara Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 75.

Anepischetos indentata Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 76.

Anepischetos tucumanalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 80.

Anepischetos lactiferalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 83.

Hypena suaralis Möschler, Lep. Surinam, pt. 3, 1880, p. 479, probably belongs here, as Möschler states it is related to *Lividalis* Hübner.

Genus DIDA Druce.

Dida DRUCE, Biol. Centr. Amer., IIet., vol. 1, 1891, p. 490.

Male.—Palpi porrect, more than twice the length of head; third joint less than half the length of second, moderately scaled. Antennae pubescent. Legs smoothly scaled. Body slender. Fore wings: Vein 3 from near lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 close to angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Dida cidaria* Druce.

ZOROTHIS, new genus.

Male.—Palpi porrect, short, twice the length of head; second joint fringed above and below; third joint, short, down curved. Antennae minutely pubescent. Frontal tuft downbent. Legs smooth. Wings broad. Fore wings: Apex acute; outer margin sinuous; veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Zorothis zacualpana* Schaus.

ZOROTHIS ZACUALPANA, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax and fore wings grayish brown. Fore wings: Some darker irrorations along costal margin; lines straight on costa, then curved and inbent to inner margin, fine, minutely wavy, dark brown; antemedial with a dark spot on costa; postmedial broadly shaded with dull brown on medial side, touching a round black-brown spot on discocellular; termen darker shaded; traces of a dull brown subterminal shade. Hind wings and abdomen ocher brown, the abdomen irrorated with black; hind wings paler shaded along costa; an interrupted fuscous terminal shade. Hind wings below whitish thickly irrorated with brown; a brown point on discocellular; a punctiform postmedial line; terminal line dark brown cut by the veins.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—Zacualpan, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19872, U.S.N.M.

Collected by R. Müller.

ZOROTHIS DISSIMILIS, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings dark gray. Abdomen ochreous irrorated with gray. Fore wings: The scaling forming thickset fine lines; antemedial, medial and postmedial lines very fine, black; antemedial from a black point on costa, inbent; medial parallel with postmedial, which is inwardly darker shaded on costa, slightly curved near cell, and minutely lunular to inner margin; reniform small, finely outlined; subterminal shade very faint; a darker terminal shade. Hind wings whitish overspread with brownish scaling; a terminal dark line. Hind wings below white with some brown gray scaling; a faint discal point and postmedial punctiform line.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—Zacualpan, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19873, U.S.N.M.

Collected by R. Müller.

Genus ARTILOXIS Schaus.

Artiloxis SCHAUS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 43.

Female.—Palpi porrect, twice the length of head; second joint with short fringe below; third joint short, smooth, slightly upbent. Antennae simple. Fore wings: Vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle, apart; 6 from upper angle; areole small; 7, 8 and 9, 10 from areole; 11 free. Hind wings: Cell short; veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 very shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Artiloxis vitiosa* Schaus.

Genus CARILLADE Schaus.

Carillade SCHAUS, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 39.

Male.—Palpi porrect; second joint twice the length of head, smooth, with slight fringe above. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Fore legs thickly scaled; base of fore tarsi with tufts. Fore wings: Outer margin obliquely rounded; vein 3 from before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8 and 9 from end, 10 from areole above; 11 free. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 very shortly stalked; 5 close to angle; 6 and 7 very shortly stalked.

Type of genus.—*Carillade harmonia* Schaus.

Genus DYSGLYPTOGONA Warren.

Dysglyptogona WARREN, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 248.

Male.—Palpi obliquely ascending reaching well above head; second joint thickly scaled; third joint conical. Patagia long, heavily fringed. Antennae pubescent ciliate. Legs smooth. Fore wings

long, rather narrow; costa straight; apex acute; outer margin angled at vein 4; veins 3, 4, 5 close together; 6 below upper angle; 7 from areole; 8 and 9 on long stalk from areole; 10 and 11 free, from cell well before end. Hind wings triangular, produced at vein 7; outer margin straight; veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Dysglyptogona dissimilis* Warren.

Genus ALINZA Walker.

Alinza WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1148.

Male.—Palpi long, porrect; second joint with triangular fringe above; third joint short, slightly downturned. Antennae serrate with minute cilia. Fore tibiae thinly clothed with long hair-like scales. Fore wings acute; vein 3 from before lower angle; 4 from lower angle; 5 slightly above angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 shortly stalked with 8 and 9 from end of areole; 10 and 11 stalked from areole. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 well stalked; 5 from middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*Alinza discessalis* Walker.

ALINZA BANIANOIDES, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings lilacine ochre. Abdomen and hind wings fuscous brown. Fore wings overlaid with close set vertical lines of brown scales, and crossed by two straight parallel dark reddish brown lines; first line just before middle, inwardly finely edged with yellowish; second line well beyond cell, outwardly finely edged with yellowish; terminal black brown spots. Hind wings: A faint dark terminal line.

Expanse.—18 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19874, U.S.N.M.

Looks very much like a small *Baniana*.

ALINZA CUMANA, new species.

Male.—Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings grayish white, irrorated with light brown. Abdomen and hind wings yellowish white with some brown scaling. Fore wings: Lines yellow brown; antemedial slightly indent, somewhat wavy; a black point on discocellular; postmedial forming three faint curves; subterminal wavy, irregular; terminal black spots. Hind wings: An interrupted terminal black line. Wings below yellowish white irrorated with brown; traces of a fine straight, postmedial line.

Expanse.—22 mm.

Habitat.—São Paulo, S. E. Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19875, U.S.N.M.

Genus OROSCOPA Druce.

Oroscopa DRUCE, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 486, pl. 40, figs. 22, 23.

Female.—Antennae with minute bristles. Palpi long, obliquely ascending, slender; 2d joint with triangular fringe above; 3d joint a little more than half the length of 2d, smooth, with small tuft above before end. Wings deeply crenulate. Forewings: Vein 3 from lower angle; 4, and 5 apart above angle; 6 below upper angle; areole double; 7 from lower areole; 8 and 9 on long stalk from near 7; 10 and 11 stalked from upper areole. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 well above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type of genus.—*Oroscopa concha* Druce.

The genus also contains:

Oroscopa privigna (*Pangrapta*) Möschler, Lep. Surinam, pt. 3, 1880, p. 465, pl. 8, fig. 18 = *Oroscopa delicata* Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 8, 1911, p. 224 = *Freilla alastor* Schaus, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 14, 1912, p. 217.

Oroscopa punctata Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 486, pl. 40, fig. 23.

Oroscopa calverti Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 8, 1911, p. 224.

Oroscopa hacupha Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 8, 1911, p. 225.

Oroscopa noctifera Schaus, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 14, 1912 p. 172.

Oroscopa belus Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 46, 1914, p. 524.

OROSCOPOA ELECTRONA, new species.

Male.—Palpi, head, front of collar, and tibiae dark brown; tarsi pale ochreous; collar, thorax, abdomen, and forewings grayish ochre. Forewings: Some scattered brown and black irrorations; an antemedial fine, angled, brown line on costal margin; some fuscous scales on discocellular followed by a white spot; a postmedial grayish fascia divided by four fine brown lines, deeply outcurved beyond cell, then wavily indent toward base, followed on inner margin by a yellowish shade; outer margin partly suffused with brown; subterminal small brown spots irrorated with white, from vein 3 to inner margin, followed by a dark brown shade. Hind wings grayish ocher on basal half, crossed by antemedial, a diffuse dark-brown fascia; a fuscous point on discocellular; medial dark points, the largest on costa; outer half of wing bright brownish to a darker shade, straight from apex to inner margin near angle; terminal space dark grayish brown. Wings below pale grayish ocher, thinly irrorated with fuscous brown; irregular subterminal dark spots and suffusions. Forewings: An irregular medial fuscous fascia narrow on costa; a white spot beyond

cell. Hind wings: An antemedial fuscous brown fascia; some medial dark points.

Expanse.—41 mm.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—Cat. No. 19876, U.S.N.M.

OROSCOPA CORDOBENSIS, new species.

Female.—Body and wings dull, dark grayish brown, crossed by indistinct darker lines; cell spots large, round, black. Forewings: Traces of a pale wavy subterminal line; terminal space from near vein 5 to apex fuscous. Hind wings: An irregular postmedial series of black spots; a subterminal pale ochreous line inwardly edged with bright brown. Wings below paler ochre gray, thinly irrorated with black; the macular postmedial black line distinct; cell spots as above; a subterminal pale line inwardly edged with fuscous lunules; some black spots near base; interrupted fuscous lines, medial on forewings, antemedial on hind wings.

Expanse.—28 mm.

Habitat.—Cordoba, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 19877, U.S.N.M.

BOSTRYCHARIA, new genus.

Male.—Antennae pubescent ciliate (broken near base). Palpi upturned, smoothly scaled, not reaching above vertex. Vertex with projecting tuft of curly scales. Legs hairy. Fore wings broad; costa arched at base, somewhat depressed medially; apex acute, subfalcate; outer margin rounded; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 from angle; 5 slightly above; 6 close to upper angle; 7, 8, 9 well stalked from end of areole; 10 from end of areole; 11 suffusing with 10 to form another small areole, then parallel with vein 10 to costa. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 from lower angle; 5 somewhat above angle; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*Phaeochlaena cuprea* Schaus.¹

SCHIRACES, new genus.

Female.—Palpi long, porrect, the second joint fringed above, the third very short. Antennae with short bristles. Fore wings: Apex acute, outer margin slightly sinuous; vein 3 from before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 from upper angle; areole double; 7, 8, 9 stalked; 10 and 11 stalked. Hind wings: Veins 3 and 4 stalked; 5 from near middle of discocellular; 6 and 7 stalked.

Type of genus.—*Schiraces mopsus* Schaus.

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 30, 1906, p. 110.

SCHIRACES MOPSUS, new species.

Female.—Palpi brown. Head, collar, thorax, and fore wings pale buff. Abdomen with transverse gray brown shades. Fore wings: Lines and shadings brown; antemedial line remote from base, very fine, angled on costa, slightly indent and interrupted; a black point as reniform; postmedial fine, nearly vertical, darker shaded on costa, opposite cell, and across submedian fold; subterminal fine, irregular; some marginal shadings; a terminal fuscous brown line, interrupted by veins; cilia dark shaded. Hind wings grayish brown; a dark terminal line. Hind wings below pale buff, thinly irrorated with brown. A round dark spot on discoellular; a fine postmedial line; a dark terminal line.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19878, U.S.N.M.

SCHIRACES MORTUA, new species.

Male.—Body and wings dull grayish brown. Fore wings: A faint medial and postmedial line, consisting of darker brown irrorations; orbicular and reniform each consisting of a black point; a terminal fuscous line. Hind wings: A terminal fuscous line. Hind wings below whitish, irrorated with brown on costal and outer margins; a dark discal point, and postmedial line; an interrupted terminal fuscous line. Fore tibia somewhat dilated with a tuft of long hairs at base.

Expanse.—15 mm.

Habitat.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19879, U.S.N.M.

Genus BOLETOBIA Boisduval.

Boletobia BOISDUVAL, Lepidoptera, 1840, p. 41.

Laugasa WALKER, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 850. Type, *L. perillalis* Walker.

Narulla WALKER. Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 24, 186, p. 1083. Type, *N. infixaria* Walker.

Male.—Palpi porrect, densely scaled. Antennae bipectinate. Legs smoothly scaled. Fore wings: Outer margin curved; vein 3 before lower angle; 4 and 5 from lower angle; 6 below upper angle; areole double; 7, 8, 9 usually stalked; 10 and 11 stalked. Hind wings: Veins 3, 4, 5 equally apart; 6 and 7 stalked.

The genus also contains:

Boletobia funerea (*Stellidia*) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 166.

Boletobia nivosita (*Stellidia*) Schaus, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 30, 1904, p. 166.

Boletobia juno (Stellidia) Jones, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1912, p. 425.

Boletobia estella (Stellidia) Jones, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 425.

Boletobia tenebrosa Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 30 = *Boletobia rugosa* Dyar, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1914, p. 211.

Boletobia turpis Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 11, 1913, p. 30.

Boletobia variata (Metalectra) Schaus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 46, 1914, p. 540.

Boletobia annuligera (Stellidia) Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 86.

Boletobia micraster (Stellidia) Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 87.

BOLETOBIA MARGINATA, new species.

Male.—Body fuscous. Wings fuscous, the outer margins broadly brownish buff, irrorated with black, more thickly in some specimens than in others. Fore wings: Antemedial line defined by buff scaling, inbent in cell, thickest on costa; reniform indistinct, black, a buff spot on costa above it; postmedial black, lunular, defined by buff scaling on its outer edge; an interrupted marginal fuscous line. Hind wings: A black discal spot; the postmedial line upcurved below cell. Wings below duller without distinct lines

Expanse.—17 mm.

Habitat.—Geldersland, Surinam; Maroni River, French Guiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 19880, U.S.N.M.

BOLETOBIA PYGMAEA, new species.

Male.—Palpi fuscous, the joints tipped with white. Frons fuscous; vertex white; collar and thorax white, shaded with fuscous brown. Abdomen fuscous gray. Wings fuscous brown, the markings white; an antemedial row of spots, followed by two more between cell and submedian; a line on costa above end of cell; reniform broad, crossed by a curved dark line; a white shade below end of cell crossed by a lunular dark line; a postmedial row of small spots, the one opposite cell inset and larger; the subterminal spots larger than the post-medial, the spot below vein 6 inset; small spots on cilia. Hind wings: Postmedial and subterminal white spots, larger opposite cell, and on inner margin; cilia as on fore wings. Wings below dark greyish; sub-terminal whitish spots on fore wings below vein 6, and above vein 7; a postmedial dark line on hind wings, outwardly pale shaded.

Expanse.—16 mm.

Habitat.—St. Jean, Maroni River.

Type.—Cat. No. 19881, U.S.N.M.

SPECIES NOT LOCATED.

Corynitis penicillalis Hübner.

Madopa firmalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 22. Probably a species of *Baniana*.

Hypena? internalis Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 41.

Bleptina syrnialis, Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., 1854, p. 68.

Hypena polybealis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 16, 1858, p. 229. Belongs to a new genus (according to Sir George Hampson).

Bleptina aeatusalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 871.

Palthis? orasuisalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1859, p. 886. Type lost.

Cambogia albopunctata Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 24, 1862, p. 1587.

Hypena pyralalis Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 108.

Hypena? murina Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 109.

Hypena? concinnulalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1134. Type lost.

Bertula excelsalis Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., vol. 34, 1865, p. 1167.

Physula albirenalis Herrich-Schäffer, Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg, 1870, p. 106.

Physula variegalis Herrich-Schäffer, Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg, 1870, p. 106.

Physula tristigalis Herrich-Schäffer, Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg, 1870, p. 107.

Physula herminialis Herrich-Schäffer, Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg, 1870, p. 107.

Physula acutalis Herrich-Schäffer, Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg, 1870, p. 107.

Physula apicalis Herrich-Schäffer, Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg, 1870, p. 107.

Eisas distigmula Herrich-Schäffer, Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg, 1870, p. 108.

Synalissa tempaca Möschler, Lep. Surinam, pt. 3, 1880, p. 475.

Zanclognatha vanica Möschler, Lep. Surinam, pt. 3, 1880, p. 476.

Zanclognatha bicolor Möschler, Lep. Surinam, pt. 3, 1880, p. 476, pl. 9, fig. 22.

Hypena uniformalis Möschler, Lep. Surinam, pt. 3, 1880, p. 479.

Mindora tortriciformis Möschler, Lep. Surinam, pt. 3, 1880, p. 483.

Asylaea inflexea Möschler, Lep. Surinam, pt. 5, 1880, p. 358.

Metallata variabilis Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 220.

Physula peckii Möschler, Lep. Porto Rico, 1890, p. 232.

Hypena fuscipennis Warren, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 231.

Zorzinus plumula Druce, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Het., vol. 1, 1891, p. 446, pl. 36, figs. 16, 16a male.

Megatomis cyanolepia Kaye, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1901, p. 132, pl. 5, fig. 19.

Zanclognatha bipunctata Kaye, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1901, p. 133, pl. 6, fig. 1.

Physula novitata Kaye, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1901, p. 135, pl. 6, fig. 8.

Campometra? *peonza* Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge., vol. 41, 1897, p. 416.

Megachyta flavipunctatalis Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 59.

? *Drepanopalpia cassida* Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914, p. 64.

? *Simplicia flavipunctulata* Dognin, Het. Amér. Sud, fasc. 8, 1914 p. 88.