

## TWO NEW SPECIES OF GRAPTOLITHA.

[Lepidoptera; Noctuidæ.]

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

**Graptolitha vivida**, new species.

Ground-color of fore wings whitish gray, the white shading spreading throughout the wing, being especially visible in the basal space, in the stigmata, and beyond the outer line; shaded and powdered with black. Basal dash black, bent upwards nearly to costa, with a black shading below to the inner margin; lines faint, double, waved; claviform appearing as an undulation of the inner line; orbicular oblique, nearly rectangular, whitish, black-outlined and with a central brown line; a black shade in the cell, with a line subcostally and on median vein joining the stigmata; reniform large, pale filled, with a central dark cloud and bent line, a little orange tint in the bottom; a subterminal row of dashes; median line narrow, waved, bent on median vein. Hind wing blackish brown. Expanse 37 mm.

Two males, Wellington, British Columbia, dated April 2, 1903 (G. W. Taylor), and April 25, 1903 (T. Bryant).

The first specimen is the brighter, the second being much shaded with blackish, obscuring the white of the terminal space.

*Type*: No. 13417, U. S. National Museum.

The species is allied to *tepida* Grt., and *baileyi* Grt., but more brightly and contrastingly marked than either.

**Graptolitha pruena**, new species.

Color of the fore wings and thorax glaucous gray. Lines double, dusky, not contrasted; basal dash bent up at its end toward costa; orbicular reniform in shape, similar to the reniform, narrowly black outlined, the two with a black shade between; claviform showing only at its tip; a median shade line; all the lines form dark dashes on the costa; base of the costa whitish; terminal line a row of dots; subterminal line flexuous, submaculate. Hind wing grayish brown. Expanse 40 mm.

One male, Calhoun County, Texas (J. D. Mitchell).

*Type*: No. 13418, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *viridipallens* Grt., *querquera* Grt., and *nigrescens* Engel, the green tint somewhat less distinct than in these, of a more steely bluish cast. The species is easily recognized by the costal protuberance of the male, which is larger than in the other species and has its greatest width opposite the base of the reniform instead of beyond it as in the others mentioned.