

(Continued from page 34.)

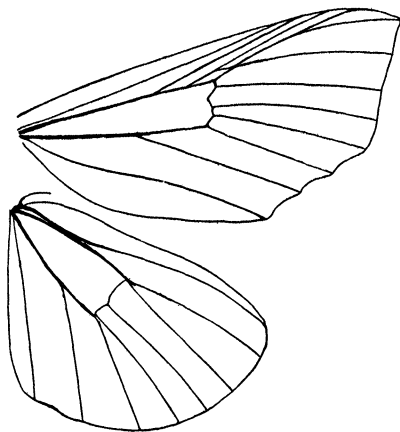
very pale fawn. The primaries on the upper side are fawn color, darker on the costa and cell. There is a basal brown shade, and a dark transverse median shade defined inwardly by a pale curved line. There are two small blackish dots, one above the other, beyond the end of the cell, succeeded by a fine pale curved submarginal line, which is clouded internally on the costa beyond the cell and above the inner margin by dark shades. On the margin upon the interspaces there are small narrow blackish lines of raised scales. The fringes are pale fawn like the body of the wing with their extremities tipped with dark brown. The secondaries are uniformly dark fuscous, except on the costal margin where they are lighter. On the under side, both wings are pale pinkish-gray, the middle area of the primaries being clouded with fuscous. There are no markings on the under side. Expanse, 27 mm.

DEINOPALPUS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Anomis*, but readily distinguished from it by the enormous development of the palpi, which are compressed; the first joint long, the second a trifle shorter, erect, ascending in front of the head, the third joint very long, laid back over the middle of the thorax and abundantly clothed with long hairs erected as a fan-like plume over the head. The third pair of legs have the tibiae armed with long double median and terminal spurs. The antennae are simple. The neuration and outline of the palpi are given in the accompanying cuts. Type *D. Africana*, Holland.

29. *D. Africana*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi, thorax, and upper side of abdomen pale chestnut. Anal extremity of abdomen white. Lower side of thorax and abdomen pinkish-gray. First pair of legs dark brown, heavily clothed with hair; second and third pair of legs paler, the tarsi ringed with whitish. The primaries on the upper side are pale

chestnut, clouded with fuscous from the end of the cell to the outer margin, and laved with cinereous on the costa before the apex. The wings are crossed by irregularly curved



Neuration and palpi of *D. Africana*, Holl., ♂, ♀.

and somewhat indistinct transverse basal, sub-basal, median, limb, and submarginal brown lines. There is a dark annular spot in the middle of the cell, and a larger similarly colored reniform spot at the end of the cell. The fringes are dark brown marked narrowly with white on the interspaces. The secondaries are dark fuscous, except on the costa near the base, where they are white, shining. The fringes are paler than on the primaries, and are marked with fuscous at the tips of the nervules. On the under side, the primaries are broadly dark fuscous on the middle area with the inner margin white, shining; the costa and the outer margin are bordered with pinkish-rufous. There is a small subtriangular fuscous spot on the costa just before the

apex. The secondaries are pinkish, irrorated with minute darker scales, traversed by a fine regularly curved limbal line parallel to the outer margin, with a pale discal spot at the end of the cell, and a pale fuscous ray running from the base to the outer margin before the anal angle. The inner margin is slightly paler than the rest of the wing. Expanse, 37 mm.

HOMOPTERIDAE.

HOMOPTERA, Boisd.

30. *H. pulcherrima*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi gray, margined below with black. Front and upper side of thorax dark fuscous. Upper side of abdomen fuscous, slightly paler on the dorsal line of the three segments nearest the thorax, which are banded on their lower edges with blackish. On the lower side, the thorax and abdomen are obscure fuscous. The primaries are fuscous, in certain lights reflecting a brilliant purple sheen. At the end of the cell are two silvery white dots, one above the other, the lower one which is the larger is subtriangular in form. These spots are located just beyond the upper and lower extremities of the dark reniform spot, which closes the cell. There are four silvery white short transverse lines on the costa before the apex, of which the outermost and the innermost are the longest and most conspicuous. There is a small black spot in the middle of the cell. The wings are traversed by fine irregularly curved basal and sub-basal lines. There is a geminate transverse median line running from the inner edge of the reniform spot to the inner margin of the wing. A looped limbal line runs from the innermost subapical white linear spot on the costa toward the inner margin as far as the first median, where it turns abruptly upward, and coalesces with the geminate median line near the large white spot at the end of the cell. A waved dark submarginal line runs from the outermost of the subapical white spots to the inner margin. It is margined externally

with pale brown and lost in a dark blackish cloud upon the middle of the outer margin. There is a fine black marginal line accentuated externally on the interspaces by narrow pale brown lines. The fringes are dark brown scalloped at the tips of the nervules. The secondaries on the under side are dark fuscous, paler on the costa. There are three parallel incomplete transverse lines at the anal extremity of the inner margin. These lines are margined externally by pale brown, or ochraceous. On the under side, both wings are grayish-fuscous; both have obscure discal spots at the end of the cell. The primaries are crossed by a curved transverse limbal line margined externally by pale gray. There is a pale zigzag submarginal line and a fine evenly crenulate black marginal line marked at the middle of the interspaces by minute white dots. The fringes are as on the upper side, but paler. The secondaries are traversed by an irregularly curved transverse median band very sharply defined and evenly crenulate, a black transverse limbal line, and by an equally sharply defined submarginal white line composed of minute hastate markings located upon the interspaces. On the margin there is a black hastate spot on each of the interspaces, each spot enclosing between the barbs a minute white spot. The fringes are as on the upper side.

♀. The female is considerably larger than the male and more obscurely marked. Expanse, ♂, 35 mm.; ♀, 42 mm.

PANILLA.

PANILLA, Moore.

31. *P. obscurissima*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi brown. Front grayish. Anterior margin of the collar pale gray; posterior margin darker gray. Upper side of thorax dark gray. Upper side of abdomen fuscous. Lower side of thorax and abdomen pale fuscous. The first pair of legs have the tibiae dark brown. The second and third pair of legs are pale fuscous. The primaries on the upper side

are cinereous with a conspicuous velvety-black triangular spot at the end of the cell. The wings are clouded by dark brown basal, sub-basal, median, and transverse limbal lines, or bands. There is a pale zigzag submarginal line. On the margin at the interspaces there are minute blackish subtriangular spots. The fringes are fuscous, having the cilia at the ends of the nervules slightly paler. The secondaries on the upper side are colored like the primaries and the dark lines and bands of the primaries are produced upon them. There is a dark velvety linear patch of raised scales at the end of the cell. Both wings on the under side are paler than on the upper side, the primaries being darker on the costa and the middle area of the wing. The markings of the upper side reappear upon the under side, but far less diffuse and more sharply defined. Expanse, 25 mm.

32. *P. sex-maculata*, sp. nov. ♂. The palpi, front, and collar are black. The patagia and upper side of the thorax are pale argillaceous. The upper side of the abdomen is pale fuscous. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen is fuscous. The legs are pale gray, or whitish, margined externally with dark brown. The primaries on the upper side are pale argillaceous with three black subtriangular spots on the costa, and a small annulus at the end of the cell. There are a few obscure and very fine linear marks on the outer margin, and on the inner margin before the outer angle there is a very fine dark brown line. The secondaries on the upper side are uniformly pale fuscous. On the lower side, the primaries are very pale fuscous, narrowly edged with ochraceous on the costa above the end of the cell. The secondaries are pale ochraceous clouded with fuscous on the outer margin, with a well defined discal dot at the end of the cell, and an irregularly curved transverse limbal line quite narrow and sharply defined. The margin is marked by a very fine dark marginal line. The fringes are concolorous. Expanse, 22 mm.

33. *P. quadrimaculata*, sp. nov. ♂. The palpi and front are pale reddish; the collar is pale chestnut. The upper side of the thorax and abdomen is fuscous; the lower side of the thorax and abdomen is paler. The legs are concolorous with the anterior margins of the tibiae slightly darker. The primaries on the upper side are uniformly pale argillaceous with two large subtriangular black spots on the costa, one above the middle of the cell, and the other, which is the larger of the two, above the end of the cell, which it partially covers. The secondaries are uniformly pale argillaceous like the primaries. On the under side, both wings are uniformly very pale fuscous with the costa of the primaries very lightly marked near the apex with pale ochraceous. Expanse, 24 mm.

34. *P. octomaculata*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi, front, and collar dark brown; upper side of thorax and abdomen argillaceous-gray; lower side of thorax and abdomen very pale ochraceous. Legs slightly darker. Upper side of primaries grayish-argillaceous. Costa marked with three small black subtriangular spots, one just at the base, one over the middle of the cell, and one at the end of the cell. A similar conspicuous black spot is located at the end of the cell on the middle of the wing. The costa before the apex is edged by a fine brown line interrupted by three minute white spots. The outer margin is marked by a series of narrow linear brown lines. There is an obscure waved submarginal line bordered outwardly by a paler line and an obscure parallel discal line. The fringes are pale fuscous. The secondaries on the upper side are pale fuscous. On the under side the primaries are dark fuscous with an obscure dark mark at the end of the cell. The outermost of the black spots which appear upon the costa on the upper side, reappears faintly on the lower side as also the whitish subapical dots. The secondaries are very pale ochraceous with a dark lunular discal spot, and are crossed by

obscure curved transverse discal, and transverse submarginal bands of dark fuscous. There is a faint dark marginal line. The fringes are concolorous. Expanse, 35 mm.

35. *P. major*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi, front, and collar dark brown. Upper side of thorax pale argillaceous. Upper side of abdomen pale fuscous. Lower side of abdomen very pale fuscous. The primaries have the basal half pale lilacine, the outer half pale argillaceous. There is a dark lunulate mark at the end of the cell and three obscure dark spots on the costa, one above the middle of the cell, the other above the end, and the third just before the apex. Below this last spot there is a similar obscure spot. There is a dark ray at the base of the submedian nerve and a very obscure and narrow waved transverse limbal and transverse submarginal line. There is a dark spot on the margin on the middle of each of the interspaces. The fringes are concolorous. The secondaries are uniformly pale fuscous, lighter on the outer margin. On the under side both wings are very pale fuscous, inclining to ochraceous. The secondaries have a minute discal dot and an obscure transverse limbal line. Expanse, 32 mm.

The type was taken at Benita in the month of February.

HYPOGRAMMIDAE.

EUDRAPA, Walk.

36. *E. (?) multiscipta*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi brown. Front gray. Collar olive-brown. Upper side of thorax like the collar; upper side of the abdomen fuscous; lower side of thorax and abdomen paler, tinged with pinkish. Legs pale ochraceous with the tibiae margined with dark brown. The primaries are obscure brownish-gray with three dark spots on the costa, one beyond the base, margined internally and externally with light grayish lines, which extend downwardly on either side to the

cell. The second spot is located at the end of the cell and is subtriangular with its margin on the side of the apex perpendicular to the costa. Beyond it is a pale gray shade passing into a pale olive-brown shade, which covers the apical third and is interrupted just before the apex by the third dark brown costal spot, which is accentuated on the costa by two minute whitish spots. There is a dark brown shade on the outer third of the wing covering the region of the median nervules. The wing is traversed by obscure and interrupted transverse marginal, and transverse submarginal dark lines, between which on the nervules there is a series of minute chalky-white spots. The margin is marked by minute dark hastate spots upon the interspaces. The fringes are pale olive-brown. The secondaries are dark fuscous, paler on the costa and the inner margin. The fringes are lighter. On the under side the wings are fuscous with the costa and the outer margin tinged with pinkish. There is an obscure discal spot in the primaries and a very distinct sharply defined oval discal mark on the secondaries pupiled with paler gray. Both wings are traversed by obscure zigzag transverse limbal and submarginal lines, which are most sharply defined on the secondaries. The fringes on the under side are pinkish. Expanse, 53 mm.

The type was taken at Benita. I refer the species with a little doubt to the genus *Eudrapa*, though comparison with *Eudrapa mollis*, Walk., indicates very close relationship. Without more material, the reference must remain doubtful.

CATEPHIIDAE.

ARCTE, Koll.

(*Cocytodes*, Guen.)

37. *A. Maurus*, sp. nov. ♂. Front, collar, and upper side of thorax obscure brown. Upper side of abdomen dark fuscous. Lower side of thorax paler. Lower side of abdomen darker fuscous. Legs concolorous,



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