

## TINEINA.

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## HELIOZELLA.

*H. ? æsella. N. sp. ?*

I am but imperfectly acquainted with this genus, knowing it only through the Nat. Hist. Tin., vol. xi. ; and the plan of that work does not seem to admit of details of structure. If it is equivalent to *Aechmia*, *Perittia*, *Tinagma* and *Douglassia* combined, as those genera are limited in Ins. Brit., v. 3, then the proper place for this species is in it. But if, as I conclude from the account in Nat. Hist. Tin., it is the equivalent of *Tinagma* alone, and the other groups above mentioned are good, distinct genera, then this species, while possessing affinities with all, would be out of place in either. In Ins. Brit. Mr. Stainton places in *Tinagma* three species, *sericiellum*, *stannecellum* and *resplendellum*. In Nat. Hist. Tin. these three species, with the comparatively new species *lithargyrella* Zell. and *grisescens* Staint., compose the genus *Heliozella*, none of the species placed in *Aechmia*, *Perittia* or *Douglassia* in Ins. Brit. being placed in it. Prof. Zeller has since (Beit. z Kent, May, 1873) described from Texas a new species, *H. gracilis*—the only species heretofore met with in this country. Possibly *æsella* may prove to be identical with *gracilis*, but I think not, and the particulars in which they differ will be indicated below. Some of these points of difference are structural, based upon the supposition that *Heliozella* is identical with *Tinagma*, as characterized in Ins. Brit., v. 3. For instance, in *Tinagma*, as there characterized, *there is no tongue, the ciliæ are long, the antennæ short, stout and very much compressed*. In the species before me the tongue is as long as the thorax and naked (as in *Douglassia*); the antennæ as stout and thick, not half as long as the fore wings, *not compressed* (unless by "closely compressed" is meant that the joints are closely set), *they are microscopically pubescent, and with a minute basal joint as in Aechmia*; and the ciliae have no unusual length, but are rather coarse. I do not detect the marked demarcation between the wings and the ciliae which Prof. Zeller describes in *H. gracilis*, nor are the wings posteriorly so much narrowed and pointed as from his description I infer them to be in that species. Certainly the hind wings are not so much so as in either *D. ocuerosomella* or *T. serici-*