

Expanse of wings, 17 to 20 mm. = 0.68 to 0.80 inch.

HABITAT.—Canada to Virginia, westward to the foothills; June and July.

This is the smallest of the species in average expanse, and is still shorter and rounder winged than *E. denticulalis*. It is quite easily recognizable by its almost immaculate wings and is by no means uncommon locally. It seems more frequent in northern localities, but I have received it from Virginia, and westward it occurs in Iowa and Nebraska. I have not had it from Colorado or any point in the Sonoran faunal region.

The antennae are well developed in both sexes. In the male the joints are well marked and short, the lateral bristles are long and stout and are set in deep pits. Near to the insertion of these lateral bristles is a rather large process set with hair about the tip, and near the tip is another similar process also clothed in the same way, while other smaller tubercles and pits give rise to single hairs. This gives the joints a much greater number of bristles and therefore a more bushy or brush-like appearance under a hand lens than any of the other species thus far described. The antennae of the female are furnished only with weak lateral bristles, much shorter than those of the male, and the joints are without hairy processes. The male sexual characters are of the same type as in *E. lubricalis*, but differ in that the superior margin of the harpe is not drawn out and chitinized, while the process from the inferior margin is much longer and more prominent.

The *Pseudaglossa forbessii*, French, is based upon specimens in which the maculation is quite well defined, and all of it traceable, resembling thus, somewhat, a small *E. lubricalis*, except in wing form. To the kindness of Prof. S. A. Forbes I owe an opportunity to examine one of the types, which enables me to make the reference definitely. A comparison of the figures given on Plate I will at once show the relationship of the forms.

*Epizeuxis scobialis*, Grote.

1880. Grote, North American Entomologist, 1, 95, *Pseudaglossa*.

Ground color smoky black without luster; secondaries scarcely paler; abdomen narrowly white banded at the edges of the segments. Primaries with all the lines present, narrow, white, and broken, accompanied, however, by black lines which are traceable on close examination. Basal line reduced to a slender white line. Transverse anterior line distinct, though usually broken and sometimes reduced to a series of white scales; upright as a whole, but somewhat irregularly out-curved in the interspaces. Transverse posterior line distinctly marked on the costa by a triangular white patch, but beyond that reduced to a broken track of white scales in most instances; but it is sometimes distinct though narrow; in course it is as in the preceding species