

thorax grayish fuscous; primaries whitish, sparsely dusted with golden brown scales and with three or four transverse patches of golden brown; about the basal fourth, in one of the golden brown patches, are two small spots of yellow scarcely raised scales opposite to each other and just within the margins, the dorsal one being the smallest. (In one specimen in place of the dorsal yellow spot is a distinct patch of brown raised scales.) In another of the transverse patches, about the middle, is another larger spot of yellow scarcely raised scales, with a small opposite dorsal patch of raised scales, and in another transverse fuscous patch, about the beginning of the ciliae, is another transverse patch or streak of whitish and brown scales with a few yellow ones intermixed. Costal margin brownish, with seven white streaks, the first three pointing a little obliquely backwards, and the last four, which are in the apical part of the wing, nearly straight or a little oblique forwards; the last two cross the wing and are concave—especially the last one—towards the apex. The brownish portions of the wing with golden reflections in some lights. *Al* ex. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Kentucky.

The specimen above mentioned in parenthesis has the apex of the wings a little worn and I cannot distinguish the costal streaks in that part of the wing. Possibly it may be a distinct species, but I think not.

The foregoing sub-genus is allied to *Tinea* both in the trophi and the neururation of the wings. Nevertheless, it differs decidedly from that genus in the neururation. In the neururation of the wings and their tufts of raised scales it is allied to *Xylesthia*, but differs decidedly from it in the trophi; and the antennae differ decidedly by their increased length. In this respect and in the neururation and palpi it approaches nearer to Clemens' sub-genus (of *Tinea*) *Homosetia*, but that sub-genus has no raised tufts upon the wings, and the neururation is not exactly the same.

CYANE, *gen. nov.*

This genus is very near to *Tinea*, the principal differences being in the form and neururation of the hind wings (in which respects different species of *Tinea* by no means agree with each other), in the absence of bristles on the palpi, and the ciliated antennae. The general appearance of the insect in repose is that of a *Glechia*, and such I supposed it to be when it was captured. It also approaches that group in the form and neururation of the hind wing.