

Expanse of wings, 25 to 30mm=1 to 1.20 inches.

HABITAT.—New York to Texas; District of Columbia in July and August.

This species is by no means so common as the preceding, and is not generally distinguished from it. It is sometimes ranged as a pale form of *E. lubricalis*, or more frequently a pale form of that species is labeled *E. denticulalis*. The present species is always recognizable by the obvious median shade line and the dusky patch in the outer inferior angle of the median space. The rather prominent pale rings to the margin of the abdominal segments are also somewhat distinctive. From the specimens I have seen the species varies much less in size and in ground color than *E. lubricalis*, and is a very well-defined one.

Unfortunately, I failed to find among the material before me any female specimens, hence can not speak of the antennal characters of that sex. The male antennae resemble quite strongly those of *E. lubricalis*; but all the features are more intensified: the joints are broader, the scales more dense, the lateral bristles are longer and more stout, the tuberculate processes bearing hair, are more prominent and the hairy tufts are more conspicuous, and, finally, the tubercles giving rise to separate hairs are much more numerous. Examined with a hand lens, the impression is that the member is much more bushy than in the preceding species. In the primary sexual characters there is little differing from the preceding. The type of the harpe is exactly the same, and only the proportion of the parts differ slightly. In wing form this species is quite considerably different from *E. lubricalis*, the primaries being distinctly more trigonate, proportionately shorter and broader, making the outline quite markedly different.

*Epizeuxis rotundalis*. Walker.

1865. Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., Heterocera, XXXIV, 1114, *Hormisa*.

*borealis*, Smith.

1884. Smith, Bull. Bkln. Entomological Soc., VII, 5, *Helia*.

1893. Smith, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 41, 378, pr. syn.

*forbesii*, French.

1891. French, Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist., IV, 9, *Pseudaglossa*.

Head, thorax, and primaries blackish, smoky, glistening; secondaries and abdomen paler, more thinly scaled. Primaries almost immaculate, only the most vague traces of the ordinary lines being observable in most specimens. Sometimes, however, all of them are traceable or at least feebly indicated by pale scales, though more often they are not traceable in any way, and we have a uniform smoky-brown surface delightfully easy to describe. The secondaries are also as a rule nearly immaculate, though some traces of the usual median and extra-median dusky brands may be discovered, and in some cases these are fairly well marked. Beneath the wings vary from quite pale whitish gray to smoky, and the usual transverse lines are sometimes well marked, especially on the secondaries. The maculation is most evident when the ground is lightest and then also a discal spot is usually present.