

more of the moths, and as the form differs from *Necopina*, the only species with which, in my opinion, it could possibly be confused, not only in the imago, but also in the larval and pupal stages, I have no hesitation in describing it as a new species.

*Gortyna Erata*, n. sp.

Very similar in general appearance to *G. Necopina*. The colour of the primaries more bronzy, especially in the median space, and with a distinct purplish or sometimes dull mauve shade beyond the t. p. line.

Head and thorax similar in colour to the primaries, powdered with white atoms, as in *Necopina*; abdomen lighter, similar in shade to the secondaries, and more evenly gray. In *Necopina* the dorsal tuft is somewhat conical, and projects forward, while in *Erata* it is more transverse and slopes backward. Antennæ brown or grayish, slightly marked with whitish, springing from a whitish collar.

The wings, especially the primaries, are also somewhat powdered with white, but much less so, and, in general, less evenly so, than in *Necopina*. Of the types, the one which comes nearest to *Necopina* is No. 5, and in this the powdering is almost as even as in that species. The markings, as a rule, are obscure, especially in the flown specimens, but the t. p. line is generally fairly well marked, and the t. a. line can occasionally be made out either in whole or in part.

In five out of the six bred specimens there are a few yellowish spots or dots running in from the costa a little before the apex, and in four out of the six there are on costa of primaries four yellowish dots, the first being just above the reniform and the others between it and the pre-apical series, at about equal distances apart. The t. p. line, when strongly marked, as in type No. 6, a most remarkable specimen, is seen to be double, and sometimes, as in type No. 2, the space within the lines is more or less filled with yellowish scales.

The orbicular and reniform are generally obsolete, or, at most, indicated by dark shades only, but in type 6 both are present, the former only represented by a yellowish dot, but the latter well developed and consisting of a central curved brownish-yellow line surrounded by five or six yellowish or whitish spots of varying size and shape.

In several of the specimens there is a purplish or dull mauve shading within the t. a. line, or between it and where the basal line should be. The s. t. line, when shown, is strongly dentate, but is generally indicated merely by the difference in shade between the dull mauve within and the