

maculation. Beneath powdery, primaries darker with a vague tendency to reproduce the maculation of upper side: secondaries paler, darkening outwardly; with two smoky bands across the disk and, in the outer dark space, a narrow, pale, submarginal line.

Expands: 1 inch = 25 mm.

HABITAT: Oak Creek Canyon, Arizona, 6,000 feet, August.

One male and one female in fair condition, from Prof F. H. Snow. The species is one of the smallest of the genus and belongs with *sobrialis* and *larvalis* as well by general colour as by the angulated exterior margin of primaries. It differs at once, however, in the very distinct, rigidly oblique median shade as well as in the details of the maculation generally.

SIMPLICIA ALBISINUATA, n. sp.

Ground colour deep smoky-brown, no contrasts except for the sinuate, white s. t. line of the primaries. Head and thorax concolorous, the abdomen paler. Primaries with the median lines vaguely traceable, darker, irregular. S. t. line obvious or prominent; pale or even white, with an obvious incurve opposite the cell, else rather even. Terminal line pale, narrow, sometimes obsolete, preceded by blackish lunules, the fringes slightly indented. Orbicular a diffuse spot, a mere dot, or altogether wanting. At its best with a bluish white central dot. Reniform large, kidney shaped, always in part obscure, sometimes a diffuse blotch, usually with the inner margin marked by a few bluish white scales with a blackish surrounding. Secondaries with an extra median paler shading, vaguely marked; the fringes a little paler. Beneath a little paler and less smoky than above, more powdery; with a whitish, irregular s. t. line, broken on the primaries and, on the secondaries, a somewhat obscure median shade line and discal spot.

Expands: 1.38-1.50 inches = 34-37 mm.

HABITAT: Cochise County, Arizona, July and August.

Three males and three females from Mr. Franck, all received in papers and in more or less defective condition. In 4 of the examples the apices of primaries are distinctly acute, in the others the wing is broader, all the margins a little fuller and the apex not so obvious.

This is the first occurrence of this interesting Central American genus in our fauna and the species is evidently allied to *aonia*, Druce, recorded from Panama and Guatemala. In the lists the species may be placed next to *Pulthis*, with which the genus agrees in the exaggerated tufts of the legs and palpi in the male.