

The antennae in both sexes are furnished with lateral bristles, and in both there is a dense clothing of scales, which gives the member a decidedly thickened appearance. In the male the joints are short and the bristles are set in very close to the base—so close, indeed, that they appear to arise from the suture. Above the point at which these lateral bristles are inserted are small, feat-like processes, which are furnished with a tuft of bristly hair, and other similar, though shorter, hairs are on the upper surface of each joint, arising from small, tubercle-like processes. Among these processes are small pittings without hair, which are probably sensory in character. In the female the antennal joints are longer, more cylindrical, and the lateral bristles are less prominent, set into distinct pits on the sides, though rather close to the base, and they lack the bristly tubercles entirely. The harpes of the male are quite simple, the upper angle produced into a pointed process, while inferiorly and toward the base is a somewhat chitinous process with a knob-like tip, which is furnished with short, stiff spines and hair.

*Epizeuxis denticulalis*, Harvey.

1875. Harvey, Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci., 11, 283. *Pseudoglossa*.

Ground color a pale, somewhat yellowish, gray, with black powderings; abdomen and secondaries paler, the former with the edges of the segments pale ringed, the latter more thinly scaled. Primaries with all the lines distinct. Basal line very close to the root of the wing, and not prominent; dusky. Transverse anterior line nearly upright, dark sepia brown, preceded by an undefined line only a little paler than the ground color, indented on the veins and irregularly outcurved in the interspaces. Transverse posterior line irregular, strongly denticulated, as a whole nearly parallel with the outer margin, dark brown, followed by an indefinite, slightly paler shade. An obvious median shade line, smoky brown in color, crosses the median space over the reniform, and below that spot darkens its outer portion to the inner margin. Subterminal line pale, strongly and irregularly dentate, variably distinct, preceded by a variably distinct dusky shade, which is most marked on the costa. A series of dusky terminal lunules, beyond which the pale fringes are cut with brown. The orbicular is wanting, or traceable only as a paler dot. Reniform a paler, yellowish lunule, outwardly defined by a dark crescent. The secondaries are crossed by three variably distinct dusky bands, the two outer of which are more or less dentate. The bands are not sharply marked except at their outer margin, thinning out toward base in each case. A distinct blackish terminal line. Beneath, the primaries are dusky, and there is a more or less evident reproduction of the transverse posterior and subterminal lines of the upper side. The secondaries are more luteous, and have two distinct, brown, even extra median, lines and a blackish marginal line. Both wings have a discal lunule, that of the primaries less distinct and some times obsolete.