Head moderate in size, scarcely retracted ; tongue weak ; palpi small, longer in the ♀. Antennæ of ♂ bipectinated, of the ♀ simple. Legs almost equal in length, spurs normal in number but short.

Primaries with 7 to 10 stalked, out of the same point with 6 from the end of the subcostal ; 3, 4 and 5 from the end of the median, 4 more remote from 3 than from 5.

Secondaries without costal vein, subcostal extended some little distance beyond the end of the cell and forking to give off 6 and 7 ; 3, 4 and 5 from the end of the median, 5 rather more remote from 4 than is 3.

For further details I would refer the student to my paper in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X., 335.

E. phasma Harv.

1876—Harv., Can. Ent, VIII., 5, *Euerythra.*

1887—Smith, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X., 336, *Euerythra.*

Habitat—Texas.

E. trimaculata Smith.

1887—Smith, Ent. Amer., III., 17, *Euerythra.*

1887—Smith, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X., 336, *Euerythra.*

Habitat—Texas.

The two species are closely allied, but are, I believe, distinct.

Genus Ecpantheria Hbn.

1816—Hübner, Verzeichniss, 183.

1855—Walker, C. B. Mus., Lep. Het., III., 668.

1862—Morris, Synopsis, 347.

1873—Stretch, Zyg. & Bomb., 174.

Tongue very short and weak. Legs short and stout, subequal in length ; middle and posterior tibiæ with minute terminal spurs only. Tarsi short, the claws split nearly to the base in both sexes. Antennæ of the male serrate, of the female simple.

Primaries with 6 to 10 stalked out of the end of the subcostal, 6 branching off almost immediately, 10 a little further on, 7 more than half way to apex, while 8 and 9 divide just before the apex ; 3, 4 and 5 from the end of the median, 4 nearer to 5 than to 3.

Secondaries with 8 from the subcostal unusually close to base ; 6 and