

and bifurcation of third vein. Femurs grayish-black ; tibiae brown, darker on distal ends ; a fringe of black hairs on outer margins of the second and third pairs ; tarsi brownish-black.

NEW SPECIES AND NOTES ON STRUCTURE OF MOTHS AND GENERA.

BY A. R. GROTE, A. M.

The veins of the wings in the moths are usually considered to fall into four main branches. I would, however, consider them to afford only two series ; vein 1 of the German Entomologists belonging to the median series, and vein 12 to the sub-costal series of venules. In describing the neururation of *Euherrichia* (= *Herrichia* Grote non Staudinger) I have accidentally written "sub-median" for "median." Generic characters in the *Noctuidæ* are offered by the disposition of veins 6 to 9 on the fore wings and of the median series on the hind wings, from which vein 5 is sometimes (*Spragueia*) absent. In addition there is the presence of an accessory cell to be noted on primaries, which is caused by the peculiar position and course of the subcostal series of venules.

Genus CONSERVULA Grote.

It is surely not necessary to go over the entire structure in the diagnoses of related genera ; the record of a single distinguishing structural feature should suffice. I have, however, usually recapitulated the characters ; in the present case the entire primaries and even external or hind margin distinguishes *Conservula* from *Brotolomia* Led. and *Trigonophora* Led., ex. Hubn. In Lederer's monographic work several genera are partially but sufficiently characterized. I have followed so excellent an authority in considering secondary sexual characters (e. g. as in *Thecophora*) of generic value. In *Conservula* the body vestiture is less hairy and shorter than in *Euplexia*, which the species approaches in size. While Walker and Gueneé do not usually give the structure of eyes and feet, Ochsenheimer, whose genera are all accepted, gives, as I have shown, no characters at all. Hubner's phrases are usually unsatisfactory, though his genera are sometimes good and always remarkable considering his times. In a monograph all the characters should be gone over, but in descriptive work the main object is to make the insect recognizable and to spare words. I