

NEW SPECIES OF NOCTUIDÆ FOR 1905.—No. 2.

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Euxoa vestitura, n. sp.—Ground colour dull smoky-brown, varying a little to reddish-brown in one direction and luteous in another. Head and thorax concolorous. Vestiture hairy rather than scaly, neither the collar nor the patagia well defined. Primaries with the usual maculation at least traceable and often distinct, never contrasting, the lines ranging from smoky to black. Basal line geminate, always marked on costa and often complete. T. p. line geminate, the inner portion less defined, more even and sometimes obscure: included space broad, concolorous or a little paler than ground: outer part of line usually distinct, often broken on the veins, more or less out-curved in the interspaces, as a whole the line nearly upright. T. p. line geminate, the inner portion crenulate, outer narrow, even and sometimes wanting. As a whole the line makes a very even curve over the cell and is then parallel with the outer margin. S. t. line marked by a slightly darker preceding shade in the s. t. space, by a vague difference in shade between s. t. and terminal space, or altogether wanting. There may be a series of terminal lunules, a narrow terminal line or no marking at all. Fringes concolorous. There is usually a rather well marked median shade, somewhat diffuse, outwardly bent from the middle of costa to the end of the median vein, then parallel with the t. p. line to the inner margin. Claviform wanting. Orbicular wanting altogether, in most specimens, indicated in others by a few blackish scales. Reniform obscure, marked by two diffuse smoky blotches, indicating the lateral margins, and of these the inner may be absorbed in the median shade. Secondaries dull, smoky, outwardly darker, somewhat yellowish and lighter at base; fringes paler.

Expands.—1.26–1.46 inches = 31–36 mm. *Habitat*.—St. John, New Brunswick, August 9–19.

Eleven males and two females, most of them in at least fair condition. These specimens were taken in 1899 or 1900 and have been in my collection for years, somewhat doubtfully associated with *brunneigera*, of which I have never had good material from the type locality. Renewed study of such material as I have and of Hampson's description from the type has convinced me that I have a good species with characters as above stated. The range of variation is from a type in which all the markings are distinct to a form in which they are barely traceable and in part altogether obliterated. My series covers all intermediate forms. I regret that the labels do not have the name of the collector to whose liberality I owe the specimens.

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