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*HARPALYCE, gen. nov.*

In the neururation, and more decidedly in the form of the secondaries, this genus makes a very near approach to the *Tortricidae*. The hind wings are as wide as in any genus of that family. The primaries, however, rather resemble those of the genus *Hagno*, and the palpi also ally it to the *Gedechildæ*.

Wings nearly horizontal (in the dead insect).

In the primaries the costa is regularly arched, and the wing is widest about the middle; the costa attains the margin behind the middle; the cell is rather narrow; the subcostal gives off four branches to the margin before the end of the cell, the first and longest of which arises before the middle, and the last of which arises close to the end of the cell, and reaches the costal margin close to the apex; the apical branch reaches the apex or the margin close to and beneath it; the discal vein gives off two branches; the median gives off, close to the end of the cell, a single branch, which becomes furcate, and the apical branch runs to the margin, parallel to the discal branches; the fold is thickened at the end, and the submedian vein is long and furcate at the base.

The secondaries are at least one-half wider than the primaries, their width being equal to about two-thirds of the length; the costa is strongly arched near the base, and *very* faintly sinuate before the apex, which is rounded, and the dorsal margin *very* faintly sinuate beneath it; the costal vein is sinuate from the margin and almost coincident with the subcostal towards the base, and attains the margin near the apex; the cell is wide; the subcostal is furcate behind the cell, with the superior branch delivered to the apex; the discal vein is curved or angulated, the angle pointing towards the base, and *near* the median it is again angulated, the angle pointing backwards, and a branch proceeds from it to the margin; the median sends a branch from behind the middle to the margin, and from the origin of the branch bends up to its union with the discal, at which it becomes furcate. Submedian and internal veins distinct. In one of the species (*canusella*) the costa is not so much arched, and the posterior margin not at all sinuate beneath the apex, and the discal vein is curved (not angulated) and unites with the median without forming a second angle, what I have described as the discal branch vein, being continuous with the median and arising from a common origin with the furcate branch.