

TRIOCNEMIS Gr.

Type: T. Saporis Gr.

The essential characters are originally given by me in the posterior thoracic tuft and the tridentate anterior tibiae. Our species resembles the European *Calophasis* in appearance. It is a remarkably handsome insect.

1. Saporis Gr. Arizona.

RHODOSEA Gr.

Type: R. Julia Gr.

This genus contains our handsomest of the pink species, and is allied to *Rhodophora Florida*. It differs strongly by the two-clawed anterior tibiae, the unarmed tibiae, the structure of the front and the narrow wings. The lovely species has the fore wings of a delicate pink, with a pale yellow dash on the cell, the edges and fringe pale yellowish. Fore tibiae abbreviate, with a shorter outer and longer inner terminal claw. Front very bulging, with the infra-clypeal plate centrally exposed. Eyes full, naked, unlashd. Tibiae not spinose. Labial palpi relatively short; tongue moderate. Vestiture hairy. In the shape of the wings there is a resemblance to *Heliothila*. The feet, face and thorax in front are flushed with pink. The species was collected by Prof. Snow, and is probably flower-haunting, as is *Florida*. I named it for my little daughter, who takes an intelligent interest in natural objects, and who came to me when her mother was taken away, now more than ten years ago.

1. Julia Gr. New Mexico.

ANARTA Ochs.

I have referred to this genus three species, *Promulsa*, *Nivaria* and *Submarina*, which differ from *Mamestra* and *Dianthoccia* by the untufted abdomen and hairy and longer vestiture. The hairy eyes are full, but the general form is more like *Anarta*; the habitat of the first two is that of elevated regions in the Rocky Mountains or Colorado. I have examined the types of *Orthosia perpurata* and *Mamestra curta* of Mr. Morrison. The eyes appeared hairy (under a pocket lens) and the species the same. In my own mind no doubt exists that they are both referable to my *Anarta nivaria*. This could not be inferred from the way in which they were described. The specimens are too poor to be perhaps certain that they belong to *Nivaria*. I cannot regard *Promulsa* as a *Dianthoccia*, and Mr. Morrison himself says: "We refer this interesting species to