

correct, as in colour and general appearance they agreed, but on a close study I was forced to agree with Dr. Dyar that they were distinct, as the course of the t. p. line in Dr. Fletcher's specimen was different.

As to the type of *frigida*, I could not say that it was identical with my *perobsoleta* on account of its very poor and worn condition, nor, from the same cause, could I pronounce it distinct. The course of the t. p. line seems identical, and I admit that they may probably be the same, but at the same time Mr. Bird has demonstrated that there are a number of cases in this group where distinct species could not be separated if in as poor condition as is the type of *frigida*, and I think it a pity that a species should be founded on a single specimen in such poor condition.

On my return home I reported the results of my examination to Dr. Fletcher, and suggested his describing his specimen as a new species, but he declined to do so, but added that I was welcome to do it, and to keep the type, and I, therefore, describe it as follows :

*Gortyna Aweme*, n. sp.

Alar expanse, 33 mm. Primaries, what Guenée called "gris-incarnat" (grayish flesh-colour), very similar in tone to those of *immanis*. Base of wing light brown, beyond which between the basal and t. a. lines there is a darker transverse shade, most distinct on the costa, and not reaching the inner margin. The t. a. line runs first almost at right angles to the costa, then curves inward and then outward, not quite reaching the inner margin. The t. p. line is strongly curved outwardly around the reniform, and then sweeps down to the inner margin, meeting it about at right angles. The orbicular is very small, even minute, and consists of a dark brown ring with light centre, the claviform is obsolete, the reniform is shaped like the figure 8, but is solid dark brown.

The median shade is bent almost at a right angle, the apex of the angle touching the lower lobe of the reniform, whence a dark shade strikes inwardly almost to the orbicular and a little below it. The dark colour of the t. p. line runs out a little on the nervures, and the space between the t. p. and s. t. lines has a slight tinge of mauve, which runs up to the apex. The s. t. line is not very distinct, and the space beyond it and below the apex is dark brown, which shade fades out towards the hind angle. Secondaries decidedly lighter than in *immanis*, so that there is more contrast with the primaries than in that species, and there is a faint and incomplete waved line partially crossing the centre of the wing.