

On comparing these at home with the larvæ of the Meadow Rue Borer, I found that while they resembled each other very closely, they were still easily distinguished by the following points :

In the Meadow Rue Borer the cervical shield is brown, though lighter than the head, while in *Onusta* it is almost of the same colour as the body. The anal plate is smaller than in *Onusta*, and is brown, while in *Onusta* it is pale yellowish. The warts are also more prominent in the Rue Borer, especially on the 8th abdominal segment.

As this species is unquestionably distinct from *Cerussata*, I describe it as follows, naming it after its food-plant :

Gortyna Thalidri, n. sp.—(The Meadow Rue Borer.)

Alar expanse, 34-40 mm. Very similar to *Cerussata*, but less brightly coloured. It is also a smaller species, and though size does not count for much in this group, there being dwarfs and giants in all the species, the average size is of some assistance in separating the forms. Primaries of a warm brown, with a slight purplish tinge within the t. a. line and beyond the t. p. line, or what Dr. Strecker designated the basal and limbal areas. Markings similar to those of *Cerussata*, but the t. a. line is generally a little more distinct, from the fact that the yellowish costal mark where it starts is generally better defined, and the line is more bordered with yellowish. The orbicular is rounder than in *Cerussata*, and generally has a brown spot in it towards the apex of the wing, which frequently reaches the edge, and so gives the spot the shape of a rounded crescent.

The t. a. and t. p. lines are as nearly as possible alike in both species, but the median shade, which, however, varies considerably as to position in both species, is generally nearer the t. p. line in *Thalidri* than in *Cerussata*.

In *Cerussata* there is generally a bright, almost red, patch in the central area of the primaries extending forward from the inner margin to about half way between veins 1b and 1c of the diagram on page 16 of Dr. Holland's Moth Book, which *Thalidri* does not have, though occasionally that portion of the wing is a little brighter in colour than the rest.

But the chief distinction between the moths is in the reniform, which in *Cerussata* is, as stated by Grote,* slightly oblique, the angles which it

*This species is erroneously attributed by Dyar to Grote and Robinson, and in this error is followed by Smith in his check List of 1903, though correctly referred by him in his first check List of 1891.