

Clypeus black. Prothoracic lobes with white scales and long black bristles. Mesothorax covered with creamy white spindle-shaped scales on a black background; scales arranged more thickly on the lateral areas; a number of black bristles scattered over the mesothorax, especially abundant on the postero-lateral areas. Pleura with silvery scales and golden hairs. Scutellum with white scales and a median and two lateral groups of numerous long black bristles. Metathorax black.

Abdomen violet, basal segment with pearly-white scales and golden bristles; next five segments with lateral apical white-scaled areas; numerous black hairs scattered over the segments. Venter white scaled, with narrow basal bands of violet scales. Legs with metallic violet reflections, base and most of the venter of femora yellow scaled; knee spot white, small; third hind tarsus completely white except a few apical black bristles. Ungues all equal and uniserrate. Wings with the first submarginal cell a little longer and nearly as broad as the second posterior cell, its stem the same length as the cell; stem of the second posterior about as long as the cell; halteres with stem and knob pale yellow. Length 4.5 mm.

Observations.—Described from four ♀'s taken on a horse at the foot of the Red Hills, 5½ miles along the Molyne's Road, Kingston, Jamaica, early in July, 1905. Found in association with the brilliant *J. discruciatus*, Walker. It is apparently closely allied to *J. Arribalzaga*, Giles, from which it may be distinguished by its wing venation, scutellar bristles and white third hind tarsus.

WHAT IS EUCHÆCA COMPTARIA, WALKER?

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In 1874 Dr. Packard¹ described two nearly allied species of Geometrid moths, one as *Larentia duodecimlineata*, the types being from California, and the other as *Larentia perlineata*, from New York. There can be no doubt, I think, as to the insect he had before him when describing *perlineata*. That species seems to be a distinct and easily recognized one, although there is a pretty and not uncommon variety of it which is sometimes confused with *Euchæca lucata* by those who are not very familiar with this group of moths.

We cannot so readily determine what the type of *12-lineata* was, because there are two species very similar in outward appearance, though belonging, it would seem, to different genera, occurring in California, whence

1. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XVI, 19, 1874.

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