

submedian fold at its outer extremity. Fringes white notched with black opposite the median nervules. Body gray; tegulae lined within with black. Beneath white with broad black margin to the wings, discontinued below on secondaries; a black discal streak on fore wings. Palpi gray; second joint marked outwardly with fuscous.

Expanse 48 m. m. Aug. 6, Belfrage; No. 646, Bosque Co., Texas. Quite distinct in ornamentation and color from any species known to me.

ON AN AMERICAN SPECIES OF LOPHOPTERYX.

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Among the more interesting European Ptilodontid genera not yet recognized as American (the species referred by Walker to *Stauropus* do not, according to Grote, belong to that genus) is Stephens' genus *Lophopteryx*, as restricted by Lederer. To this I would refer a species found by Mr. C. A. Blake in New Jersey, near Philadelphia, and which I do not find elsewhere described.

Lophopteryx americana, n. s.

♂. Eyes hairy; antennae short, with long pencils of bristly hair from each joint. Primaries with uneven external margin. Bright brown in color, allied to *camelina*, but less rusty or reddish. Nervules interruptedly marked in very dark brown. Transverse anterior line single, forming two approximate obtuse teeth on the cell, dentate below median vein. Transverse posterior line double, obliterate, with included paler shade which traverses the wing obliquely, marked on costal region; a series of ante-apical pale dots; a purplish brown subterminal shade. Median space diffused, shaded with purplish brown, more apparently so before the outer line and inferiorly where the median lines approximate; a terminal brown line, interrupted on the veins, opposite to the extremities of which the exserted fringe is dark brown. Hind wings ochrey, with concolorous fringes becoming brown toward anal angle; a median pale shade, which intersects at internal margin a blackish patch. Beneath yellowish immaculate, the dots on costa of primaries before apices