

Genus *EPIZEUXIS*, Hübner.

1816. Hübner, Verzeichniss, 316.
 1859. Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., Heterocera, XVI, 132.
 1872. Grote, Trans. Am. Entomological Soc., IV, 307.
Helia, Guenée.
 1851. Guenée, Species General, Deltoides, 76.
Pseudaglossa, Grote.
 1871. Grote, Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci., 11, 47.

Eyes naked, large, globose. Front smooth; antennae, situated on the vertex and close to the compound eye; ocelli small, situated behind the antennae and also close to the compound eye. Antennae moderate in length; in the male with lateral bristles and hair tufts, sometimes scaly, not alike in any two species, therefore separately described for each; in the female they are simple with shorter lateral bristles. The palpi are moderate or elongate, closely scaled or with rather rough vestiture, always upcurved, more or less sickle-shaped, always reaching the vertex and sometimes extending far beyond it, their terminal joint moderate or nearly equaling the second in length and acutely terminated. The tongue is moderately well developed. The body is moderate or rather slight, the thorax proportionately small, untufted, the abdomen longer, reaching to or exceeding the anal angle of the secondaries; cylindrical, untufted. The legs are smoothly scaled, proportionate, unarmed save for the usual spurs. In the male the anterior femur is somewhat enlarged at base, inferiorly excavated toward the tip to receive the short tibia, in which the epiphysis is larger than in the female. In the latter sex the anterior leg is normal.

The wings are rather large in proportion to the body, varying somewhat from a strictly trigonate type to a somewhat elongate form, but hardly subequal, though inner and costal margin are nearly of the same length.

The ornamentation is very similar throughout and consists of strongly dentated transverse dark lines, accompanied by white or pale shade lines. As the ground color is light or dark the black or white parts of the lines become more prominent. The secondaries are usually somewhat paler than the ground color and are also marked with more or less obvious transverse lines.

There is a great deal of variation in size and some in appearance among the species of this genus and the female is, as a rule, the larger.

Mr. Grote's reason for accepting *Epizeuxis* rather than *Helia* for this genus seems to be well founded, and my acceptance of the term does not imply that I consider our species distinct from the European forms referred to under Guenée's generic term.

There are two fairly well marked series in the species of this genus which might almost be considered as being of generic value but for the occurrence of intermediate forms.

The first of these series is characterized at a glance by the smooth, glistening vestiture, the scales being closely appressed, and with a