

ADELA.

A. bella. *N. sp.*

Vertex, upper portion of the face, palpi and a long streak on each side of the thorax under the wings brilliant golden; lower portion of the face dark purple. ♀ with the basal half of the antennae dark purple, the remainder snowy white: in the ♂ only about the basal third is purple. Thorax above the wings and both pairs of the wings dark shining purple, the thorax and primaries with a golden gloss and appearing, according to the light, dull brown purple, violaceous, or golden; before the apex of the primaries are three narrow, and in some lights, indistinct fasciae, the color of which varies with the light and all of which are faintly dark margined both internally and externally; the third fascia is at the apex. The fasciae when most distinct have a silvery lustre.

Al. ex., ♂ $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; ♀ a little larger. Kentucky.

A fresh or living specimen of this insect is a gorgeous creature, but after death the colors become dull. I am not acquainted with the larva. The imago may be taken in May, feeding upon the flowers of the "Climbing Bittersweet" (*Celastrus scandens*), and a little later it is not uncommon resting upon leaves along paths or roadways through the woods.

DICTE, *gen. nov.*

Head, face as broad as the thorax; head and face, basal joint of the antennae and first and second joints of the labial palpi clothed with long loose hair-like scales; antennae with the basal joint incrassate, stalk simple, reaching to the apex of the wings; maxillary palpi microscopic; labial palpi drooping (in the dead insect), the terminal joint projecting forwards and a little upward, and about two-thirds as long as the second joint. (If recurved the palpi would reach the vertex.) Tongue naked, rather longer than the thorax; eyes globose, prominent.

Wings deltexed; anterior oblong ovate, obtusely pointed, with moderately long ciliae. The costal vein attains the margin about the middle. The subcostal curves gradually into the discal, giving off a long branch before the middle, a shorter one behind the middle, then a furcate one which curves upwards to the costal margin, whilst the apical branch also curves up from its junction with the discal vein to the margin just before the apex; the discal vein closes the discal cell and sends three branches to the posterior margin; the median is straight to the discal, where it becomes furcate, both branches attaining the posterior margin; submedian simple.