

not unlike *Crambus elegans*, and of the general appearance of *Stenomastix schlagerei* and some of the whitish *Ethmias*. If it can readily be controlled it would be a very interesting and handsome addition to our fauna.

Family XYLORYCTIDÆ.

Genus PTOCHORYCTIS Meyrick.

Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 19, 1894.

"Head with appressed scales, side-tufts loosely spreading; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in male bipectinated, towards apex simple, basal joint stout, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs.

Fore wings with vein 1b furcate, 2 from 4/5, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hind margin, 9 absent, 11 from beyond middle.

Hind wing 1, trapezoidal-ovate, hind margin sinuate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$, veins 3 and 4 short stalked, 6 and 7 approximated towards base.

Nearly allied to *Cryptophasa*.

Type of genus and only species described in this paper, *P. eremopa* Meyrick.

Habitat.—Koni, Upper Burma."

Ptochoryctis tsugensis, new sp.—♂—♀. Expanse, 21–24 mm.

Head, thorax and labial palpi cream-white, latter dusted with fuscous at base; stalk of male antennæ cream-white, narrowly fuscous between joints; pectinations fuscous, basal joint shining greenish-fuscous; female shining fuscous, faintly annulated with white. Abdomen cream-white, posterior upper half of each male segment cupreous; legs cream-white, first pair heavily overlaid with shining fuscous, middle pair heavily dusted with fuscous on tibiæ and tarsi, posterior pair but lightly speckled, spurs all dusted, heaviest at apices.

Fore wing shining white, marked with fuscous as follows: Over upper vein of cell, from just beyond base to end of cell and continuing over vein 6 with branches 7 and 8, with a faint scattering of dark scales over 10 and 11. The lower vein of cell, from middle, is heavily overlaid with the dark colour, spreading over veins 2 to 5, the interspaces being more or less white. Vein 1b from beyond base to tornus. The extreme base of wing is pure white, except costa, narrowly edged with fuscous to inner $\frac{1}{3}$. A dark subterminal line begins at outer sixth of costa, curves outward to vein 6, thence inward to tornus, paralleling margin, over each vein the colour is darker. Between this and cilia the terminal space is