

cate; posteriorly it extends as a rather wide band along the costal margin to the ciliae. Sides of the thorax purple brown. Anterior and middle legs purple brown, with white tarsi; hind legs whitish, except the apical halves of the femora, which are purple brown. *Al. ex.* $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Basque Co.

NÆRA, *gen. nov.*

Second joint of the palpi with a projecting tuft, more nearly like that of a *Plutella* than that of any other genus known to me. When the tuft is removed from the second joint, the palpi resemble those of a *Laverna*, for which I at first mistook it, and the deception is the more readily believed because of the tufts of raised scales on the wings. The form and neurulation of the hind wings is exactly that of *Cleodora cytisella*, as figured in *Ins. Brit.*, v. 3, while the fore wings, though a little narrower than those of *Gelechia rufescens loc. cit.*, have very nearly the same neurulation. The antennae are more than half as long as the fore wings, with the basal joint short and hardly larger than the stalk, which tapers from the middle to the tip. The palpi are somewhat recurved, and long enough to reach the vertex, with the terminal joint a little fusiform, with the tip blunt. The head resembles that of a true *Laverna*, but the face is not so full.

N. fusco-cristatella. N. sp.

Head and face white; second joint of the palpi and the tuft more or less externally marked with dark brown, and the third joint with two brown annulations, one narrow and indistinct about the middle, and a wide one before the apex. The face is marked a little with brown about the base of the antennae, which are white, annulate with brown, and the sinistral basal joint has two distinct brown annulations, one about its base, the other before its apex. The upper surface of the thorax and fore wings is ash gray, sometimes nearly white, and sometimes suffused with ochreous and brown, and when the thorax and base of the wings are not so suffused, then the white passes gradually into the gray or ochreous brown, deepening gradually to the apex. To the naked eye the greater number of individuals appear to have the thorax and basal fourth and the apical third of the fore wings ochreous or reddish brown, while the middle portion of the wings is white or yellowish white. There are on the fore wings four brown spots, the first placed on the base of the costa, with the others following in a line departing a little from the extreme costa;