

back, although I have written to him repeatedly to ask him to return them. My last letter, under date of Nov. 15th, 1886, I registered in order to make sure that it would reach him, and subsequently learned from the P. O. authorities that it had been duly delivered to the addressee. *Contigua* is a particularly well marked and constant form, and I think there can be no doubt that it is a good species. It varies slightly as all species will, but I have never seen an example which tended in any way to connect it with any other form.

I now come to the form which Doubleday and Walker mistook for *Lecontei*, and which has been almost universally confused with that species, but it differs so greatly from the true *Lecontei* that I feel convinced that it is a distinct species.

CALLIMORPHA CONFUSA, n. sp.

Hypercompa Lecontei, Walk. (not Bois.), Cat. Lep. B. M., III., p. 651.

(Figures 7--9.)

Head and collar orange-yellow, the latter with two dark brown spots. Palpi orange-yellow tipped with black or dark brown. Antennae black. Thorax white, yellowish towards the abdomen, with a wide central brown stripe. Abdomen white, yellowish at base and tip, and with a dorsal dark brown stripe. Beneath, legs ochre-yellow; anterior coxae with a black spot; fore and median femora, tibiae and tarsi, dark brown exteriorly.

Primaries dark brown, with from five to six rather large irregularly shaped white spots, and two or three small ones. Of the large spots the one at the base is oblong, the second is generally bifid, but occasionally entirely divided, forming two distinct spots. The third is usually nearly round, the apical spot oval or oblong, occasionally united with the third; the fifth spot near the outer margin is large, subtriangular and sometimes broken into several spots.

Secondaries white, immaculate; but occasionally with a partial brown border running from a little below the apex to the middle of the outer margin, and with one or two brown dots near the anal angle. Beneath, primaries have the brown markings much more strongly reproduced than in *Lecontei*, and far more suffused with yellow than in that species.

Expands 37-42 m. m. = $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Larva found feeding on *Cynoglossum officinale*, L. (Common Hound's Tongue), one or two on a plant, June 12th, 1881.