

limits has been described under a variety of names by Walker; its larva feeds upon *Liriodendron tupulifera*. From Central America seven species are now recorded, some of which are not uncommon.

1. **Bronchelia subroraria.** (Tab. XLIX. fig. 1, ♂.)

Bronchelia subroraria, Walk. Cat. xxi. p. 452 (♂)¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹; GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes 3000 feet (*Champion*), Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

We have received a good series of both sexes of this species. The female is very similar to the male, but larger. We figure a male from the Volcan de Chiriqui.

2. **Bronchelia nasica**, sp. n. (Tab. XLIX. fig. 2, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries ochraceous, with black and white markings (resembling those of *B. subroraria*, but with more white); the primaries with the apex and a round spot at the middle of the outer margin, and also the rest of the outer margin in part, white; the secondaries with the brown spots and markings much larger and more distinct than in *B. subroraria*; the underside yellower in colour than in that species, with the black marginal marks and bands much more distinct: head, thorax, and abdomen ochraceous, marked with dark brown, the antennæ brown. Expanse 3 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Las Vigas (*coll. Schaus*).

One specimen. Closely allied to *B. subroraria*, Walk., from which it may easily be distinguished by the primaries having the apex and a spot on the outer margin white.

3. **Bronchelia conjugaria.** (Tab. XLIX. fig. 4, ♂.)

Bronchelia conjugaria, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 287 Phalén. t. 3. fig. 11 (♀)¹; Walk. Cat. xxi. p. 456².

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra Madre de Tepic (*Richardson*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Cordova (*Rümelí*), Omealca near Orizaba (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé, in mus. D.; Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*), Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet (*Champion*).—BRAZIL, Rio Grande^{1 2}.

We have received numerous specimens of this species from Mexico. The females agree well with Guenée's figure; the males are generally darker, and more distinctly marked. We figure one of the latter from Omealca.

4. **Bronchelia fraternaria.**

Bronchelia fraternaria, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 288¹; Walk. Cat. xxi. p. 454².

Bronchelia patronaria, Walk. Cat. xxi. p. 455 (♀)³.

? *Bronchelia matronaria*, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 288 (♀)⁴; Walk. Cat. xxi. p. 455⁵.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümelí*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*), Coatepec, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*³); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger; Ribbe*).—? GUIANA, Cayenne^{3 4}; BRAZIL^{1 2}.