

Smaller than *perlatella* Wkr. [Cat. Lp. BM. 29 612 sp. 269 (1864) Ega; n. syn. = *smaragdullella* Wkr. Cat. Lp. BM. 29 614 sp. 273 (1864) Santarem], and in the material before me the stone-grey costal spot of *trochilea* is of moderate size and inconspicuous, while in *perlatella* it is produced to the dorsum as a fascia; moreover, the apical and terminal cilia of the forewings, as well as the cilia of the hindwings, are decidedly paler, and the apex of the forewing itself partakes in some degree of the grey tinge of the cilia which is certainly not the case in *perlatella*. A perhaps even more reliable difference is to be found in the form of the dark brown colouring which precedes the pale median band—in *perlatella* this encroaches outward towards the costa, throwing an acute point along the costa to two-thirds, whereas in *trochilea* this is much more abruptly terminated on the costa at about the middle.

The type of *secundella* Wkr. [Cat. Lp. BM. 29 615 sp. 274 (1864) Ega] which has almost entirely lost (in its present condition) the metallic colouring, described in somewhat similar terms to that of *perlatella* (= *smaragdullella*), approaches perhaps more nearly to the Mexican *trochilea* Wlsm. than the other two types, in that the apex and cilia are slightly grey, and the oblique dark band rather more abruptly terminated on the costa; but in *secundella* this band does not recede towards the base along the dorsum as in *trochilea*, while like *perlatella* it is a rather larger and stouter species, and the hind tarsi of *secundella* are white. Were it in good condition it would, I think, be more easy to separate it.

### 23. *Anacamptis speciosella* Wkr.

*Gelechia speciosella* Wkr. Cat. Lp. BM. 29 613 sp. 271 (1864)<sup>1</sup>.

*Antennae* dark brown, white at the apex. *Palpi* shining aeneous. *Head* and *Thorax* iridescent peacock-blue; face aeneous. *Forewings* rich dark brown, with a metallic bluish spot at the extreme base of the costa, and five snow-white spots—one costal, at two-thirds of the wing-length; one dorsal, at three-fourths; one on the disc, before the middle; one at the lower angle of the cell; and one below the fold, nearer to the base; cilia dark brownish fuscous, snow-white on the middle of the termen. *Exp. al.* 12–13 mm. *Hindwings* and cilia dark brownish fuscous. *Abdomen* shining, iridescent, dark greyish green. *Legs* dark brown, banded on the tibiae and tarsi with snow-white; spurs snow-white.

*Type* ♀ (1857: 20) Mus. Br.; Ct. ♂ (65754) Mus. Wlsm. (*Godm-Salv. Coll.*) BM. [*Htt.* (65756–7) US. Nat. Mus.]

*Hab.* AMERICA, C-S. Central America—GUATEMALA: VERA PAZ: Cubilguitz (*G. C. Champion*)—PANAMA: CHIRIQUI: Bugaba, 800–1500 ft. (*G. C. Champion*). South America—BRAZIL: AMAZONS: Ega (*H. W. Bates*)<sup>1</sup>.

Closely allied to *stelliferella* Wkr. [Cat. Lp. BM. 29 613 sp. 270 (1864)], with which it agrees in the number of white spots in the forewings. These amount to five in both species, although Walker only recognised four in the type of *stelliferella*, where he evidently overlooked the linear one in the fold which precedes the first costal: *speciosella* differs however consistently in the presence of a conspicuous white spot in the apical cilia of the forewings which is not found in *stelliferella*.