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Genus **Cyphononyx** Dahlb.

1. *Tibiae anticae supra spinosae. Tarsi antici extus spinis 7—8 longiusculis, pectinati. Tibiae et metatarsi postici spinis longioribus remotis armati.*

2. *Ungues tarsorum anticorum furcati; illi tarsorum reliquorum indivisi, sed dente armati* **Heteronyx.**

2, 2. *Ungues tarsorum omnium furcati (ramo infero truncato)* **Schistonyx.**

1, 1. *Tibiae anticae supra inermes. Tarsi antici spinis brevibus appressis instructi. Tibiae et metatarsi positci spinis breviusculis, numerosis, in seriebus infixis, armati. Ungues omnes furcati (ut in G. Schistonyx.* **Cyphononyx** Dahlb.

2. *Tibiae posticae serrulatae.* *Cyphononyx* D.

2, 2. *Tibiae posticae integrae.* *Diplonyx* n.

1. **Heteronyx** madecassus, n. *Niger, haud punctatus; antennis, tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis; capite et thorace rufo-nigris, sericante-velutinis; metanoto nec tuberculato nec strigato; tibiis sparse spinosis, calcaribus longissimis; alis rufo-aurantiis, apice et posticis retro nigro-limbatis.* ♀ *long. 18 mm.*

2. **Schistonyx** insularis, n. *Niger, cinereo-hirtellus; post-scutello compresso; metanoto convexo, nec strigato, nec bituberculato, nec truncato; abdomine fusiformi, nitido; pedibus sat fortiter spinosis; alis hyalinis, apice griseo-marginatis; areola cubitali 2ª quam tertia major, venam recurr. 1-am in medio margine excipiente; 3a ar. cub. minore, venam recurr. 2-am ultra medium excipiente.* ♀ *10—14 mm.*

3. **Schistonyx** velutinus, n. — *Ater, velutinus; vertice compresso; ocellis in declivitate frontis exsertis; scutello superne planato, metathorace truncato, nec tuberculato, nec strigato; abdomine sessili, basi rotundato; pedibus arcte spinosis; alarum areola radiali acute truncato-acuminata; areolis cubitalibus 2a et 3a minoribus, subaequalibus, symetricis, venas recurrentes ultra mediam partem excipientibus.* ♀ *long. 15 mm.*

4. **Cyphononyx** Grandidieri, n. — *Nigro-violaceus, antennis aurantiis, scapo, capite, prothorace, mesonoto, scutello pedibusque anticis obscure-ferrugineis: pronoti margine utrinque transverse rotundato-marginato, vel angulis subtuberculatis: metathorace valde strigato, utrinque carinato, basi bituberculato; tibiis posticis crenato-serratis; unguibus vix arcuatis; alis nigro-violaceis.* ♀ *long. 21 mm.*

5. **Diplonyx** dolosus, n. — *Gracilis, thorace subcompresso; mesonoto utrinque elevato-marginato, post-scutello tuberculato; metanoto convexo, basi bituberculato, utrinque subcanaliculato et arcuato-carinato, valde transverse strigato; antennis aurantiis; capite thoraceque antice obscure rufis, thorace, postice pedibusque nigro-cyaneis; pedibus anticis rufis; tibiis posticis minute spinulosis; abdomine nigro-cyaneo; alis ferrugineis;* ♀ ♂ *long. 12—18 mm.*

6. **Diplonyx** campanulatus, n. — *Niger, gracilis, nigro-pilosus; antennis aurantiis, thorace compresso, post-scutello compresso-tuberculato; metanoto convexiusculo, vix truncato, bituberculato, tantum apice strigato; abdomine gracili, 1o segmento infundibiliformi; tibiis posticis compressis, seriatim spinulosis; alis fusco-ferrugineis; cyanescentibus margine apicali nigro-cyaneo.* ♂ *long. 19 mm.*

(à suivre.)

Note of the Genus Cressonia.

By John B. Smith.

This term was created by Messrs Grote and Robinson for the *Sphinx juglandis* of Smith and Abbot, in the Proceedings of the Entomological society of Philadelphia V. 186, and the venation was figured and compared with that of *Smerinthus geminatus*, from which it does not materially differ in this respect. The antennae are said to be „doubly bipectinated" in the ♂, simple in the ♀. This character is deversing of further notice, and is J believe, unique in the american *Sphinges*. It is only paralleled in our fauna in the *Saturniidae*. *Smerinthus geminatus* has the antennae bipectinated in the male, a single branch to each side, resembling in this character many of the Bombycids and like them having the branches ciliate. In *Cressonia* ♂ each joint has two branches to each side of each joint as in *Saturnia*, the branches also ciliate. In fact it would be difficult to distinguish the antennae of *Cressonia* from that of *Saturnia*. Another character proving the strong Bombycid affinities of this genus is found in the frenelum which is wanting in the ♀ and very much reduced in size in the male.

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