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ON A NEW CANADIAN CRAMBUS ALLIED TO CONCHELLUS.

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Mr. Wm. Saunders has collected a species of *Crambus*, which is apparently unnoticed by Prof. Zeller or Dr. Clemens, who have written most frequently on our American species. The new species, which I call *C. interruptus*, is very easily recognized and has been figured by Prof. Townend Glover on his Plates of Lepidoptera. The head is white; palpi inwardly and beneath white, outwardly dark brown. Thorax white, patagia bright brown. Hind wings and abdomen pearly gray. Fore wings bright brown with a longitudinal white median band obliquely interrupted at the middle of the wing by the ground color. Beyond is a white block on the outer half of the wing, with its inner and outer edges inwardly oblique and its upper edge longer than its inferior margin. Beyond this, before the external margin, is a white band, following the shape of the wing and discontinued above and below. The brown space between this band and the block of white is narrower above than below. In this simply marked species the whole ornamentation seems to be limited to a longitudinal white band, widening outwardly and interrupted mesially and subterminally obliquely by the brown ground color of the wing. There is a sub-obsolete series of minute terminal black points; fringes fuscous, interrupted with white at the middle of the wing and again near internal angle. Beneath the hind wings are almost white; the fore wings shaded with fuscous.

When we compare *C. interruptus* with the European *C. conchellus*, we see that the pattern of ornamentation is very similar in the two forms. The American species differs by the white band before the external margin. In *C. conchellus* there is merely the basal vitta and the outer block of white

scales, and this latter is much larger than in *C. interruptus*. The hind wings are darker in *C. conchellus*, and the thorax and head not so purely white.

C. interruptus has also been taken at Grimsby, Ont., by my kind friend, Mr. J. Pettit. I have seen no specimens from New York State yet, but it will probably occur with us. Its average expanse is 21 mil. For a fine series of *C. conchellus* I am indebted to Prof. Zeller, of Stettin.

A NEW GENUS OF APHIDÆ.

BY J. MONELL, MISSOURI BOTANIC GARDENS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Colopha, nov. gen.

Antennæ six jointed, wrinkled transversely, and almost moniliform.

Front wings with three discoidals; the cubital once-branched.

Hind wings with one oblique vein.

Wings in repose, usually horizontal.

C. ulmicola (Fitch)—*Byrsocrypta ulmicola* Fitch, N. Y. Rep., ii., 347.
Thelaxes ulmicola (Walsh), Proc. Phil. Ent. Soc., i., "American Entomologist," vol. i., 108.

The above-mentioned species was originally described by Dr. Fitch (N. Y. Rep., 347), who had not seen the winged form, as *Byrsocrypta ulmicola*. The winged individuals were first described by the late Prof. Walsh, who removed it to "*Thelaxes* Westw." Judging alone from the original description of *Thelaxes* in the "Synopsis of British Genera of Insects," it would be almost impossible to say whether this insect is a *Thelaxes* or not; but Prof. Westwood states in his "Arcana Entomologica" (ii, p. 64) that his genus *Thelaxes* is synonymous with *Vacuna* Kalt.; and since, in addition to other differences, *Vacuna* has five-jointed antennæ, it is evident that our insect can not belong to that genus, and as I can find no generic description which will at all agree with this, either in our American authorities or in Koch, Kaltenback and Passerini, I have presumed it to be new and described it accordingly.