surest remedy, but as the worms will, by this time, have gone into the pupa or inactive state, it is too late to apply this means now ; some good may, however, be done by raking up and burning all the dry leaves and rubbish under and about the bushes. It has also been recommended to give fowls the run of such places, when they are said to scratch up and devour many of the chrysalides. In the absence of such friendly help, a top-dressing of lime or ashes would probably prove beneficial. For fuller details in reference to this insect the reader is referred to the report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for 1871, p. 42 and 43.

DESCRIPTIONS OF
TWO SPECIES OF ANAPHORA.

BY AUG. R. GROTE, DEMOPOLIS.

In Dr. Clemens' Tineid genus *Anaphora*, the fore wings are 12-veined. The submedian fold, however, seems to me to become a true vein towards the margin, giving an additional vein (vein 1b). Internal nervure, vein 1a, shortly furcate at base. Median nervure sending out vein 2 near the extremity to internal angle ; and emitting 3 and 4, nearer together, on to the external margin. From the base of the wing at the middle of the discal cell, a "veinlet" is emitted which is furcate before the centre of the wing, sending one branch, the lower, out to extremity of the cell between the origin of 4 and 5, near 4, and angulatedly connected with it, while 5 seems independant. Its upper branch, apparently the "median fold," terminates between veins 5 and 6. An analogous "veinlet" is thrown off from the lower side of sub-costal nervure beyond the point of furcation of the median "veinlet," and terminates at the extremity of discal cell, and at the origin of vein 8. Veins 7, 8, 9, near together at base ; 8 to apex ; 9 to costa ; 10 a little removed at base ; 11 thrown off near base of the wing. Hind wings 8-veined ; veins 1a and 1b divaricating on to the margin. Discal cell closed by a "veinlet ;" vein 4 thrown off from a furcating median veinlet at the middle of the discal cell ; 5 thrown off from the "veinlet," closing the cell between 4 and 6, near to 6, which latter is sub-continuous with the upper fork of the median cellular "veinlet." The two internal veins are counted together. Vein 7 to apex ; 8 to costa shortly before the tip.

Anaphora mortipennella, Grote ♂.—Labial palpi reflexed, thrown back over and as long as the dorsum of thorax, but not closely applied, thickly scaled but less so than in allied species, fuscous outwardly along the sides, dead whitish on the inside. Head and thorax above dead or dirty whitish. Primaries pale, dirty whitish, with heavily sprinkled black scales on costal region at base, fading outwardly. A black scale patch at extremity of discal cell, and a larger one on submedian fold, below median vein, at about the middle of the wing; parallel with this at base, a few black scales. There is a faint sprinkling of black scales over the median nervules, and about internal angle are two or three better marked black points on the margin. Four costal black marks before the apex, the first of these above discal spot; other costal marks towards the base of the wing. Fringes fuscous, faintly lined. Secondaries fuscous, much darker than, and strangely contrasting with, the pallid primaries. Beneath both wings fuscous with ochrey stains. The basal joint of labial palpi is prominently dark fuscous or blackish outwardly. *Expanse* 25 m.m. Central Alabama. June.

Smaller than *A. plumifrontella*, and easily recognized by its pallid discolorous fore wings, which are also a little more determinate at apices and internal angle than usual.

Anaphora agrotipennella, Grote ♂.—Fuscous or blackish wood brown. Labial palpi reflexed, and as long as the dorsum of thorax, a little paler inwardly, blackish outwardly. Primaries above fuscous, blackish, with a light purplish reflection. From the base outwardly, below median vein, is a prominent pale streak fading externally, where it is diffuse and dark ochrey. It is bordered beneath at base by black scales like a dash, and surmounted and partly interrupted by a black scale patch below median nervure before vein 2. On the discal cell is an unprominent black scale patch towards the base, beyond which an obscure ochrey longitudinal median shade, sometimes lost, stretches over the nervules, and is interrupted at the extremity of the cell by a distinct black subquadrate scale patch. Faint blackish costal and terminal marks; fringes fuscous. Secondaries and their fringes fuscous. Beneath, both wings and body parts blackish-fuscous. *Expanse* 27 m.m. Central Alabama; June and July. Very common.

I have only seen males of this species, in which the ornamentation of the fore wings above recalls that of various species of *Agrotis*, such as *A. jaculifera*, etc. I have tried to recognize in this species *A. Popeanella*,

Clemens, from Texas, but I have failed to reconcile his description with my specimens, which are not "luteous or yellow along inner margin." In *A. agrotipennella*, at the extremity of the median ochrey shade subterminally, are a few black scale points. These can hardly be the same as the row "of dark brown spots" of *Popeanella*.

Neither can I, from the description, consider the differences of colour and ornamentation as produced by any defect in the condition of Dr. Clemens' specimens.

Recently, a specimen of *A. agrotipennella* came into my room to light, upon which, even before capture, I saw several large scarlet mites. Upon pinning the insect, I found them to be five in number, moving freely over the body. When the insect settled, they collected on the dorsum of the abdomen, and were hidden by the wings. The specimen did not seem to be suffering from the presence of these proportionately enormous external parasites. After the death of the moth, they left its body for the table, which they traversed in various directions with considerable celerity. I regret I did not observe them further.

The genus *Anaphora* is represented in Cuba by a species much exceeding in size our *A. plumifrontella*, which latter exceeds the two species described above in expanse. Specimens of the species above described are contained in Coll. American Ent. Society.

I am sure we are all grateful to Mr. Stainton for his collection, in book form, of the writings of the late Dr. Brackenridge Clemens, on North American *Tineina*. Within the limits of 282 beautifully printed pages, we have collected all of Dr. Clemens' writings on this group, with memoranda of his descriptions in other families of the moths, and copies of his correspondence. No student of North American Micro's can afford to be without this book, which is enriched with notes on our species by its talented editor. As a matter of international courtesy, this publication deserves meritorious remembrance.

From an original engraving of the head of *Anaphora Popeanella*, on page 60, fig. 4, we see that its palpal structure differs from that of *A. plumifrontella*, with which latter *A. mortipennella* and *A. agrotipennella* coincide.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

FEMALE DECOYS.—Last summer an enthusiastic lepidopterist in Kingston put a young female *Cecropia* moth (*Platysamia Cecropia*) in a box, with wire gauze on one side, and placed it on his verandah—which,