

NEW NORTH AMERICAN MICROLEPIDOPTERA.

BY PROF. C. H. FERNALD, AMHERST, MASS.

Teras comandrana, n sp.

Expanse of wings 13 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and basal half of forewings, light yellowish-brown or fawn coloured. A large cinnamon-brown triangular spot rests on the costa, extending from the middle to the outer fourth, and the apex extends nearly half way across the wing. The outer part of the wing is light cinnamon-brown, and the whole surface is crossed by numerous oblique, irregular, metallic bands, which are visible only in an oblique light. A row of minute black tufts along the inner side of the costal spot, two or three more near the fold below, one on each side of the fold at the basal third of the wing, and three near the middle of the wing at the outer fourth. Fringe concolorous with the outer part of the wing.

Upper side of the abdomen, hindwings above and beneath, and the underside of the forewings, light steel gray, with a silky lustre. Fringes lighter.

The larva of this species which was found in Amherst, Mass., May 24, 1890, feeding on *Comandra bellardi*, is light green above and much lighter beneath. The head and thoracic shield are jet black, with the usual scattering hairs; the other segments have the usual protuberances of a whitish colour. This larva pupated June 11th, and the moth emerged June 21, 1890.

Described from three examples, one from Amherst, Mass., and two from Pennsylvania. I have two others from Texas which differ from the above description only in being much lighter in colour.

Cacoecia magnoliana, n. sp.

Expanse of wings from 21 to 25 mm. Head, thorax and forewings, fawn coloured, the last somewhat darker and with purplish reflections on the middle field. The costal fold of the male, and the costal spot are cinnamon coloured; and there is an oblique, elongated, reddish-brown spot arising from near the base of the hinder margin, a similar spot rests on the fold below the outer part of the cell, and a smaller, elongated spot of the same colour lies in the outer part of the cell. These three spots are dimly outlined with whitish scales. The outer part of the wing is dull whitish, and crossed by a somewhat ill-defined, smoky-brown, curved band, extending from the costal spot to the anal angle. The outer edge

of the wing is marked with black reticulations from the apex, where they are widest, nearly to the anal angle.

The hindwings and abdomen above are pale fuscous. The under side of the forewings is pale fuscous, lighter along the costal and hinder margin. The under side of the hindwings is pale yellow with fuscous reticulations at the apex.

Bred from *Magnolia acuminata* by Mr. M. V. Slingerland at Ithaca, N. Y.

Pyrausta magdalena, n. sp.

Expanse of wings 16 mm. Head ochre-yellow with a whitish line over each eye. Labial palpi, nearly as long as the head and thorax, porrect, laterally compressed, slightly bushy, whitish within, ochre-yellow along the middle of the outside, and fuscous along the edges and at the end.

Thorax, ochre-yellow with a metallic stripe on each side, extending from the head back across the patagiæ.

Forewings ochre-yellow with a very slight reddish tinge along the costa. Three metallic stripes extend outward from the base of the wing, one along the costa, and one along each margin to a similar stripe which starts from the basal third of the wing and curves around to the middle, where it joins the central stripe, then runs obliquely across to the middle of the hinder margin. Two parallel curved stripes cross the wing near the outer margin, the inner one of which is more or less bent inward on vein 2. All these stripes are metallic and edged on each side with black scales.

Described from three examples, one from Texas and two from Florida.

I take great pleasure in naming this beautiful little moth for a most estimable lady, the wife of Rev. Geo. D. Hulst.

I formerly supposed this species to be *Botis plumbofascialis*, Led., which he said was from North America; but this was a mistake, as his type is labelled "S. Africa," and proves to be the same as *Botis plumbatalis*, Zell. Mic. Caff. p. 47.

Coleophora fletcherella, n. sp.

Expanse of wings from 10 to 12 mm. Head, palpi and basal joint of the antennæ, yellowish steel gray. Body, legs and wings above and beneath, plain steel gray, much more intense in fresh specimens.

The palpi are without tufts, the basal joint of the antennæ with a

slight tuft, and the remaining joints of the antennæ and also the joints of the tarsi are steel gray annulated with white.

The cases are brown, composed of a portion of the leaf, cylindrical or fusiform, slightly compressed laterally, and with a more or less distinct ridge above and beneath. The mouth is more or less oblique, with the edge flaring out slightly. One side of the case is covered with fine hairs while the other is smooth, showing that the larva constructs its case from the upper and under sides of the leaf.

Described from three specimens received from Mr. James Fletcher, for whom I name this species, and who bred it from apple. I have also received the same species from Prof. Lintner who also bred it from apple.

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF BOMBYLIDÆ.

BY D. W. COQUILLETT, LOS ANGELES CAL.

Exoprosopa, Macq.—At the present time no little confusion exists in regard to those species in which the brown of the wings does not form crossbands, and I am unable to give a table for separating these species that would be of much use to the student. Those species from the United States which possess crossbands of this kind, and which always have the anal and axillary cells more or less brown, may be tabulated as follows:—

1. Wings brown, the apex broadly, and a large spot in the discal cell, hyaline.....*emarginata*, Macq.
Wings not marked like this.....2
2. The brown crossband at apex of discal cell reaches the hind margin of the wing.....3
The brown crossband does not reach the hind margin.....4
3. A pure hyaline crossband near base of wing..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{caliptera}, \text{ Say.} \\ \textit{dorcadion}, \text{ O. S.} \end{array} \right.$
A yellowish but never pure hyaline crossband near base of wing.....*decora*, Lw.
4. Extreme apex of marginal cell hyaline.....5
Extreme apex of marginal cell brown.....*fascipennis*, Say,
5. With a brown spot at base of vein between the second and third posterior cells.....6
Without this spot, the wing at this point being pure hyaline.....*grata*, n. sp.
6. Base of discal cell more or less hyaline.....7
Base of discal cell wholly brown.....*eremita*, O. S.
7. First posterior cell open, or closed near the margin of the wing.....*doris*, O. S.
First posterior cell closed and long petiolate.....*iota*, O. S.