

DESCRIPTIONS OF LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ,

BY WM. BEUTENMÜLLER, NEW YORK.

MAMESTRA LOREA, Güen.

Head black, with dirty, whitish, irregular markings; antennæ pink. Body of a dirty, creamy, brown color, except the first three segments blackish. Along the dorsum is a series of lozenge shaped blackish patches, one on each segment; on the dorsum are also two rows of minute piliferous spots and two rows along each side, where there is also on each segment an ill-defined, oblique, blackish stripe. Underside semi-translucent whitish, with a number of minute piliferous spots which bear a short pale brown hair, as also do the spots above. Thoracic feet pale brown. Length 34 mm. Collected April 21st. Imago emerged May 18th. Food-plants, strawberry and wild geranium.

PHYCIS RUBIFASCIELLA, Pack. variety.

Head deep chestnut brown, rugose; mouth parts whitish, cervical shield chestnut brown. Body brown, with a pinkish hue; on each side of the body are scattered a few minute piliferous spots each, with a short pale brown hair; on each side of the first and second segment is a shiny black spot. Thoracic feet black; abdominal leg concolorous to the body, which is the same as above. Length, 13 mm. Collected May 30th. Imago emerged June 17th. Food plant, alder. Living in a horn-shaped case. Another form of this species was published by me in the Ent. Amer., V., p. 38.

SALEBRIA CONTATELLA, Grote.

Head jet black, shining, as is also the cervical shield. Body pale green, with a series of about four or five longitudinal stripes, almost of the same hue, along each side, where there are three rows of minute piliferous spots, each bearing a short, light brown hair. Underside of body same color as above, except the first segment, dull black. The segments slightly decrease in size toward the posterior portion of the body. Length, 15 mm. Food-plant, locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*). Living singly between two leaves spun together flatly. June 5th. Imago emerged July 8th.

BOTYS FISSALIS, Grote.

Head small, pale brown, shiny; mouth parts pitchy. Body very shiny, yellowish white, semi-translucent, with a number of piliferous spots concolorous to the body, except those in the first, second and third seg-

ments, which are brown. Each spot with a light brown hair. The cervical shield same color as the body; lateral edges brown; underside same as above; thoracic feet tipped with brown. Length, .24 mm. Food-plant, asters; drawing together several leaves so as to form a bunch. May 31. Imago emerged June 18th.

SALEBRIA CELTELLA, Hulst (MS.)

Head pitchy black, with irregular, dirty, whitish markings, and an oblique stripe of the same color on each side. Body pale green, with a number of pea green, equidistant, longitudinal stripes, as broad as the intervening spaces. Cervical shield jet black, and on which the stripes of the body are sordid white. Along the subdorsum is a row of minute piliferous spots, and two rows along the sides. Body beneath green, and without marking, except the first segment is jet black, as are also the first pair of thoracic feet. A few hairs are also scattered over the body. Length, .22 mm. Food plant, *Celtis occidentalis*, folding together a few of the terminal leaves. Aug. Spins a rude cocoon between leaves.

NOTE ON THE GENUS CROCOTA AND PROF. J. B. SMITH.

BY A. R. GROTE.

Readers of Mr. Smith's papers will have noticed the frequent critical remarks at my expense, and it may have appeared to them that I have been often most culpable. But, in every case, although I have not the pleasure of knowing all of Mr. Smith's publications, these criticisms can be shown to be perversions of the case. So in the genus *Crocota*, in which determinations are difficult, Mr. Smith says (p. 193, vol. XXI):—"The matter has been further confused by Mr. Grote's persistent refusal to refer to Mr. Reakirt's species," and further that "he ignores them altogether." I ask anyone how I can "confuse" the "matter" by simply not referring to Mr. Reakirt's species by name, seeing that I do not know these species, have never seen the types, and am not disposed to believe in them? And, moreover, since Mr. Reakirt's descriptions refer to Eastern species, *postdating* my own, and those of other author's which I discuss, if they are not distinct species they are thus clearly synonyms, and Mr. Smith says the descriptions may be "poor," as indeed they seem to me to be. But the whole statement is inaccurate, for everywhere,