

The moth proved to be the one described by Grote and Robinson in 1868 as *purpurifascia*. Imagine the light spots in the figure to be of a delicate creamy white colour, the other shades as various shades of orange, purple, and russet brown, and you will have a faint conception of the rather uncommon but beautiful combination of colours presented on the wings of this insect.

I can find no reference in the literature to the early stages or habits of this insect. On account of its destructive work in Mrs. Glessner's columbines, it may be appropriately called "the Columbine borer." The moth has been recorded as occurring in Maine and Massachusetts in September and October, and in New York in August; it is also known to occur in Illinois and Colorado. Mrs. Glessner writes that she has found that rich soil, cultivation, and Fowler's solution of arsenic (diluted one-half with water) poured around affected plants seemed to check and control the pest.

THE RASPBERRY CANE MAGGOT (*PHORBIA RUBIVORA*, COQUILLETT).

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This new raspberry pest has been discussed in detail in Bulletin 126, issued in February, 1897, from the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. The life-history and habits of this Anthomyiian are fully illustrated in the Bulletin. At the time the Bulletin was written, however, the name of the insect had not been determined. In April, 1897, I reared several more of the flies and sent some to Mr. D. W. Coquillett at Washington. He soon reported that the insect was a new species of *Phorbia*, and sent me the following technical description of the fly, which he had drawn up from the specimens I sent him.

Phorbia rubivora, Coquillett, n. sp.—♂. Ground colour black, sides of front and of face white pollinose, eyes sub-contiguous, more approximated to each other than are the two posterior ocelli, frontal vitta at the narrowest part linear; third antennal joint less than twice as long as broad, slightly over twice as long as the second, arista thickened on the basal third, the penultimate joint slightly longer than broad. Thorax grayish pollinose, marked with three black vittæ; three postsutural and three sterno-pleural macrochaetæ. Abdomen quite thickly covered with suberect bristly hairs; narrow, subcylindrical, greenish-gray pollinose,