

will be found very distinct, and may at once be accurately sketched under the camera. If it is desired to preserve the wing, it should immediately, by the cautious addition of clean water, be floated off the glass slip on to another clean slip, enough water being used to remove the potash, and the wing dried upon the slip.

This plan answers better still for the removal of the scales of the head and its appendages; and the wing or head may be denuded and sketched under the camera within five minutes.

#### HYPONOMEUTA.

1. *H. multipunctella* Clem. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1860, p. 8.*

Dr. Clemens' description of this species is too brief for a species belonging to a genus the species of which so closely resemble each other as they do in this genus. In a general way, his description characterizes almost any species of the genus.

He says: "Labial palpi, head, antennæ and thorax white. Thorax with a black spot on the front of the tegulæ, and a few spots of the same hue on the disk. Fore-wings white, with the costa at the base blackish, and longitudinal rows of distinct black dots, *two of which*, one along the inner margin, and one along the fold, are very plain. *Hind wings blackish grey.*" (The italics are my own).

What does "two of which" mean? two spots, or two rows of spots? If the latter, then it does not differ greatly from *H. euonymella*. But "hind wings blackish-grey" does not accord with either of the following species:

2. *H. euonymella*. *N. sp.*

Snowy white. Abdomen yellow; posterior wings silvery white, fringed with snow-white. A black spot on the base of the tegulæ, six others on the thorax; extreme costa black at the base; forty to forty-five black spots on each wing, forming three rows, one on the costal margin, and one on each side of the fold, and a few scattered spots upon the disc. The spots in the costal row are smaller and wider apart than those in the two others, and are not so regular, as in some specimens they are a little out of line, and become intermixed with the discal spots; the two other rows pass beyond the fold, and extend as a double row of small close spots around the apex till they meet the costal row. *The spots on each nearly circular.* *Alar ex.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Kentucky. Very common.

The larva feeds upon the leaves of *Euonymus atropurpureus* in May, weaving together the edges of the leaves so as to enclose a space as large as a man's fist, which is filled with its loose web, and in which one, or