

and tarsi are much darker, the latter being lightened only at the base of the joints, while in *griseus* they are whitish, and darkened only at end of joints; still it may ultimately be found to be only a strongly marked variety of Walsingham's species.

*LIOPTILUS GRANDIS*, n. s.

Head, thorax, palpi, antennae, abdomen and both pairs of wings, including their cilia, of nearly a uniform pale cinnamon color. Legs of about the same color as the wings, with tarsi somewhat lighter. Fore wings less than one-third cleft, with the anterior lobe extending into a falcated point which reaches over the shorter and broader posterior lobe. No markings except faint dots of a darker brown in some examples at the extremities of the veins on the posterior lobe. Under side of wings same as above. The largest *Lioptilus* at present known. Alar expanse 34 mil. California, Hy. Edwards, J. Behrens, Dr. J. S. Bailey.

*LIOPTILUS KELLICOTTII*, n. s.

Head ochreous brown, whitish between antennae. Palpi rather long and slender, second joint with a small tuft of raised scales at the extremity on upper side, third joint bending downward, ochreous brown. Antennae whitish above, pale brownish beneath. Thorax and abdomen pale brownish ochreous, the latter striped longitudinally with pale brown lines. Anterior and middle legs pale brown exteriorly, pale brownish ochreous interiorly. Posterior legs whitish ochreous, tarsi nearly white.

Fore wings pale brownish ochreous, some examples dusted more or less with dark brown scales in the median space. A dark brown dot exactly at base of fissure, two on costa and one on inner margin of first lobe near the apex; usually four at end of second lobe tipping veins 2, 3, 4 and 5. None of these dots extend into the cilia. Cilia of fore wings concolorous. Hind wings and cilia, also under side of both pairs, cinereous brown with a silky lustre. Alar expanse 28-30 mil. Buffalo, N.Y. Bred by D. S. Kellicott, from larvae infesting the stems of some species of *Solidago*. A full account of the larval habits can be found in an article by Prof. Kellicott in CAN. ENT., vol. xii., No. 6. I will state in passing that the other plume moth mentioned in the same article, the larvae of which feed upon the foliage of the same plants, is *Aciptilus montanus* Wlsm.