

12. Smith, J. B., and Ashmead, W. H. Order Hymenoptera. Insects of New Jersey. (Supp. 27th An. Rept. St. Bd. Agr. N. J., 1899 [1900], p. 558.)

Cites *Meraporus calandrae* How. "Should occur in New Jersey."

A NEW SPECIES OF JAPANESE MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA.

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A pair of specimens of the species herewith described were sent to me by Dr. John B. Smith, the latter part of May, with the statement that they had been bred from larvæ found on young hemlock trees, recently imported from Japan by a nurseryman in this State. As the species was unknown to me and of a distinctly Oriental appearance, I sent a male to Dr. Edward Meyrick, Marlborough, England, the authority on Eastern Lepidoptera. Dr. Meyrick was good enough to make a prompt reply, stating that the species was undoubtedly referable to his genus *Ptochoryctis*, of which he has already described five others, all from Indian regions, and that the nearest allied genera, *Methathrinca* and *Linoclostis*, are also only known from India and the Malay Archipelago, hence he did not doubt that this species is truly Japanese. Dr. Meyrick also stated that the species nearest to it is *P. simbleuta* Meyr., the larvæ of which are brick-red, and feed beneath a web, covered with refuse and pieces of bark, on bark and shoots of tea-plants (*Thea*), eating right through to the cambium, and thus killing the branch or plant. (Journal Bombay Natl. Hist. Soc., XVIII, 150, 1907.)

This letter was duly communicated to Dr. Smith, and he was good enough to forward fourteen other specimens, together with notes, larvæ, cocoons or cases and pupal shells, from all which the following description was made:

The larvæ were taken April 5th, in cocoons or larval-cases, larvæ all alive at this date, first pupa observed May 4th.

My belief is that the cocoons in which the larvæ pupated are larval-cases, making the habit similar to *P. simbleuta*. The case is of rather tough silk, thickly covered with pellets of dried frass, hemlock-needles and other refuse, lightly fastened to the twigs and apparently fairly well concealed in a cluster of needles. The cases are 10-15 mm. long, by 5-6 mm. in diameter. Pupal shell remains within the case when moth emerges.

As it is quite possible that other shipments of hemlock from Japan may be infested with this species, it might be well for State entomologists and nurserymen to be on the lookout for its appearance. The moth is