tudinally with dull red; a broad medio-dorsal stripe, another on middle of side, running to tail; a third along base of body; between the dorsal and lateral stripes a brown line, and a second just below lateral; on each segment from 3 to 12, on either side, are three rows of white clubbed hairs, springing from white tubercles; head rounded, broadest below, broader than next segment; the surface much covered with shallow punctures; color dull yellow; across upper front face is a curved row of four round brown tubercular spots, and six spots across middle face, each sending out a dark hair; the ocelli dark.

This larva was received from Mr. Mead, in Nevada, and was but just out of the shell when I opened the box. Like the larvæ of the Parnassians, it came from a hole in the side of the egg. This was 18th August, 1878. The larva lived till 21st September, readily feeding on grass, and was about to pass its first moult when it was accidentally killed. It behaved like other Satyrid larvæ, being sluggish, and moving very little. Probably in nature hybernation occurs when the larva is half grown.

8. CHIONOBAS IDUNA Edw. Fig'd in But. N. A., Vol 2.

Egg.—Shaped like *Ivallda*; the ridges sinuous, more prominent, sharper than in *Ivallda*, and the larger part extend from base to summit. Sent me by Mr. O. T. Baron.

TINEINA.

BY V. T. CHAMBERS, COVINGTON, KY.

It has so happened that within a few years past Professors Zeller and Frey in Europe, and I in the U.S., have at about the same time described a large number of American species of Tineina, and as might have been expected under these circumstances, it has occasionally happened that the same species has been twice described under different names. I am, however, surprised to find how seldom this has happened. In so far as I have been able, from the figures and descriptions of Professors Zeller and Frey, to identify their species with those described by me, I have heretofore done so in the pages of this and other journals; and I have to thank