

paler shade. The whole larva looks like a withered leaf. When discovered the little colony were hanging head downwards, supported by the two abdominal feet, and giving themselves a slight swaying motion with the free portion of the body (not unlike that we see in some pendulous pupæ), the resemblance to a dead, half-fastened leaf, preparing to fall with each stronger gust of the autumn wind, was heightened. My attempts to rear the colony were frustrated by their escape, and before a drawing could be made, which I intended. Belonging probably to the *Ennomidæ*, these larvae were remarkable for their mimicry of dead leaves. The larvæ of the *Geometridæ* are often very interesting from their bizarre forms and singular ornamentation, which, of all the groups of moths known to me, most nearly resembles that of the curious forms among the higher Butterflies.

C. Two Gray Species of *Lithophane*.

For the synonymy of this genus see *Grote*, Check List, p. 38, 1876. It is called incorrectly *Xylina*, whereas *Xylena*, Hübner, has for type *Hadena lithoxylea*. These little *Noctuidæ* hibernate in the moth state, inhabiting the north temperate regions. We have a number of species, among which are two purely light gray forms, *L. fagina* Morr., and *L. Georgii* Grote, besides the darker gray and stouter series of *L. antennata* Walk., *L. laticinerea* Grote, and *L. Grotei* Riley (= *cinerosa* Gr., n. b. l.), and which series is considered varietal by Professor Riley, and one of distinct but nearly related species by myself, I first separating and describing them.

Lithophane fagina Morr.

This species differs by the obsolescence of its markings, which gives the primaries a somewhat narrower appearance, and recalls those of *Cucullia*. A white shade, more purely white and more extended than in any other species of the genus, extends along costa to apical third. The customary markings are lost or barely indicated by hair streaks of black scales. The veins are marked finely in black. The series of cuneiform marks forming the subterminal line can be faintly made out on the shining gray concolorous wings; the stigmata are lost; hind wings pale smoky gray with whitish fringes, reflecting the irregular smoky mesial band and thick discal mark from the under surface, which is paler than