

edges. Abdomen light fuscous, the segments blackish dorsally, especially anally, the extreme end yellowish. Bahama Is. West Indies.

This species, while not North American, is described, as I have given it to Mr. Ragonot under this MS. name. The generic reference is by Mr. Ragonot.

*Paralipsa decorella*, n. sp.—Expands 27–30 mm. Palpi and head whitish, collar whitish, thorax light gray, abdomen fuscous gray, antennæ whitish at base becoming fuscous outwardly; forewings gray costally, gray washed with fuscous posteriorly; lines quite indistinct, the basal near middle of wing and strongly dentated, the outer scarcely evident; a black stripe from base at middle reaching out to basal line and much broadening there, forming a diffuse blackish spot along costa towards apex, and the marginal space much stained with dark fuscous; a black marginal line, fringes fuscous. In some specimens there is on the basal and middle fields a faint reddish shading, especially posteriorly. Hindwings light fuscous, beneath nearly even fuscous on all wings. Along costa in ♂ there is concealed a very large tuft of cottony hair, the hair being nearly a quarter of an inch in length, very fine and very dense.

My specimens are from Buffalo, N.Y., and London, Ontario.

*Loxostege baccatalis*, n. sp.—Expands 22–24 mm. Palpi rather short, dark buff in colour stained with blackish beneath on first and second segments with rather long pure white scales. Front and antennæ buff, slightly stained with blackish; the clypeal tubercle broad, conical, not much extended. Thorax whitish below in front, dull golden yellow above, sometimes slightly shaded with fuscous. Forewings dull golden yellow generally, somewhat washed with fuscous, a little more decidedly on the central field; lines as such indeterminate. On each wing are three sets of dull white spots, all edged with blackish, the outer and inner sides being the heavier, and these in part at least being the broken remnants of the cross lines. All the spots are behind the subcostal space, and in each case the anterior spot begins on that space. The first set is basal, the anterior spot being oval-triangular on outside of basal line, and the posterior larger, quadrate, on the inside of the basal line, not extending beyond the middle of wing. The second set is discal, the anterior quadrate oval, representing the discal spot, the posterior larger, quadrate reaching to vein 1. The third set is on the outer line, the anterior largest of all the spots, quadrate, on inner side of the line. The next is below on outside of line, made into two or three