

The chitinous tegument of the body appears readily, when the mealy vestiture is rubbed and is black and stout. The wings are very papery and a worn *Robinia*, as it sits on a locust or other tree, reminds one a little of some of the larger wood eating *Cerambycidae*, such as the *Prionians*. The European *Cossus* is very sluggish in its habits, whereas *Prionoxystus* is, when first hatched, comparatively an active insect, flying readily when disturbed. We have two species in our fauna which I refer to *Prionoxystus*, viz., *Robinia* Peck, the type of the genus (found from East to West apparently), and *Querciperda* of Fitch, which I believe is only Eastern and of much rarer occurrence. With *Prionoxystus*, we have a true *Cossus*, the *Centerensis* of Lintner, beside several other species of this Fabrician genus, judging from Authors. We have also three species, Western, of the genus *Hypopta*, and then the small-sized and singular *Cossula magnifica* of Bailey, from Florida. I have never recognized the "*Zeuzera Canadensis*," figured by Herrich-Schaeffer, and it seems to me that the moth is wrongly referred and the probability is that we have no true North American species of *Zeuzera*. But it may be that the European *Aesculi* has been introduced into the United States. Twice the description of a moth was communicated to me which might have been this species. Nothing is easier than the transportation of wood-eating larvæ or pupæ. There are three European species of *Cossus*, and the larva of one of them, *Terebra*, is said to remain four years in poplar wood before pupating.

ON PLAGIOMIMICUS RICHII.

BY A. R. GROTE, A. M.

This species I have mistaken, according to Mr. J. B. Smith, for *Polenta Tepperi* in several of my papers. The moth is easily recognized, being of a delicate green color and having the transverse lines similar to *Plagiomimicus Pityochromus*, which is a blackish fuscous and stouter species. *P. Richii* has the anterior tibiæ armed with a claw and the clypeus provided with a cup-like expansion, less prominent than in *Pityochromus*. *P. Richii* occurs in Texas, Florida, and I have seen it also from the Southwest. The genus may be further known by the tips of the patagia being somewhat relieved, and belongs to the *Stiriina*, a group of *Noctuidæ* which I have fully discussed in the pages of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST. I regret that I have been mistaken in my identification