

silken threads, it constructs the slight cocoon which is to shelter the chrysalis, and here in a short time the change takes place. From the chrysalis (*b*, fig. 9), which is of the usual brown color, in a week or two the perfect moth appears, soon to deposit fresh patches of eggs, from which in a few days the second brood of larvæ are hatched, which attain maturity and enter the chrysalis state before winter comes, and remain in this quiescent condition until the following spring.

The moth (fig. 9, *c*) measures when its wings are expanded from one inch and a half to two inches. The figure represents a female; the males are somewhat smaller. Both sexes have the wings snowy white with a few black dots which vary much in number in different specimens; in some there are two on each front wing and three on each hind wing, as in the figure, while in others the spots are almost wanting, and there is every gradation between these extremes. On the under side the spots are more distinct than on the upper, and sometimes the white surface is slightly tinged with yellow. The antennæ are white above, dark brown below, the head and thorax white. The abdomen is orange colored, sometimes streaked across with white, and has three rows of black spots, one above and one on each side; the under side of the abdomen is white, sometimes tinged with orange.

This species is attacked by several parasites, which destroy immense numbers every year; were it not for this we should soon be overrun with them.

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## ON THE DESCRIBED N. AM. SPECIES OF THALPOCHARES.

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THALPOCHARES PATRUELIS Grote, CAN. ENT., viii., 27.

The fore wings are 12-veined, no accessory cell, 9, 10 out of 8, costal nervules rather crowded, cell open. Hind wings 8-veined, vein 5 a little weaker than the rest, independent. This little species, of which I have both sexes, is rusty ochrey, the hind wings sub-pellucid, washed with