

and with the head giving off faint metallic colors; palpi blackish on the outside. Fore wings rather broad; just within the basal third a straight line of raised scales, extending from the inner edge and stopping short of the subcostal vein, conspicuously black externally, concolorous with the wing within; the black line bordered externally with bright vermillion (sometimes wanting), which usually reaches the costal edge. Base of wing slightly paler than middle of the wing. A light, triangular, paler shade in the costal region of the middle of the wing, enclosing two small, conspicuous, twin black dots. A submarginal faint, pale, narrow line curving outward in the middle and with four or five acute scallops. Fringe concolorous with the rest of the wing. Hind wings pale, glistening, cinereous. Beneath, fore wings quite dusky, with no markings; hind wings much paler, growing darker towards the costa. Legs dark ash, paler at the ends of the joints, especially the hind tibiae, which have a whitish band around them; hind legs whitish within.

Length of body ♂, 40, ♀, 40 of an inch; of fore wing ♂, 38-40, ♀, 40 of an inch. Orono, Maine. (Packard.)

This species is at once recognized by the broad bright-red transverse stripe just within the middle of the wing. This stripe varies much, being sometimes not present, at others not reaching the costal edge. In one additional specimen from Maine, the fore wing has scattered reddish scales at base and beyond the middle, while the dark transverse stripe is wanting, and the red portion forms a broad transverse bright-red band. The larva lives in June and early in July between the leaves of the alder, where it makes a horn shaped case of black cylindrical pellets of excrement, arranged regularly in circles, the additions being made around the mouth of the case. The case is about an inch and a half long; its mouth a quarter of an inch in diameter. Within it is densely lined with white silk. The pupa is of the usual color, mahogany brown, the end of the abdomen rounded, with six hairs projecting from a transverse supraanal projecting ridge. On each abdominal segment is a dorsal dusky transverse stripe, widest on the basal segment. The larva was not described in my notes. The pupa state lasts about two weeks, the moth which I reared appearing July 24th, the larva having been found July 6th.

The Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science also contains ten specimens of this moth reared by Mr. J. H. Emerton. The larvae were found feeding on the Sweet Fern (*Comptonia asplenifolia* Alt.), July 7, 1866, at Hamilton, Mass., the moth appearing July 20th. The case is quite different in form from that previously described, being regularly oval cylindrical; .55 inch long and .35 inch in diameter. It is constructed in the same manner as those found on the alder. This striking difference in the form of the case may possibly be due to the difference in the form of the leaves of the food plant, the large broad leaves of the alder inducing the larva to build a horn-like, much elongated case; while the narrow smaller leaves of the Sweet Fern may have led to the formation of a short, oval case. These differences are such as we would ordin