

often the case; though sometimes the portion of the thorax behind this streak is reddish orange to the tip, and in perfectly fresh specimens the transverse stripe is made up of raised scales; the oblique white costal streak has its tip produced a little towards the apex, and is margined behind the tip with brown scales. There are two dark brown hinder marginal lines, one at the base of the ciliæ and the other at their tips and running out into the hooks. The abdomen and legs are silvery yellowish and the upper surface of the abdomen is stained with fuscous.

LAVERNA.

L. circumscriptella Zell.

I have not seen Prof. Zeller's specimens, but I have received from Miss Murtfeldt specimens which, with the aid of Prof. Zeller's figure and description, I recognise without difficulty as belonging to this species. The thorax, head and palpi are white, except that the basal part of the second joint of the palpi is stained with brownish. The fore wings are of a pale grayish ochreous, with the dorsal margin from the base nearly to the middle snowy white, the white crossing the fold at the base, and further back again crossing the fold and reaching almost to the costal margin; it is margined behind by two small tufts of raised brown scales, as represented in Zeller's figure, and there is another one on the costa not represented in the figure, which again has a minute brown spot in the white at about the basal fourth, which I do not find in my specimens. The figure also gives a very distinct white streak which leaves the white of the dorsal margin at the fold and curves to the costal margin before the ciliæ; this streak is absent in one of my specimens and much less distinct in the other than it is in the figure. There is a black speck at the hinder angle (indistinct in my specimens) and the apex is dusted indistinctly with brown. *Al. ex.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Miss Murtfeldt informs me that "The larva is a pale, glossy, green, cylindrical worm, which feeds upon the immature seeds of *Oenothera* and pupates within the capsules."

A single ♂ from Texas, and one bred ♀ also from there, lack the curved white line on the fore wings figured by Prof. Zeller, and in some of the other females it is indistinct.