MICRO - LEPIDOPTERA.

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Continued from Page 91.

Errata.—For T. cunitaraella, ante p. 85, read T. cameteriiella.

PITYS.

(This is a section of *Tinea* having the wings tufted and narrower than in *Tinea*.)

Head and face rough (as in *Tinea*), tongue very short. Maxillary palpi folded; labial palpi drooping, with the terminal joint more than half as long as the second, which has a few bristles beneath; eyes globose; no ocelli. Antennae two-thirds as long as wings, filliform. Anterior wings with raised tufts of scales, the tufts generally rather brightly coloured; lanceolate, narrower than in *Tinea*; the costal vein attains the margin before the middle; discal cell closed by a straight distinct discal vein, which gives off four branches, two of them to the costal and two to the dorsal margin, one of the latter near the apex. The subcostal attains the costal margin, giving off a long branch before the middle and a shorter one near the end of the cell; the median is three branched, the two last arising together from the end of the cell; submedian simple, fold thickened at the end.

Posterior wings linear, lanceolate; costa excised from the middle to the tip? the costal vein attains the margin about the middle; the subcostal is straight to the margin before the apex; the cell is closed by a curved discal vein which gives off two branches, one to the apex, the other below it; the median vein is three branched, the terminal one having a common origin with the lower discal branch; the two others arise from the apical half of the cell. Ciliae long; submedian and internal obsolete.

1. P. auricristatella. N. sp.

Pale gray, with intermixed brown scales. Head hoary; a small scattered patch of raised golden scales within the costal margin near the