

7 forked, the stem of which arises from the upper angle ; 8 free, from the base of the wing.

S. XANTHOBASIS, Zell. Verh. der k. k. Zool.-Bot., Ges., p. 325 (1875).

Habitat.—Fla., Tex., Ill.

The following notes on this species were kindly sent to me by Miss Mary E. Murtfeldt, who bred it at her home in Kirkwood, Missouri:

“The larva of *Setiostoma xanthobasis* was collected September 27th, 1890, on a variety of *Quercus stellata*. It fastened two leaves together flatly, but not with the surfaces closely applied—the web under which it was feeding, which was irregularly circular and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, being curiously ‘boxed’ on the margin, 1.5 inch in height where the two leaves were furthest apart. Within this fence it was feeding upon the parenchyma of the under surface of the leaf, rejecting even the smallest veins.

“At the date mentioned it seemed to be about full-grown, and may be characterized as follows: Length 15 mm., diameter 3 mm.; form sub-depressed, broadest across thoracic segments. Colour, a dull, watery, somewhat livid green, mottled with dull crimson—ventrally as well as dorsally. Abdominal segments marked on dorsum with two broad, irregularly outlined, longitudinal streaks, connected by a transverse, slightly curved crimson line. Piliferous spots and hairs inconspicuous.

“Head short, thick, pale brown, with central spot of dark brown. Cervical collar narrow, covering only one half of the first segment, horny, pale brown.

“Anal plate triangular, horny, pale brown. Thoracic legs pale brown. Prolegs similar in colour to general surface.

“On Oct. 15th, after a period of ten days’ quiescence, this larva left its neat case between the leaves and spun up in an inconspicuous, tough little cocoon under the folded edge of one of the leaves.

“Imago appeared May 15th, 1891.”

S. FERNALDELLA, Riley. Proc. Ent. Soc., Wash., I, p. 155 (1888).

Habitat.—Los Angeles, Cal.

Food.—*Quercus agrifolia*.