

with the wing. Hind wings with the first division spoon-shaped at the end; third very short and blunt at end; entire wings fawn color, with no dark brown scales in the fringe on third division. Legs whitish-brown, hind pair as far as middle of tibiae, beyond brown, spurs paler. Beneath uniformly brown, thickly dusted with paler scales; with a large pale cloud on the costal division of primaries.

Length of body .48; of fore wing .43 of an inch. California (Edwards). This species may at once be known by its hind short wings, its uniform fawn color, and by the faded ochreous cloud near the apex of costal division of fore wings. It is remotely allied to *Ph. pterodactylus* of Europe, but differs decidedly in the costal divisions of the fore wings, being much more acutely produced. Besides these I have received, through Mr. Edwards, two other species of this genus from California, but too imperfectly preserved for description.

XXIV.—*Notes on some Pyralidae from New England, with
Remarks on the Labrador Species of this Family.*

By A. S. PACKARD, JR.

Read January 6, 1873.

AMONG the specimens of this group, in the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science, are several species which occur frequently in New England, and are so well marked that I have ventured to describe them, without waiting for more material from other localities.

I am unable, so far in my studies on this group, to find any valid characters separating the "Phycidae" from the family Pyralidae, whether we regard the larval or imaginal characters. They seem to me to be intimately related on one hand to the lower Pyralids, such as *Botys* and *Scopula*, and on the other to the Crambi. Certainly the "Phycidae" should not rank as a family, but take their place as a subordinate group.

Aerobasis rubrifasciella, n. sp.—8♂ 7♀. Antennae of ♂ with the usual tuft on basal joint; the palpi slender, pointed, ascending vertically. Body and fore wings slate-ash, glistening; thorax tinged with reddish-brown,