

ants and snails. It is not unusual to find upon opening a gall that the pupa is wriggling about in a mass of myriapods to the number of thirty or more, but as they do not attack the chrysalis their presence does not seem to be especially detrimental. As *purpurifascia* has a destructive enemy in the mole, so *necopina* has a chief foe in the field mouse. The mice dexterously tear out the side of the gall, eat the pupa, and hurry on to another, going over a large territory in a single night. It is only a pupa diet that suits them. The galls are never disturbed until after the pupal change. They are experts too at their trade. I have examined scores of demolished galls, but not once was a gall broken open that did not have the exit aperture made for the moth; in other words, never a gall that was parasitized.

Mr. Grote's description of *necopina* (CAN. ENT., VIII., 25) is rather limited by reason that there is so little of pattern to dwell upon, and his material was not plentiful. All that may be added is that the transverse posterior line on primaries may be traced on fresh specimen. It is most plainly seen at the internal margin, and can be seen in some examples extending to the costa. There is a slight sexual difference in colour, the male shading more slightly olivaceous than the female. There seems to be very little difference in size between the sexes, the usual disparity so generally shown in *Hydraxia* has not been noticed in my experience with this species. *Necopina* reminds one slightly of some of the genera which follow, *Bellura*, for instance, but there is no indication of a clypeal projection. The thoracic tuft behind collar is very prominent, and when at rest is projected forward at times, reminding one of *Cucullia*. On emergence from the pupa it is, of course, of the most importance that an exit be made at once before the wings have expanded, and for some time afterwards the moth exhibits the greatest restlessness, crawling in nervous haste from one point to another, always toward the light if in darkened quarters.

Mature larva: Length, 1.7 inches, smooth and of the greasy appearance common to boring larvæ. Body thicker perceptibly in the middle, and is a more robust larva than the preceding. Colour, dirty white. Head and shields testaceous, dark at the sides. Spiracles black; true legs dark brown, pro-legs concolorous with body. On each segment are a number of testaceous dots, larger and more conspicuous on the fourth, fifth, and last segments. Under a glass a few minute hairs may be seen. Along the dorsum beneath the skin may plainly be seen the internal