

advantage of a south, south-east or south-west wind upon which to travel. If, then, they leave their hatching ground in the far south with a south-west wind, they would be carried far to the east before reaching their northern limit. Likewise, when the second brood was ready to fly south, if the prevailing winds should come from the north-west, the hordes would be swept over Nebraska, Kansas, etc., and into Texas. A continuous south-west wind the next spring would take the spring brood still farther east, while, on the other hand, south-east winds would carry them back toward the plains.

As the *C. spretus* always leaves its hatching grounds without depositing eggs, Entomologists have jumped to the conclusion that broods raised on the plains are barren or incapable of producing young; but the fact is that they are not ready to deposit until two or three weeks after getting their wings, which time they invariably take advantage of to remove themselves several hundred miles from their place of birth.

NEW NOCTUIDAE.

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ERRATA.—In my article in the last number, *Tricopis alcuis* should read *Tricopis aleucis*.

Tarache lactipennis, n. s.

Allied to *cretata*, but very much larger. Head, thorax and a narrow oblique basal patch deep brown. A metallic tuft on the thorax behind. Fore wings milk white. A subterminal broad, deep, olive shade from apices to internal margin, containing a narrow, dentate, lilac-white line. A greenish costal spot at about apical third. Terminal space whitish, with a terminal dark shade line. Hind wings and abdomen white, the former with a very slight fuscous edging. Beneath primaries wholly dark, except along internal margin; hind wings wholly white. *Expanse* 28 m. m. *Habitat* Texas (G. W. Belfrage, May 3, No. 111.)

Differs from *Tarache metallica* at once by the white secondaries and abdomen, as well as the absence of costal basal marks and the dentate