

woods, and may often be found towards the end of July, or early in August, in the afternoons, resting on the pine-tree trunks from two to eight feet from the ground, their wings slantingly folded close over the body. At dusk they fly about in openings in the woods with exactly the same hovering flight as the larger species, but later in the evening are often attracted to lights in windows, sometimes in large numbers.

There are a number of other equally interesting species of these moths found in Canada, which space does not permit being even mentioned here, but it is hoped this article will serve to call attention to the group. In order to get accurate information about the distribution and variations of these little-known moths, it is desirable that the capture of any species should be placed on record, with the dates and localities. The writer is anxious to obtain, by exchange, specimens of all the North American species, from as many localities as possible, and will consider it a privilege to examine and return any specimens that may be sent for comparison.

#### SOME NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GEOMETRIDÆ.

BY JOHN A. GROSSBECK, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

(Continued from page 157.)

*Cleora agrestaria*, new species.—Expanse, 27–30.5 mm. Head and palpi dark gray; front dark brown. Thorax and abdomen brownish-gray, the segments of the latter edged posteriorly with deep brown. Ground colour of wings whitish-gray, heavily overlaid with brownish-gray. Basal line absent. Intradiscal line blackish, contrasting, edged inwardly by an equally broad border of pale brown, commences on costa one-third out from base, and is directed outward toward centre of wing, but is lost a short distance below costa; begins again near discal spot, and extends slightly outcurved and obliquely inward to inner margin, ending quite close to root of wing. Extradiscal line blackish, faintly toothed outwardly on the veins, and edged externally below  $M_2$  by a broad border of pale brown; begins on costa one-fourth in from apex, and appears only on the veins to  $M_1$ , thence continuous to inner margin, being as a whole slightly outcurved from costa to middle of wing, then extends very obliquely inward, running almost parallel to intradiscal line. Subterminal line whitish, deeply scalloped, runs through centre of broad outer space; internally between  $M_1$  to  $Cu_2$  it is edged with a deep brown shade, and this joins with a subapical dash of the same colour. Terminal line black, scalloped,