

Clemens, from Texas, but I have failed to reconcile his description with my specimens, which are not "luteous or yellow along inner margin." In *A. agrotipennella*, at the extremity of the median ochrey shade subterminally, are a few black scale points. These can hardly be the same as the row "of dark brown spots" of *Popcanella*.

Neither can I, from the description, consider the differences of colour and ornamentation as produced by any defect in the condition of Dr. Clemens' specimens.

Recently, a specimen of *A. agrotipennella* came into my room to light, upon which, even before capture, I saw several large scarlet mites. Upon pinning the insect, I found them to be five in number, moving freely over the body. When the insect settled, they collected on the dorsum of the abdomen, and were hidden by the wings. The specimen did not seem to be suffering from the presence of these proportionately enormous external parasites. After the death of the moth, they left its body for the table, which they traversed in various directions with considerable celerity. I regret I did not observe them further.

The genus *Anaphora* is represented in Cuba by a species much exceeding in size our *A. plumifrontella*, which latter exceeds the two species described above in expanse. Specimens of the species above described are contained in Coll. American Ent. Society.

I am sure we are all grateful to Mr. Stainton for his collection, in book form, of the writings of the late Dr. Brackenridge Clemens, on North American *Tineina*. Within the limits of 282 beautifully printed pages, we have collected all of Dr. Clemens' writings on this group, with memoranda of his descriptions in other families of the moths, and copies of his correspondence. No student of North American Micro's can afford to be without this book, which is enriched with notes on our species by its talented editor. As a matter of international courtesy, this publication deserves meritorious remembrance.

From an original engraving of the head of *Anaphora Popcanella*, on page 60, fig. 4, we see that its palpal structure differs from that of *A. plumifrontella*, with which latter *A. mortipennella* and *A. agrotipennella* coincide.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

FEMALE DECAYS.—Last summer an enthusiastic lepidopterist in Kingston put a young female *Cecropia* moth (*Platysamia Cecropia*) in a box, with wire gauze on one side, and placed it on his verandah—which,