

colorous. Orbicular small, discolorous, near the t. a. line. Subterminal line pale, denticulate, continued on hind wings. Terminal sub-continuous black line similar on both wings; fringes dusky. Hind wings blackish fuscous, but little paler than primaries, with a median black shade line. Beneath paler with double rivulose lines, the outer pale shaded; a discal streak on hind wings. *Expanse* 22 to 30 mil. Texas, in May (Belfrage, Nos. 185, 195, 196). Varies in distinctness of the pale shading to the subterminal lines, and by the t. a. line being in one specimen edged inwardly with whitish scales. There appears to be in fresh specimens a very sparse frosting of white scales over the fore wings.

*McLanomma auricinctaria* Grote.

I have received from Mr. E. J. Graef the second specimen I have yet seen of this little moth. I find that it has ocelli. Notwithstanding its rounded wings, pectinate antennæ, and gray, geometridous ornamentation, it must be referred to the Pyralidæ. It is possibly allied to the Brazilian genus *Cryptocosma* of Lederer; the shape of the wings is, however, quite different. The species can be easily recognized by the black cellular spot, which beneath shows a yellow iris, and by the subterminal line of gilded scales. The tapering smooth abdomen and elongate palpi assist us in referring the moth to the Pyralidæ, while the neuration has not been examined. It appears to be of rare occurrence in New York and Pennsylvania.

*Euproserpinus phacton* G. & R.

Dr. Boisduval (Suites a Buffon, 1874, 363) says as to the species which he calls *Macroglossa phacton*, quoting Grote and Robinson's original description, that he does not know by what chance we changed the name of this species from *crato* to *phacton*. This remark is based on a misunderstanding. We first described this species as *Euproserpinus phacton* in our Synonymical Catalogue, Nov., 1865. It had not been previously described. A colored drawing was shown us by Mr. S. Calverley (who had had it engraved with the name), with the information that the insect had received the name of *Proserpinus phacton* Boisduval in manuscript. We preserved Dr. Boisduval's name, giving him in our paper credit for the species. Afterwards, in 1867, we had a specimen kindly loaned to us by Dr. Boisduval, *two years later*. On this specimen we gave a re-description of the species (under the same name) in September, 1868, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., giving our views on the structure of