

hyaline, basal and marginal cells complete ; the latter completely closed, one and one-half times as long as high, and with the stump of a vein at its lower angle.

Described from a single specimen from Snake Hill, New Jersey ; collected in June by Mr. Wm. Beutenmuller. Type in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

This species can be easily distinguished from *O. spinosus*, Ashm., the only other described North American species, by its bifoveate scutellum, and straight, black, post-scutellar spine.

ON THE GENUS PROTEOPTERYX.

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This genus was established by Lord Walsingham in Illustrations of Typical Specimens of Lepidoptera Heterocera in the collection of the British Museum, Part IV., North American Tortricidæ, p. 68 (1879), with *emarginana*, Wlsm., the only species under it. This variable species was taken in Mendocino and Lake Counties, California, in considerable numbers (about 40 specimens) in June, 1871, and five varieties were described. His Lordship had the great kindness to give me several examples representing the different varieties.

The generic characters, as given in the original description, need some revision, which the author would doubtless have given before this time if he had had occasion to review the genus. There is a costal fold in the three male specimens of this species in my collection, which character the author overlooked, as it is generally so closely pressed to the surface of the wing as to be scarcely visible, but in one of my specimens the fold on one wing is turned up sufficiently to expose the usual pencil of long hairs. Veins 7 and 8 of the fore wings are said to be "scarcely separate at their origin," which is true in my examples of this species, but in some allied species belonging to this genus these veins arise near each other, or are connate, or stalked, or sometimes connate in one wing and stalked in the other of the same specimen. Vein 5 in the hind wing is bent down, and has its origin near that of the stem of 3 and 4, which are stalked. The European species, *crenana*, Hub., belongs to this genus.