

wings are more or less washed with red on the basal third. The second abdominal band alone appears on the ventral side ; in front of it below is a yellow line.

I have not seen the European *asiliformis* (*bespiformis*, Br. Mus. Lists viii., 14), but have carefully compared our species with the descriptions of Stephens (Haust. vol. 1, 139) and Walker, and find the closest agreement, except perhaps in the coloration of the legs, and in size ; *tricincta* is a little larger. Besides, Stephens says *asiliformis* is "occasionally taken on poplars near London in June."

I can not omit mentioning the very close mimicry of *tricincta* after certain wasps ; it is so close that different persons to whom it was shown when alive pronounced it a wasp, and this, too, after being cautioned that a hasty conclusion might put reason to the hazard. This close mimicry results from their form and color, in general hue, abdominal bands, thoracic and head markings ; also by their motions and attitudes, the buzzing of their wings, the alternate up and down strokes of their antennæ, the position of their wings at rest, their threatening attitude when disturbed, etc. These are often sufficient to deceive even a practiced eye.

ÆGERIA PINI, n. s.

When studying the larval habits of *Pinipestis Zimmermani* in 1878-9, I met with the larva and pupa skins of two moths evidently different from the pine pest, yet having quite similar larval habits. During the past summer I succeeded in getting the moth of one of them ; it is an Aegerian, as I think, undescribed, but I would not venture upon describing it had I only the imago ; but as I am able to give mainly its history, and having done so much tramping and climbing for its sake that I have come to feel a proprietary right, I undertake to name and describe it as new. As its proposed name implies, the larva inhabits the Pine, boring under the bark and into the superficial layers of the wood. From the wounds thus made pitch exudes, which through the action of the larva and the warmth of the sun forms hemispherical masses over its burrows ; in these masses the pupa cells are finally prepared and the inactive stage passed. The larva occurs more frequently than elsewhere just below a branch ; sometimes about the border of a wound made by the axe or where a limb has been wrenched off by the wind ; rarely in the axil of the branch. It appears to attack larger trees than the Zimmerman's pine pest, and more fre-