

pile and spines also black; front femora and tibiae destitute of stout bristles, claws of front tarsi scarcely visible. Wings blackish brown, the following parts hyaline; apices of marginal and first submarginal cells; second and third submarginal cell wholly; apical half of outer first posterior cell; second, third and fourth posterior cells except spot in base of each, that in second posterior cell extending into the third; apices of third basal and axillary cells; and middle third and apex of discal cell. Veins at bases of first submarginal, inner and outer first posterior, and of the third and fourth posterior cells, bordered with sub-hyaline. Halteres brown, the knob yellowish. Length 12-15 m. m. Two specimens. Cal.; Ariz. (Williston).

ALETIA ARGILLACEA.

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I have found in various collections in Europe, both public and private, specimens of the moth of our Cotton Worm determined after Hübner as above. From a note from Dr. Staudinger, I gather that in his collection the moth is so determined and as proposed by me. Were I now to propose to call this species by its synonym, *Noctua xyliana* Say, I do not think any of the entomologists in Europe would agree thereto, or be governed by Dr. Hagen's reasons for the change. Say was no Lepidopterist, and his posthumous description of the moth is not recognizable, only that he tells us it is the moth so injurious to cotton. By this we translate his description. But Hübner's figure and text are quite sufficient to identify the species, and he gives us the proper classification of these moths. I myself have shown how *Aletia* and *Anomis* are to be separated. The latter, with its orange colored and angulated wings, is a sort of tropical *Xanthia*. The tropical genera of *Noctuidæ* are all less woolly than the temperate forms. In *Aletia*, the smooth, untufted body, the entire wings, the broad head, prepare us for the Catocaline moths, *Poaphila* and *Agno-monis*. It differs from *Anomis erosa* by the broader wings, with straight external margin, and, as I first pointed out to Prof. Riley, by the number of false feet in the larva. There is a second true species of *Aletia* in Texas, *hostia* of Harvey, but this second cotton-feeder is also Southern and may have been described from Mexico or Central America previously.