

This species has some strong resemblances to *C. gracilis*, Scudd, but is evidently a different species.

Prof. Glover's figures will be found as follows :—Female pl. VIII., fig. 14 (Orthoptera) ; Male pl. VII., fig. 8.

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### THE ACORN MOTH.

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*Holcocera glandulella*. N. sp.

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ON page 118, of Volume III., I briefly referred to a little inquilinous acorn moth by the proposed name of *Gelechia glandulella*. Careful examination shows that it differs from the genus *Gelechia*, principally by the peculiar construction of the basal joint of the ♂ antennæ, and that it belongs to the genus *Holcocera* as characterized by Clemens (Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil., II., p. 121). As the insect has been the cause of some dispute between myself and Mr. Couper, I send you the following description :—

HOLCOCERA GLANDULELLA. N. sp.—*Imago*. Alar expanse 0.50—0.80 inch. Front wings silvery-gray, more or less distinctly suffused and marked with fuscous ; two distinct dark discal dots : a pale transverse stripe across the basal third of wing, slightly elbowed outwardly at its middle : this stripe is well relieved behind by a dark shade, and this shade generally extends from the elbow to the costa above discal spots, forming a more or less distinct triangular shade in the anterior middle portion of the wing : three tolerably distinct dusky marks surround the discal dots on the outside, and a series of minute vein-specks mark the posterior margin ; fringes concolorous. Hind wings of a more glossy, warmer, brownish-gray, the reflection inclining to golden in certain lights ; fringes concolorous, but not glossy. Under surface uniformly of same tint as hind wings. Head, thorax and legs concolorous with front wings ; abdomen, with hind wings, the joints often ringed with a paler shade. Apical joint tipped with yellowish, or pale fulvous hairs, the ovipositor of ♀, which may be exerted one-half the length of abdomen, of same colour. The basal antennal joint of ♀, the nodule on ♂ antennæ, base of palpi, and sometimes tarsi, also tinged with fulvous.

Described from 8 ♂, 20 ♀, all bred from acorns. The intensity of