

very often have the walls mined by *Birdana*, and it may be that these swellings are more spongy and tender than the bases of unaffected plants. Pupation is reached by the latter before *nelita* larvæ are quite mature, and its appearance is correspondingly sooner. Busck's type was inadvertently labelled "bred from *Helianthus*," which is here corrected.

*Nelita* larvæ were found in the last two stages, and it proved to belong to the section possessing the continuous dorsal line. An inflate at maturity shows some individuality, and its description is as follows: Head normal and agreeing with allies; 2.4 mm. in width. Shield wider than head, though its length, dorsally, is less than usual. All tubercles defined with black plates, the usual discrepancy in the size of some is not apparent. For instance, I is comparable to IV in point of size on all abdominal segments, a feature which rarely happens; in fact, all are very similar, except IIIa, which is normally small, and lies very close to the spiracle at its upper anterior corner. The abdominal leg plates are equally evident and bear three setæ. On joint ten IV is normally placed low down, with no accessory plate above at the upper posterior side of the spiracle. The latter are black. The anal shield is comparatively small, the two dorsal plates preceding on this joint are not merged with it, or with each other. The body tapers at each extremity; its colour is white, all lines lost, the semi-translucence less livid than in many others. Length, 35 mm.

Maturity occurs July 15th to 20th, and the pupa is formed under a slight depth of soil or moss. It is a very ordinary, normal pupa, no development at the clypeal region, its colour darker and less shining than any species here described. Length, 17 mm. Dates of emergence, September 1st to 15th.

*Papaipema frigida*, Smith.—The description of the species *thalictri*, Lyman, and its so-called variety, *perobsoleta*, in this magazine for September, 1905, drew attention to the Meadow Rue as being a preferred food-plant in its case, where our own experience had only heretofore encountered *cataphracta* working in this plant. The western Pennsylvania fauna was found to be prolific of the species, and due search finally disclosed it in the home locality. In the series bred all are those having white-marked stigmata, and their resemblance to *cerussata* is striking for a species whose larvæ differ so obviously, and it is likely that flown examples of one could easily be mistaken for the other. This reflection leads to another, presenting a question that dates back to the Revision of