

prominent, punctures larger than on rest of face, partly confluent; face covered with short black hair; labrum with a distinct median depression; mandibles black, tips rufo-testaceous, notch one-fifth of length from the blunt tip, strongly grooved without, space between eyes and base of mandibles not as great as width of latter; antennæ short, black, flagellum deep brown beneath, reaching to line of tegulæ; cheeks sparsely fringed with short, black hair; dorsum of the thorax with short, sooty hair, some black hair internixed in spots, disc shiny, sparsely pubescent; pleura with black hair; thorax quite evenly sparsely punctured, post-scutellum more finely punctured, base of metathorax with transverse series of pits, triangle shining, not smooth; tegulæ shining, distinctly piceous; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma testaceous, marginal cell very dark, second submarginal narrow at top, third not narrowed as much as usual in one specimen; legs black with sooty pubescence, tarsi reddish with rufo-testaceous hair, first joint very dark; abdomen black, punctured, first two segments shining, white hair-bands on segments 1-5, on 1 and 2 interrupted, otherwise sparsely pubescent with black hair, venter with very short black hair.

Described from two females: Ft. Collins, Colo., 6-viii.-96 (Gillette), and Horsetooth Mt., Colo., 22-vi.-99, on *Potentilla*. This species differs from known Colorado species by the black hair on the face and pleura and the sooty hair on thorax. Prof. Cockerell writes that it is closely related to *C. pascoensis*, Ckll., from Washington; but differs by its smaller size and by possessing hair-bands.

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## NOTES ON SOME NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF TINEIDÆ.

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About the time that Lord Walsingham's valuable paper on *Acrolophus* and *Anaphora* appeared (Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1887, 137-173), Mr. Beutenmüller was working on the same group; but neither author has since attempted to recognize the species named by the other, so far as I am aware. In Prof. Smith's List Lep. Bor. Amer., 1891, the group is recognized as a family—*Anaphoridæ*—but this can hardly stand. The genera will fall in the *Tineidæ*, in the more restricted sense (see Walsing-