

THECLA GRUNUS, Boisd.

Larva.—Head testaceous, with a black shade on each side; width, 1.2 mm. Retracted beneath joint 2. Body flattened, tapering somewhat posteriorly but rounded, the segments arched. A subdorsal and subventral ridge, not very prominent. Dark or bluish-green, without white granulations, but having minute, brownish, piliferous dots, quite densely distributed. Obscure geminate dorsal, single subdorsal, stigmal and subventral lines, pale whitish and broken, becoming later yellowish, and the subdorsal one distinct and almost continuous. The two subdorsal lines are 2.2 mm. apart. The pile on the body is longer and stiffer on the subventral ridge than elsewhere. A rounded, diamond-shaped, depressed, cervical shield situated about the centre of joint 2, on which the blackish, elevated, piliferous dots are smaller than elsewhere.

Chrysalis.—Suspended by the cremaster and a loop of silk. Short, thick, flat on the ventral side, rounded dorsally, with a very slight depression between the thorax and abdomen. Colour pale green, speckled with blackish (but faintly); a bright yellowish subdorsal line on the abdomen, faintly continued on the thorax, and a double dorsal row of yellowish dots on the abdomen.

Duration of this stage, fifteen days.

Food plant.—The young leaves of the live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*, Liebm.). Larvæ from Yosemite, Cal.

NEW NORTH AMERICAN MICROLEPIDOPTERA.

BY PROF. C. H. FERNALD, AMHERST, MASS.

Crambus albitineellus, n. sp.

Expanse of wings, 26 mm. Head, palpi, thorax and fore wings dull ochre-yellow. The palpi are darker on the outside, and the subcostal, median and veins 5 to 10 are white. A stripe of lead coloured scales extends from the base of the wing just above and parallel to vein 1 to the outer cross line, and a similar stripe occurs between this and the hind margin. Two lines cross the wing: The first is dark brown, and arising from a point a little before the middle of the costa forms an outward angle very near the costa and an inward angle on the subcostal vein, then a second outward angle is formed at the end of the median vein and from this point the line runs more or less distinctly across to the middle of the hind margin. The second line is dark brown but finer, dentate and edged on the outside with lead coloured scales, and runs from the costa before