

This butterfly is subject to the attack of several parasites ; one a tiny dark four-winged fly, infests the eggs ; another four-winged fly of a larger size, and a still larger two-winged fly attack the insect in its caterpillar state.

---

## MICRO - LEPIDOPTERA.

---

BY V. T. CHAMBERS, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Continued from Page 11, vol. vi.

ERRATA.—Ante v. 5, p. 229, for *Laruna* read *Laverna*.

DRYOPE, *gen. nov.*

Primaries lanceolate ; the costa enters the margin about the middle discal cell narrow and closed by a nearly straight discal nervure. The subcostal sends off a long curved branch from about its middle, and which attains the margin behind the end of the cell. From the end of the cell the subcostal bends somewhat obliquely upwards to the costal margin. The median is furcate from the end of the cell, both branches being short and bending somewhat suddenly downwards to the dorsal margin, the inner branch being straight and continuous with the discal vein. The discal vein emits five branches, the superior going to the costal margin, the next furcate before the tip with one of the branches to each margin ; the three others go to the dorsal margin.

Secondaries narrowly lanceolate, costal vein short, subcostal very long, simple, attaining the costal margin near the tip ; cell unclosed ; median vein with three nearly equidistant branches. No discal vein but an independent branch which arises near the median and attains the dorsal margin before the apex.

Head smooth ; vertex short and broad ; forehead obtusely rounded ; face smooth, narrow and much retreating ; tongue long, clothed at the base. No maxillary palpi ; labial palpi short, porrected, densely scaled, almost tufted beneath ; no ocelli ; eyes large, but partly concealed by some long scales pendant from the swollen basal joint of the antennæ, which are about two thirds as long as the primaries, with the joints closely set and microscopically pubescent.