

Legs black, rarely reddish, thinly grayish dusted; claws and pulvilli in both sexes short; hind tibiae not ciliate, with a row of bristles of irregular length; middle tibiae bearing a single macrochaeta on the front side near the middle.

Wings hyaline, subcosta entering costa at an acute angle, third vein with a single long bristle at base, anterior end of median cross-vein at end of first third of the distance from the radio-medial cross-vein to the bend of M_{1+2} ; M_{1+2} entirely wanting beyond the bend; calypteres whitish.

Abdomen black, polished, only the narrow bases of the segments white pollinose, the fasciae generally interrupted medially; first three segments with marginal and fourth with discal and marginal macrochaetae; abdomen with many rather strong bristly hairs, mostly appressed, when erect having in some specimens the appearance of discal bristles: hypopygium black, polished, thinly dusted with grayish pollen. Length, 2.5-3 mm.

Described from 15 males and 13 females, as follows: 1 female from Bisc. Bay, Fla., Mrs. Slosson coll.; 1 male bred by Mr. A. Busck from *Aristotelia roseosuffusella* Clemens, issued July 28, 1902; 2 males and 5 females, Nos. 16a and 16aa, labelled "par. on Tineid of *P. australis*, iss. Feb. 20, 21, 1880"; 12 males and 7 females, G. M. L., No. 2267T, bred from larvae of *Paratechia pinifoliella* Chamb., infesting leaves of *Pinus rigida*. Material collected by Mr. W. F. Fiske near Lowell, Mass. Type, 1 male and 1 female from the last mentioned series, Gipsy Moth Lab., No. 2267T. Type No. 13398, U. S. N. M.

Schizotachina convecta Walker. (Fig. 3, wing.)

There seems to be no doubt that the specimens in the U. S. N. M. collection, which remain after the separation of *S. vitinervis*, represent the species described by Walker. In the wings of typical specimens the subcosta enters the costa perpendicularly, and the position and inclination of the median cross-vein are as shown in the accompanying figure; the facial ridges are strongly ciliate on almost the lower two-thirds, and the third arisal segment is twice as long as the second. However, among the half dozen specimens I have examined, I find some which have the facial ridges ciliate on only the lower third. The median cross-vein varies in position from one-third to one-half the distance from the radio-medial cross-vein to the bend of vein M_{1+2} . Vein M_{1+2} is always quite distinct to the margin of the wing, but the close relation of the species to *vitinervis* is evidenced by the fact that the part of the vein beyond the bend is weaker than the penultimate section. I have, therefore, refrained from