

This is one of our best known and widest spread species, extending from coast to coast and from Canada to Florida and Texas. It is subject to considerable variation, some of the most striking ones having received names: *eriosata* Wlk. is a form with pale ground colour and striking black cross-lines; *nubiferaria*, according to Mr. Swett, is a melanic aberration.

The larva is well-known and the final stage has been both described and figured but the full life history has apparently never been worked out. It is a very general feeder.

***Vitrinella atristrigaria* Barnes & McDunnough.**

Cleora atristrigaria Barnes & McDunnough, 1913, Cont. Nat. Hist. Lep. N. Am. II (3), 130, Plate VII, figs. 1, 3.*

There is some doubt in my mind as to whether this may not eventually prove to be a race of *pampinaria*, occurring in the extreme south. The type specimens are distinct enough in appearance with their olivaceous tinge and contrasting red-brown and black subterminal shades but somewhat similar forms may occasionally be found in series from more northerly localities. The single dissection of the male genitalia available shows slight differences in the armature of the aedeagus; a stout single spine which is present in *pampinaria* is reduced to a small chitinous patch and the spined areas of the apex of the vesica are composed of finer spines in *atristrigaria*.

***Vitrinella addendaria* Grossbeck. (Plate V, fig. 11).**

Alcis addendaria Grossbeck, 1908, Jour. N.Y. Ent. Soc. XVI, 28; Barnes & McDunnough, 1912, Cont. Nat. Hist. Lep. N. Am. I (4), 33, Pl. XV, fig. 14.*

The species is only known from Utah; it is apparently a Rocky Mountain development of the *pampinaria* type; the genitalia are essentially the same but in the armature of the aedeagus the single spine of *pampinaria* is still stouter and the number of spines in the apical patches of the vesica somewhat reduced.

***Vitrinella ocellaria* Barnes & McDunnough. (Plate V, fig. 15).**

Cleora ocellaria Barnes & McDunnough, 1917, Cont. Nat. Hist. Lep. N. Am. III (1), 215, Plate XXV, fig. 10.*

Ocellaria may be distinguished structurally from the other members of the genus by the lack of a hair-pencil on the ♂ hind-tibia. The genitalia are so similar to those of *pampinaria* that it is impossible without more material for dissection to point to any characteristic points of distinction.

The two types from central California are the only specimens known to me; the species is easily recognized by its pale grey ground colour and general dotted appearance.

16. ANACAMPTODES gen. nov. (Plate IX, fig. 5).

(Type, *Boarmia humaria* Gn.)

Palpi moderate, upturned, with minute 3rd joint; antennae in ♂ bipectinate with simple apical section, pectinations from apex of segment, in ♀ simple; thorax smooth-scaled with metathoracic tuft undivided; abdomen smooth with small bristle-tuft centro-ventrally on 3rd segment; hind-tibia in ♂ swollen, with groove and generally with concealed hair-pencil. Primaries without fovea in ♂, 11-veined, vein II coincident with 10, 10 from cell, generally forming with 9 a long narrow areole.