

purple at the base, the space between them whitish. From these runs backward a bright brownish purple line, not very dark, at first about one-sixteenth of an inch wide. This expands, reaching the sub-dorsum in the posterior part of joint 4, dividing in the middle in joint 3. The lines run along the subdorsal region to the posterior part of joint 6, when they unite and cover the whole of the dorsal part of joint 7 and all but a little of the posterior part of joint 8, when it again separates and runs as two lines to the posterior part of joint 9. The space on the back of joints 3, 4, 5 and 6 between the purple lines is filled with orange. On joint 4 a spur is given off from the purple line to the third thoracic leg, another runs from joint 6 to the first pro-leg, another short spur on joint 9; both of the last with oblique lines of lighter shade. On joint 9 the orange is outside the purple, extending down the lateral spurs. Joint 10 has no purple nor orange except a little below the stigmata, but it has faint yellow subdorsal lines. Joint 11 has purple subdorsal lines which unite on the anterior part of joint 12, continuing backward as a broad dorsal line, darkest on the anal plate. The space on joint 11 between the subdorsals is filled with orange. Feet and legs purple, but the rest of the under side green; under the glass the above described brownish purple lines are not uniform, but mottled with irregular lighter lines.

The single larva from which the above description was taken was found June 30th on the body of a white oak tree. During the few days before it pupated I fed it on the leaves of *Quercus alba* and *Q. coccinea*, both of which it ate readily. July 6th it entered the dirt of the cage to transform, and produced the imago August 6th.

NORTH AMERICAN NOCTUIDÆ IN THE ZUTRAEGE.

FIRST HUNDRED.

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Schinia gracilentia, 8, fig. 5-6.

"Georgia." I have identified this species among Belfrage's Texan collections,