show some individuality compared with its allies. The harpes are less forked, obtusely rounded above, the outer margin nearly straight to the lower lobe, which is there sharply angled, but the usual slender, tooth-like projection does not occur.

Papaipema nelita, Strecker.—The exact standing and determination of this species had not been clear to the minds of all, especially the writer, so when the larva and early habit came to light there was much satisfaction experienced. After two seasons' acquaintance it is still of much interest, being very coy in the matter of supplying imagoes, a total of three for the two years is really the worst ever experienced. These poor returns were due to its maturing at an unexpectedly early date, and the enemies that prey are legion. Upon the first appearance of the moth it was identified as Strecker's species from the description, and later this was confirmed by an examination of his types. *Errata*, described by Lyman as a new form in 1901, was soon afterward placed by its author as a synonym of this species. It can hardly be *nelita*, however, and is likely valid, certainly if the larva is as he mentions in the meagre note, stating that the usual longitudinal lines are all continuous. Only two other species possess this feature—*cataphracta* and *duovata*—and we know the larvæ of all other known mouse-gray species. As the food-plant he mentions is Burdock, his find was evidently a case of substitution, for the species is not taken commonly from that source, even in the type locality, and as this plant is very generally bored by *cataphracta* the question may be open to possible error.

Rudbeckia laciniata is the plant chosen by *nelita*, and judging by its numbers in Western Pennsylvania and the wide distribution of the plant, it must occur very generally through the Middle States, though perhaps not crossing the Alleghanies in such numbers, for it has not so far been detected in Westchester County, N. Y. Work is carried on at the foot of the large stems, getting below ground at maturity, and an oval swelling is produced, which strengthens the stem sufficiently to keep erect. The commodious cell thus formed is forsaken, however, for the pupal change, though why such snug quarters do not appeal to this species, when all the rest of the superficially-allied ones change in their burrows, is not apparent. Working in conjunction with *nelita* at the base of *Rudbeckia* is the larva of the recently-described *Hysterosia Birdana*, Busck, which shares in the imago the pretty purplish-brown colours of its partner. A more than usual affinity appears to exist between the two, the galls tenanted by *nelita*