

uniform light semi-lustrous brown; costal dashes of fore wing rather faint,



Fig. 24.—*Laspeyresia novimundi*, male genitalia.



Fig. 25.—*Laspeyresia nigricana*, harpes.

legs greyish ochreous; hind tibiae and tarsi not banded. Male genitalia of type figured. Alar expanse 12-13 mm.

Habitat. Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

Foodplant. Garden and Field Peas. Eight moths reared by C. L. Fluke Jr. of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimentation Station from larvae feeding in the pods. Moths issued in July.

Type. Cat. No. 23514, U. S. N. M.

This is the species that was identified by Prof. Fernald as the European Pea Moth *Laspeyresia nigricana* Stephens and has so figured in our literature. It was first reported from Canada, destruction to peas in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces (Fletcher: Experimental Farms Report for 1897, pp. 194-195). Under the name *nigricana* Stephens it appears in several bulletins (Chittenden: U. S. D. A. Bull. 33. 1902. pp. 96-98; U. S. D. A. Bull. 66. Pt. VII. 1909. p. 95). Kearfott records it in the List of Insects of New Jersey and had several specimens so named in his collection. In a recent bulletin by Mr. C. L. Fluke ("The Pea Moth, How to Control It," Bull. 310. Agri. Exp. State U. of Wis. April, 1920) the life history of the insect here described is given. In that publication also appears a note by the author questioning the correctness of the earlier identifications. I am now convinced that our pea moth is not *nigricana* or any of the other European *Laspeyresia*. The genitalic differences are quite distinct as the figures of the harpes show. If *novimundi* is not a native species that has gone over to the pea from some wild legume it has probably been introduced from the orient. At any rate the name *nigricana* does not apply and should be dropped from our lists.

APPOINTMENT OF THE DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST.

The news of Mr. Arthur Gibson's appointment as Dominion Entomologist, which took place early in October, will undoubtedly be received with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction in entomological circles throughout Canada. Mr. Gibson's appointment is the natural outcome of his long and faithful service as senior officer of the Entomological Branch since its inception in 1914. He received his early training under the late Dr. James Fletcher, joining the latter officer's staff in 1899, and has long been recognized, both in the United States