

It seemed clear that so distinctive a species must have remote haunts and be restricted to a more southern range, else collectors would have cognizance of it long ago. Believing this second capture had bred at Lakehurst, since the habits of this group controvert an assumption of migration, to which the appearance of many late-flying, southern Noctuids is often assigned, led the writer to make an extended search for its larva in the pine barren flora of Lakehurst, in 1911.

The results were negative, and subsequent studies of lists of more southern flora, gave little intimation what particular plant was likely to shelter the *stenocelis* larval tunnel in its stem or root.

The larger perennials, with which we are wont to associate these borers, are strikingly absent from pine barrens, and we finally conceived the notion it must bore some fern.

On July 28, 1912, we again invaded the Lakehurst region, with the idea of investigating the unfamiliar ferns, and in a half hour's time had discovered the desideratum. Some orange-coloured frass, similar, yet a little different from that thrown out by *inquaesita* when in the root of *Onoclea*, was noticed about the stipes of *Woodwardia virginica*, and gave intimation that this was the species of which we were in search. Upon uncovering the larva, which was working in the long running rootstock, we became more certain of the determination, as it transpires the tubercles on joint eleven accords with the unique departure shown in *inquaesita*, except that it is more pronounced. Confirmation of the matter occurs on September 13, following, when the first beautiful male moth appears.

The life cycle clearly follows the usual course, the hibernated ova placed in September hatch forth about the first week of June. The normal larval period will likely cover sixty to sixty-five days, and the pupal condition lasts about thirty days.

The newly emerged larva enters the stipe near the base and works down to the running rootstock, where it finds an ample opportunity to mine an extended burrow. Communication with the original entrance is discontinued after a while, and more convenient openings for disposing the frass are made as the tunnel progresses. An Hemiteles parasite, which hibernated in its