

This species is related to *lineata*, from which it is separated by the colour of the posterior femora.

Macrophya minuta, n. sp. ♂.—Black, with the following parts white: the labrum, the mandibles except at apex, the outer margins of the tegulae, the cenchri, the front and middle coxae at apex, the posterior coxae at apex and an ovate spot at side, the trochanters, the front and middle femora and tibiae beneath, the front and middle tarsi except fuscous rings on the apices of the segments, and a narrow ring on the base of the posterior femora; the clypeus broadly emarginate; the labrum angularly emarginate; the head and thorax coarsely punctate; the third segments of the antennae about one-fourth longer than the fourth; the wings hyaline; the veins black; the stigma, except its front margin, blackish-rufous; the lanceolate cell contracted at middle. Length, 6.5 mm.

Habitat—Plattsburg, New York. Mr. H. G. Dyar, collector.

OENECTRA FLAVIBASANA, FERN.

On the 20th of June, 1895, Mr. Balkwill brought to me some Tortricid moths which he found at rest upon honeysuckle in his garden. They were new to me. He asked if I wanted any more? I said I would take all he liked to bring of that kind; so by the 27th I had got about three dozen of them. Being desirous of learning something about them, I applied to Prof. C. H. Fernald for information, and sent some of the moths. He replied: "They are *Oenectra flavibasana*; Fern. That he had two specimens in his collection; the types: one from Texas and one from Illinois. That nothing is known of their early stages or food plants, and would be glad to have published all that was known on these points." Up to the present time I can give nothing with certainty upon these points. Presumably, the larvae had fed upon the honeysuckle, as chrysalids were found in the connate leaves with a thin silken web spun over them, one of which I raised to the moth. There is plenty of evidence of feeding having been done upon the plant, but nothing positive as to what did it. A lookout is being kept upon the plants for the next brood.

The original description was published in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, Vol. X., p. 69, 1882. I see by it that the types are females. I may mention that the males are decidedly smaller in size, and lighter in colour, as a rule; otherwise the sexes do not perceptibly differ.

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