

A NEW GELECHIID, *TRICHOTAPHE LEVISSELLA*, N. SP.

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The Broad-leaved Aster (*Aster macrophyllus*, L.) grows in patches of considerable size in the woods around Levis. In the month of June, 1902, I noticed that many of the large ground leaves of the plant were folded over from both sides and crinkled. On opening one of them I found that a larva had turned the leaf into a cool and pleasant tent for itself, and was feeding upon the parenchyma of the leaf.

This larva was about nine lines in length. It was of a pale green, with dorsal, subdorsal and side lines of darker green. The head and second segment were jet black and glossy. The fore part of the third segment was dull brown, on the after part of it were four conspicuous white patches. At intervals, along the subdorsal lines, and elsewhere on the body, were round jet black dots. The spiracles were black. The under side of the larva was pale green. The claspers and anal segment were marked with black.

On the 25th of the month mentioned the larva spun a capsule-like white cocoon, open at one end for the exit of the moth. Its plan was to place itself on the under side of a fresh leaf, upon the midrib; then to affix its threads at a certain distance on either side of the rib, and to draw so much of the leaf as lay between into a fold or crease. Within this it formed its cocoon.

The moths appeared on the 10th of the next month. The perfect insect when displayed measured ten and a half lines across. Its body was four lines in length, and its antennæ three lines. The palpi were dark brown, turned back usually. The basal part of them was spindle-shaped; the terminal joint was smaller, long and pointed. The fore wings were brown, clouded with darker brown towards the hind margin. They had a subterminal line of paler brown spots, bordered with black. Beyond the centre of the wings was a pale brown horseshoe-like mark, not very distinct. The secondaries were gray, with a lighter well-marked terminal line, and a gray fringe. The body was tufted at the extremity. The tarsi were ringed with white.

Professor Fernald and Mr. August Busck informed me that the moth belongs to the genus *Trichotaphe*, Clemens. I have named it *Trichotaphe Levisella*, and I have sent types of it to the U. S. National Museum.

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