

these sacks differed in various ways from those found on grass. Regarding the venation, it is a well-known fact that in this family the venation is variable and individuals with extra veins frequently occur, usually one of the median or radial branches being involved; but we query greatly whether the venation be of "no value"; our studies of Psychid venation have been very limited, but when such a worker as Hampson divides this family into three subfamilies (Moths Brit. Ind. Vol. I). *Oeceticinae*, *Psychinae*, and *Chaliinae* on the basis of vein lb of primaries sending several, one, or no branches to the internal margin, we are apt to regard such work as authoritative; it at least forms a better basis for classification than such a system as Dr. Dyar would apparently have us adopt where all species with black wings are lumped together, regardless of size, larval sack or venation. Hampson's system, as stated in our paper, would throw *Manatha nigrita* into the *Psychinae* and *Prochalia pygmaea* into the *Chaliinae*. With regard to *Platoeceticus* Packard (Ent. Amer. III, 52) distinctly states that the venation of the secondaries is as in *confederata* Grt.; i.e., with vein 6 absent; an examination of a long series of *nigrita* from both Florida and Brownsville, Texas, has failed to show a single specimen in which all the veins on the secondaries were not present; the presence of eight veins can surely then be accepted as the normal condition. This, combined with a marked difference in sack and food plant, would point to a specific distinctness. Dr. Dyar has frequently (*Megalopygidae*, *Phycitinae*) erected new genera based on much weaker characters than the above. His remark, that he has examined five specimens of *carbonaria* and found no two alike in venation, proves nothing unless these five specimens have been bred from similar sacks collected on similar food-plants. If this be not so, then it would only show that the Psychidæ of the National Museum are in need of a careful revision. Further, Dr. Dyar is very careful not to state in just what particulars these five specimens differ from one another. We do not know whether the specimens referred to by Dr. Dyar, as collected by Dr. F. M. Jones at Biloxi, Miss., are those described as *Euryctarus tracyi* (Ent. News 22, 194). In any case, our *nigrita* could not be confounded with this insect, which is much heavier and stouter, besides differing in venation.