young ash trees, to which they had done a great deal of injury. Of these nearly fifty per cent produced specimens of this same parasite, and an account of its work and appearance was published in a paper in the Trans. Iowa Hort. Soc. for 1880. The parasite appears somewhat later than the adult moth, and chrysalids containing parasites can readily be distinguished several days before their emergence. About the time when the adult moth might be expected an examination of the pupa case will show through its transparent walls another pupa, somewhat smaller, within it, the substance of the host being entirely devoured. The adult is black throughout, except joints, 11-16 of the antennæ, a frontal border, dot in front of tegulæ and base of anterior tibiæ, which are yellowish white; wings fuliginous. Length 60-70 in. It seems to me to correspond most closely to *Ichneumon malacus*, Say, and to the variety once described as *afer* by Cresson, but differs in having the front bordered with white and the anterior tibiæ white at base.

This, with the *Phœogenes ater* mentioned by Mr. French, makes two species (one of which, at least, is rather common,) which are now known to be parasites upon this *Ægerian*.

Mr. French is surely right in saying that the eggs are not laid after pupation of the host. Although I have not been able to ascertain positively, I incline to think the eggs are deposited in the larva in its early stages, otherwise the parasite must pass a large portion of its life, and hibernate, as adult, and then find its prey quite well protected.

In my notes upon this *Ægerian* I erroneously called it *denudatum*, being misled by Harris's account of that species.

I have also found a species of *Crabronidæ* in the burrows made by the larvæ, but suppose it simply occupies it after the *Ægerian* has vacated it.

ON CERTAIN PYRALIDÆ.

By A. R. Grote.

My kind friend, Mr. Goodell, has sent me a box of Massachusetts moths, among which are a few *Pyralidæ* of interest.*

Asopia Costalis. *Fabr.*

The specimen is the smallest I have seen, about half as large as is usual.

Arta Statalis. *Gr.*

This species seems to be common in Massachusetts. I have seen it in several collections.

Botis Plectilis. *G. & R.*

Common also in New York collections.

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* A severe illness has prevented my examining my correspondence since my return from Europe until now.—A. R. G., May, 1882.

BOTIS ADIPALOIDES. *G. & R.*

The typical form with yellowish ground color. A variety has them white. I hardly think our own and Prof. Zeller's Texan specimens registered under this name really belong to this species.

BOTIS ABDOMINALIS. *G. & R.*

Belongs to the typical form, as illustrated by us. Hubner's *Argyralis* has the fore wings buff yellow and showing silvery marks. Here the exterior line is black and thread-like, enclosing here and there a minute white dot. Prof. Zeller's *Fracturalis* varies in color also and in size and position of the silver spots. That these all belong to one species has been suggested. Meanwhile the different forms are easily recognized and kept apart.

METREA.* n. gen.

Front flat. Maxillary palpi small, scaled. Labial palpi rather short; third article short, dependent. Tongue moderate. Vestiture mixed with flattened scales. Wings wide and ample. Fore wings rounded at apices with full external margin. Size above the average in the group. Veins three to five equidistant on both wings. Secondaries full. The species is thinly scaled, iridescent, white and pale yellow; the ample wings seem frail and tenderly colored. Ocelli present, small and well hidden.

METREA OSTREONALIS. n. s.

Fore wings very light yellow, almost white, with an oblique, nebulous, blackish mesial band, resolved into three large spots, the two lowest divided by vein 1. An exterior, sub-marginal, bent, blackish band, not obtaining above vein 6. The external median line is indicated on costa, and is indistinctly continued till it touches the lower of the mesial blotches. Fringes white. Hind wings white, glistening, with a pretty purplish iridescence. Tegulæ white. Head, dorsum of thorax and also the abdomen above, blackish. Segments narrowly edged with white. Beneath white, fore legs fuscous inwardly. Amherst, Mass.

In my collection is a New York specimen of this fine species, hitherto unlabeled by me. It departs from the Botyde genera by the blunt primaries, and should find its place near the close of the series of *Pyralididæ*. The small, conical, dependent, third palpal article is apparently naked.

ARGYRIA AURATELLA. *Clemens.*

Professor Fernald's table of the species of *Argyria*, "North American Entomologist, I., 102," is most useful to determine the different kinds. *Auratella* is apparently more common in collections than its near ally *Pulchella.*

CRAMBUS DISSECTUS. *Grote.*

The specimen has the outer white spot, beyond the mesial notched stripe, a little smaller than usual. From the white vertex and thoracic disc, this species is allied to *Interruptus.*

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* Gr: μετρειν.

CRAMBUS TOPIARIUS. *Zeller.*

This interesting species represents the European *Hortuellus*, in our fauna, according to Prof. Zeller. It is widely distributed.

ON THE AMERICAN FORM OF PAPILIO MACHAON, LINN.

BY W. H. EDWARDS.

Some years ago, by the kind aid of Mr. W. F. Kirby and Dr. Hagen, I was able to bring together a long series of *Machaon* and its varieties from many localities in Europe, also from India, Himalaya, Central Asia and Kamschatka. From America I have several examples from Hudson's Bay and Alaska, and have examined a specimen taken at the Dalles, Columbia river, by Mr. Henry Edwards. On comparing the American examples with those first mentioned, I find that they, as a whole, differ considerably from most of the others, but come nearest, and indeed are very near to the variety from Himalaya, labeled in the collection of the Mus. Comp. Anat., Cambridge, "*Asiaticus, Ménétriés.*" This variety was characterized as having a very broad marginal border to the hind wings, the inner edge of which border was straight and reached nearly to the end of the cell. Emphasis is placed on the straightness of this edge, as if it was the principal character by which the variety was to be known. Ménétriés, Desc. des nouvelles Espéces de Lep. Diurn., etc., St. Petersburg, 1855, p. 69, gives P. *Machaon*, var. *Californica*, syn. of *Zelicaon*, Lucas, (*Zolicaon* Bd.); and next, var. *Asiatica*, describing this last as follows: "Cette variété différe du *Machaon* d'Europe en ce qu'en dessus les secondes ailes ont la bande noire postérieure tres large et bien limitée; celle-ci part du bord anterieur et se dirige en ligne *droite* (so in italics) alteignant presque la cellule discoidale, jusq' à la lunule anale. De l'Himalaya et du Kamtchatka. N. B. Les individus d l'Himalaya présentent de plus, la bande noire du bord posterieur des premiéres ailes beaucoup plus large."

One of the two Himalayan examples examined by me answered very nearly to this description, but the inner edge of the broad border of hind wing was not straight, but wavy, and was slightly concave. Also, it did not approach the cell very closely in consequence of its concave outline. The other example had that edge still more concave, and it was irregular, and was precisely like several of the examples from Europe in these respects. Two males (only examined) from Kamtchatka were small, and the borders of both wings were very narrow, while on the hind wing of each the inner edge of the border was unusually concave, so that the distance of same from the cell was greater than in any others examined.