

## NEPTICULA PTELIAEELLA, n. sp.

BY VACTOR TOUSEY CHAMBERS, COVINGTON, KY.

IN a recent numero of PSYCHE (v. 3, p. 137-147) I gave an account of the larval history of this species, the moth not then being known. Since then I have succeeded in rearing many specimens from larvae taken in Aug. 1880: all of the moths making their appearance on the same day, 28 May: and although PSYCHE does not publish mere descriptions of new species generally, yet as the larval history of this species so recently appeared in its pages, it is probably best to supplement it by a brief description of the imago.

The moth has an expanse of wings of about 4 mm., and is of a rich deep violet brown, strongly marked with silver, its coloration recalling that of *Antispila ampelopsiella*, Cham. The tuft covers the face nearly down to the trophi, and the eye-caps are scarcely as large as usual in this genus; the scales are not very coarse nor would I describe them as fine. (There is great difference in

this respect between different species of this genus.) The head is dark brown; eye-caps white; antennal stalk yellowish, stained with silvery fuscous above; the palpi are silvery fuscous, but, like the legs, in many lights they appear sordid yellowish. The legs and tarsi are brown on their anterior surfaces and silvery fuscous on their hinder surface. Abdomen slate color with a silvery lustre. Thorax, a small spot on the base of the interior margin of the forewings, a rather wide fascia just before the middle of the wings, and a costal and opposite interior spot before the cilia, all like polished silver on a ground color of deep violet brown; the cilia white. In some specimens the legs show little of the brownish color, but this I think is due to denudation. Many of our species described as *Nepticula* belong to the allied genus *Trifurcula*, but this species is, I think, properly referable to *Nepticula*.

THE GRAPEBERRY MOTH (*EUDEMIS BOTRANA*, S. V.).

BY MARY ESTHER MURTFELDT, KIRKWOOD, MO.

This pretty little tortricid is very abundant this year in the environs of St. Louis, and its larvae cause all—or nearly all—of the so-called *rot* that has appeared in our vineyards this season.

It may not be generally known that the spring brood of larvae feed on the tender shoots of the common ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*) which they web together for their better protection. When mature they desert these retreats

and cut little flaps from the larger leaves, which, folded over and fastened at the edges, protect them during the pupa stage.

Prof. Fernald informs me that this species has also been bred from larvae webbing the leaves of the Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron*) and of *Amorpha*, but in this locality I have only found the larva in the grape and on the *Vernonia*.



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