The primaries in *albovenosa* are whitish with smoky lines; in *phragmitidicola* the ground color is a straw yellow, darker on costa, through the centre of the wing and just below the apex; the median vein is white, and in fact all the veins can be distinctly traced as fine white lines. At the end of the discal cell, almost on the median vein, there is a distinct black spot, and there is an oblique row of dark spots—often not very distinct—from the apex to the hinder margin. I have in one instance received a specimen of *L. Harveyi* Grt. as *albovenosa*, and several times *Harveyi* have reached me ticketed *phragmitidicola*. *L. Harveyi* is smaller, has the ground color of primaries paler, and while the pattern of markings is almost identical with *phragmitidicola*, it is readily distinguished from it by the much heavier, clearly defined dark markings, by having several distinct black dots in the discal cell, and by the want of white scales on the veins; the median vein is the only white one, and this is much more distinct than in *phragmitidicola*; the secondaries seem also much darker in *Harveyi*.

As to relative position in the family, *Arsilonche* stands near the head, before *Acronycta*, while *Leucania* (or *Heliophila* according to Mr. Grote) comes after the typical *Noctua* and nearer to *Orthosia* and its allies.

Mr. Grote, in his Catalogue, places *Arsilonche* just before *Leucania*, but it seems much nearer to *Acronycta*, and I consider the place Lederer gave the genus when he described it as more appropriate.

NOTES ON A GALL MITE OF THE NETTLE TREE
(*Celtis occidentalis.*)

BY REV. T. W. FYLES, COWANSVILLE, P. Q.

GALL, formed on the under side of the leaf, pear-shaped, half an inch long, forms a cup-like indentation on the upper surface. I have counted eighteen galls on one leaf. One mite in a gall.

MITE, one-tenth of an inch long. Eyes large and protuberant, light red. Antennæ moniliform, ten-jointed—the basal joint and that next it being much larger than the rest. Proboscis for suction. Four undeveloped wings—mere protuberances in the case of some (probably younger) specimens—generally translucent, but in some instances smoky brown. Legs, six in number, hairy, semi-transparent. Abdomen much enlarged, top-

shaped, the three last segments reddish brown. Tuft of terminal spines of the same color. The creature has a gelatinous appearance; and this, together with its agitation when disturbed, reminds one of Young Blight's description of Old Dolls: "All a-shaking like glue monge." It attains its growth in August and becomes quiescent.

THE PERFECT INSECT makes its appearance in September. To allow its egress the pupa-skin is ruptured from the head to a point beyond the base of the wing-covers. Its appearance is that of a very minute Cicada. Colors light at first, but darkening with exposure. Eyes large, madder-brown in a lighter setting. The facets very distinct, giving the eye a granulated appearance. Three ocelli, like small rubies, one above each compound eye, and one between the plates of the face just above the palpi. Antennæ moniliform, two large and eight smaller joints, as in the mite. Thorax, dark brown above with longitudinal bands of lighter color, amber-colored beneath, mottled with dark brown. Six powerful legs covered with short bristly hairs; femur much stouter than tibia, and more darkly colored; tarsus two-jointed. Upper wings large and full, pearl-grey, thickly peppered with black—the peppering leaving a band, towards the lower end, clear. The nervures are brownish amber. Under wings of finer texture, and with no black spots, but in some lights beautifully iridescent; have three nervures, the inmost indented. The insect is quick in its motions, making a sudden spring like the Frog-hopper.

EARLY STAGES OF FIDONIA NOTATARIA, WALK.

BY L. W. GOODELL, AMHERST, MASS.

EGGS.—Oblong, covered with hexagonal depressions and bright green in color. Length 0.6 mil.; width 0.3 mil. Duration of egg stage 12 days.

YOUNG LARVA.—Length 2 mil.; head twice as wide as the body, round and deep ochre yellow; body dull yellowish green with a faint paler stigmatal stripe.

MATURE LARVA.—Body of uniform thickness, deep green with a narrow sub-dorsal and stigmatal white stripe, and a dorsal greenish-white hair line; dorsal space pale green; ventral space yellowish green. Head brownish green with a lateral white stripe which is a continuation of the sub-dorsal stripe of the body. Length at rest 25 to 26 mil.; when crawl-