## MOTHS (Lepidoptera)

CLEAR-WINGED MOTHS, Family Sesiidae p. 242
Wasplike, with extensive areas in wings devoid of scales; FW long and narrow, HW broader. Some sphinx moths (p. 230) are also clear-winged, but are much more robust and beelike.

PEACH TREE BORER, Sanninoidea exitiosa (Say), Q; e. N. America.

SLUG CATERPILLARS, Family Limacodidae p. 244 Small, stout, with broadly rounded wings; often with green markings; 2 anal veins in FW and 3 in HW. Parasa chloris (Herrich-Schäffer); ne. U.S.

TORTRICID MOTHS, Family Tortricidae p. 248
Small moths with FW rather square-tipped; 2 anal veins in FW and 3 in HW; Cu<sub>2</sub> in FW rises in basal ¾ of discal cell.
FRUIT-TREE LEAF ROLLER, Archips argyrospilus (Walker); n. U.S., Canada.

TUSSOCK MOTHS and Others, Family Liparidae p. 240
Small moths resembling Noctuidae (see Pl. 11 and p. 238), but with  $\sigma$  antennae feathery, and with ocelli absent, cell at base of HW between Sc and R (basal areole) larger, and Rs and M<sub>1</sub> in HW sometimes stalked.

TUSSOCK MOTH, Hemerocampa plagiata (Walker), &; n. U.S., Canada.

GYPSY MOTH, Porthetria dispar (Linn.); ne. U.S.

ERMINE MOTHS, Family Yponomeutidae p. 250
Small moths with FW usually brightly patterned; 2 anal veins in FW and 3 in HW; Cu<sub>2</sub> in FW rises in distal ¼ of discal cell.

Atteva punctella (Cramer); e. U.S.

FORESTER MOTHS, Family Agaristidae p. 239
Black, with 2 whitish or yellowish spots in each wing.
EIGHT-SPOTTED FORESTER, Alypia octomaculata (Fabricius); ne. U.S.

CARPENTER MOTHS, Family Cossidae p. 242
Medium-sized, heavy-bodied; wings usually spotted or mottled; 2 anal veins in FW and 3 in HW; some branches of R in FW stalked.

Prionoxystus robiniae (Peck); N. America.

PYRALID MOTHS, Family Pyralidae p. 246
Small, generally small-bodied; FW narrow and elongate or somewhat triangular, HW broad; HW with 3 anal veins, and Sc + R<sub>1</sub> and Rs fused for a way beyond discal cell.
EUROPEAN CORN BORER, Ostrinia nubilalis (Hübner); N. America.

