

**Article XXIII. — DESCRIPTION OF A NEW MOTH
FROM NORTH CAROLINA.**

By WM. BEUTENMÜLLER

In beating the branches of the balsam fir and the black spruce on the summit of the Black Mountains in Western North Carolina, for beetles, on an expedition made by me through the kindness of Mr. Samuel V. Hoffman, several *Orgyia*-like larvæ dropped into my umbrella. At first sight I suspected I had before me the larva of an apparently new *Orgyia*, but which eventually proved to be the *Olene* here described. It is somewhat allied to *O. plagiata*, but the transverse lines and markings are different, nor is it anything like the other known species of the genus. I venture, therefore, to describe it as a new species.

***Olene montana*, sp. nov.**

Male: Fore wings deep smoky brown with a slight violaceous lustre. Transverse lines and discal spot almost obscured by the ground color. A lighter brown shade at the middle, from the base to the transverse anterior line. Discal mark elongate, upright, curved inwardly, black, outlined, and with a few white scales. Transverse anterior line vertical, black, with three outward curves. Transverse posterior line, strongly curved outwardly around the discal mark, bending inwardly at about the middle, thence almost straight to the inner margin. A little above the inner angle is a distinct white spot. Line at base of fringes black, with two short teeth inwardly above the angle. Hind wings uniform smoky brown. Fringes concolorous. Forewings beneath almost uniform smoky brown, paler along inner margin, and with a faint indication of a dark transverse shade. Hind wings beneath smoky brown with a darker discal mark and median shade. Head and thorax smoky brown, the latter slightly lighter brown anteriorly. Abdomen paler than the thorax with two bunches of metallic brown hairs on the anterior segments, and a similar bunch on the disc of the thorax. Antennæ smoky brown. Expanse, 32 mm.

Female: Fore wings deep sepia brown, basal region at costa and inner margin somewhat smoky brown. Middle part sepia brown with a smoky brown shade. Outer part dark brown. Transverse lines distinct, black, similar to those of the male. Discal mark filled with clear white, and marked with this color on the outer and inner parts.

Marginal line black, marked with a little white inwardly, especially near the anal angle. Apex slightly tipped with lighter brown, with an indistinct double-toothed shade beneath it. White spot near anal angle a little larger than in the male. Hind wings uniform smoky brown. Underside wholly smoky brown, with slight indications of a darker median shade on each wing. Head, thorax, and abdomen same as the male. Expanse, 36 mm.

Larva: Head jet black, shining. Body black; brown on the back of the 8th to 12th segments with a short, cylindrical, cherry red protuberance on the 9th and 10th segments. Hairs on the sides of the body brown and black, with a black, plumose hair on each tuft. Bunches of hairs on the 4th to 7th segments inclusive, deep black, with short white, plumose hairs on each bunch at the sides. Hairs on the warts short, white or yellow, plumose. Warts on the 1st to 3rd segments inclusive, brown; on each side brown. On each side of the 1st segment is a long black pencil directed forward and a similar one on the 11th segment directed backward. Underside and legs brown. Length, 40 mm.

Food-plants. — Balsam fir (*Abies frazeri*) and black spruce (*Abies mariana*).

Cocoon: Oblong, oval; composed of silk mixed with the hairs of the larva. Length, 18–20 mm.; width, 8–9 mm.

Habitat. — Summit of the Black Mountains, North Carolina, altitude about 6000 to 6715 feet.

Five immature larvæ of this interesting species were collected on June 7. Two of these matured and spun cocoons on June 29, and pupated June 30. On July 8 a female and on July 11 a male emerged. Two larvæ were preserved in alcohol, and the remaining one escaped.