The specimen was taken along a damp trail from a sandy road, where the vegetation consisted primarily of sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua* L.), red maple (*Acer rubrum* L.), white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides* (L.), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda* L.), sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana* L.), tassel-white (*Itea virginica* L.), blueberry (*Vaccinium* sp.), and sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia* L.), which was just coming into bloom. This habitat resembles in some respects that designated as Group A for *kingi* by Gatrelle (1974).

Only three worn *Megisto cymela* (Cramer) and one fresh male *Wallengrenia otho* (J. E. Smith) were seen in the same area on the date of capture. *Incisalia henrici* (Grote & Robinson) was common and *I. augustus* (Kirby) rare in the previous spring, the only other time I had collected there.

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## THE IDENTITY OF WING HAIRS IN MEGALOPYGIDAE

The wings of Megalopygidae were described as being covered with long, wrinkled or wavy hairs that gave them a wooly appearance.

By making transparent impressions of the upper surface of the front wings of both male and female *Megalopyge opercularis* (J. E. Smith), using the replica method described by Khalaf (1980, Fla. Entomol. 63(3):307–340), it became clear that the wings were covered with scales that were deeply divided (Figs. 1 & 2); the apices were attenuate; and the branches formed the so-called "hairs". The base of the scales was cuneate (attenuate) as in other moths.

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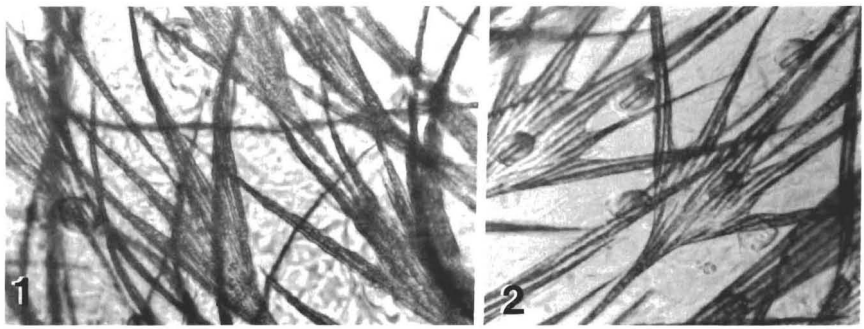


FIGS. 1 & 2. Light micrograph of replica of the front wing of *Megalopyge opercularis* (J. E. Smith), showing deeply divided scales: **1**, female; **2**, male.