costal and dorsal spots in both are of nearly equal size, or the costal one is a little the largest.

A. viticordifoliella. N. sp?

Dr. Clemens mentions a mine and larva in grape leaves to which he gives this name, but he was not acquainted with the imago. Though it sometimes happens that more than one species of a genus mines leaves of the same plant, and it is therefore possible that the species described below may not be the same referred to by Clemens, yet from his description of the mine and larva, I feel confident that it is, and have therefore given it the name suggested by him.

Dark brown, inclining to blue black, with a purplish tinge in some lights, and in some lights bronzy brown or greenish ; thorax and base of the wings with pink, purple or topaz red reflections, according to the A nearly straight silvery white fascia before the middle of the light. wings, not constricted on the fold, widest on the dorsal margin, where it is also a little nearer to the base ; a large triangular silvery white dorsal streak just before the beginning of the ciliae, and a smaller one at the beginning of the costal ciliae. Ciliae white. Tarsi yellowish white, each joint tipped in front with dark brown. Face yellowish white; antennae dark brown, with about six terminal joints silvery white, and the six preceding ones alternately white and dark brown. It is a little smaller than A. cornifoliella. The mine, larva and case are smaller than those of A. isabella, and the case is elliptical in shape, whilst in cornifoliclla and isabella it is nearly circular.

A. ampclopsifoliclla. N. sp.

This species is known only in the larval state, unless the species described, but not named below, may be the same. The mine, larva and case are very small, smaller than any other known species. It mines the leaves of *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, and the mine is elliptical in outline. I find that I have mislaid my notes upon the larva. I have never succeeded in breeding it.

Can not something be done towards determining the original of some cultivated plants by a knowledge of the habits of insects which feed upon them? A great majority of herbivorous insects are doubtless polyphagous, but many are confined to a single group of plants, and some to a single species. When an insect known to feed only on a single wild species, if found feeding on an allied cultivated plant, is it not a fair