

Tineina of the locality where they were collected. Twenty-nine of these species belong to the genus *Gelechia*, and twenty-five others belong in the same family. Fifty-three of these species thus belong to the *Gelechidae*, and only twenty three to other genera. The *Gelechidae* are numerous everywhere, and a preponderance of species belonging to this family is to be expected in almost any collection, but I have not known any other collection in which it was so great as in this one.

The collection contains seven species of *Laverna*, and another species which I have made the type of a new genus very nearly allied to *Laverna*. These seven species differ from each other somewhat as to the neurulation, and also as to the raised tufts on the wings, but perhaps not to any greater degree than do well recognized species of *Laverna*, as e. g. *L. Staintoni* and *L. langiella* of Europe. Mr. Stainton (*Nat. Hist. Tin.*, vii) enumerates only twenty species belonging to this genus, and three others are also known from this country. This collection then contains nearly one-third as many species of this genus as were heretofore known altogether. Of the species heretofore known, but one (if I rightly understand Mr. Stainton) is fairly described as white, that being the prevailing or ground color, though some others have more or less white markings. But of these seven, five may fairly be placed in the white section; and the other two are also strongly marked with white.

The collection contains five species which I have placed in *Butalis*, though with great doubt as to two of them, which are totally unlike all other species of the genus in color, though I have not been able to discover any structural differences whatever.

But it is, perhaps, more remarkable for what it does not than for what it does contain. As before stated, such a collection is typical of the Tineina of the locality where it was collected. Yet it contains no specimens of *Lithocolletis*, which, both in the collections of Dr. Clemens and myself, is the genus next most numerous in species and individuals after *Gelechia*. *Tinea*, *Coleophora*, *Gracilaria*, *Bucculatrix*, *Tischeria* and *Nepticula* are also genera usually numerous in species and individuals. Yet this collection contains only one *Tinea*, two *Coleophora*, no *Gracilaria* (unless a single species of *Coriscum* be held to represent it), and three? species of *Bucculatrix*, one of which is a somewhat aberrant form.

All of the species are new except ten. These are as follows:

*Gelechia cercerisella* Cham.,

“ *aquapukella* “

*Ypsolophus eupatoriella* Cham.,

*Plutella cruciferarum* Zell.,