THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST.

silvery femora of the hind legs, the legs and tarsi are black, annulate at the joints with whitish; in this species the hind legs are yellowish silvery. *Prunifoliella* has an *alar ex*. of over $\frac{3}{6}$ inch; this species is a little under $\frac{3}{6}$. There are no raised tufts on any of my specimens, as there are in *E. prunifoliella*, and from the condition of the specimens it is scarcely probable that they could have been removed by attrition; it is possible, however, that there may have been some small ones, as it sometimes happens that small tufts on the wings are removed in setting or by rubbing, without leaving any marks by which their former presence could be detected.

PHIGALIA, gen. nov.

Palpi porrected, divergent, slender and simple, with the second joint nearly twice as long as the third, and a little clavate; no visible maxillary palpi. Head and face smooth, with scales appressed, the face nearly as wide as long, but little retreating; tongue small and scaled only at the base. Eyes full globose; basal joint of the antennae rather short and broad, with a few scales depending over the eyes (possibly the remains of a projecting tuft or of an eye-cap?); stalk simple, and about two-thirds as long as the forewings. The palpi and antennae remind one strongly of some species of *Coleophora*, but the face is too broad and the vertex too short.

The neuration and form of the fore wings is almost exactly that of *Pcrittia obscuropunctella*, as figured by Stainton, *Ins. Brit.*, v. 3, the only difference being that the *Pcrittia* has the submedian vein furcate at the base, whilst in this species it is simple.

The neuration of the hind wings is also like that of *Perittia*, except that the fold is faintly visible; the wing is also a little narrower in the apical half. The wings are more coarsely scaled than in *Coleophora*, and the ciliae are shorter.

P. albella. N. sp.

Snowy white ; under a lens a few scattered brown scales may be found in the apical part of the wing. Al. ex. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

P. ochremaculella. N. sp.

I have not examined the neuration of this species, but the external characters are those of the preceding species, except that in this there is a distinct projecting tuft over the eyes.

107