

expanse being from 0.70 to 0.75 inch. The colors are also much deeper, more contrasted and somewhat differently disposed.

Face golden buff, vertex dark silvery, second joint of palpi pale ochreous dusted with brown, terminal joint very acute dark brown, antennae pale purple-brown.

Thorax and primaries dark slate gray with purplish reflections and variegated with small irregular ochreous and dark purple dots. There is a conspicuous purple spot on the costa at the outer edge of the basal third, and obliquely forward and below this a large irregular purple discal spot with minute ochreous dots on its inner margin. The outer one-third is entirely dark brown with purplish reflections brightened by a distinct costal streak of cream white and a similar opposite dorsal streak. Ciliae pale brown. Secondaries cinereous, shading to pale brown on costal edge. Abdomen same color. Legs pale ochreous variegated with brown.

The larva feeds on the Laurel Oak in May, rolling the leaves. It is of a pearl gray color ornamented with eight fine longitudinal purple or gull red lines. Head polished black. First segment narrow and constricted, corneous, black; second segment velvety chocolate brown edged anteriorly and posteriorly with white, third segment also edged anteriorly with white. Venter and prolegs translucent greenish white. Thoracic legs black. Pupa enclosed in slight cocoon within folded leaf. Imago appears about the middle of June. Rather rare.

GELECHIA CINERELLA.—The general color of this species is ochreous cinereous in all its parts. Head and thorax paler than the wings, inclining to cream color. Palpi simple, not exceeding the vertex. Primaries variegated with a few longitudinal fuscous streaks and a marginal row of minute black dots at the base of the ciliae. Alar expanse 0.45 to 0.50 inch. Length 0.20 inch.

The larva may be found during June and July mining and crumpling the edges of the leaves of the Horse Nettle (*Solanum carolinense*), causing them to turn brown as though seared by fire. Inside the puffy mine the larva forms and inhabits a tough silken gallery to which the frass is attached externally and upon which the edge of the leaf is gathered. The larva is cylindrical, rather thick and about one-third of an inch in length at maturity. It is of a translucent green color, the thoracic segments acquiring a blue tint after the last moult. Piliferous spots glassy, giving rise to short light hairs. Head and shield bright brown. When ready to transform it deserts its mine and forms a tough, oval cocoon on the sur-