

minute, black, piliferous spots, each of which gives rise to a single, short, fine hair. Venter of the thoracic segments and thoracic legs black; prolegs and under surface of abdominal segments whitish. The change to pupa usually takes place within the larval case. Chrysalis slender, smooth, bright reddish brown, except the head and wing sheaths, which are much darker. Mr. Riley once brought me a leaf-folding larva on Hackberry, which resembled these Ambrosia case-makers in every respect, but as I did not succeed in obtaining the imago from it, I am unable to say whether or not the insects were identical.

In my specimens of *dubitella* the purple-brown of the anterior wings is marked with *four* ochreous spots, instead of *three*, as in Mr. Chambers' description, and the hind wings are more nearly gray than fuscous.

There is another leaf-folding larva of the same size and habit of *D. dubitella*, which also feeds on *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*, and which is even more elegantly marked in black and white than the latter. This insect, which I take to be a true but undescribed Gelechia, I may, perhaps, describe in a future paper. I would respectfully propose for it the name of *Chambersella*.

The larva of *G. rubensella* is an external feeder on Oak. It inhabits a thin web at the base or near the tip of the leaf, and skeletonizes the upper surface of the latter. Its length is rather more than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. In form it is elongate and sub-cylindrical, tapering anteriorly and posteriorly from the middle, and has the sutures deep. The color is grass green, striped with numerous very fine longitudinal lines of purple, and ornamented with two sub-dorsal rows of conspicuous purple spots, situated at the sutures. Head horizontal, pale brown, pointed toward the jaws with two irregular whitish dashes on each side. Legs and prolegs pale green—the latter very narrow. This pretty larva is as characteristic in its habits as in its appearance. It does not touch the leaf except when feeding, but remains suspended in a sort of gallery of delicate web-work, through which it moves with surprising rapidity. It changes to pupa within a frail cocoon, on the surface of the ground. The chrysalis is pale brown, slender and chiefly characterized by long, free wing sheaths. The moth issues in about ten days. In its perfect state this insect bears so close a resemblance to *G. roseosuffusella* Clem., that it is difficult to distinguish it from the latter. It is, however, as a rule, smaller, darker and more roseate, while the larva is entirely different, that of *G. roseosuffusella* mining the leaves of Clover, and being much less strikingly marked.