

the tufts glow with crimson and purple hues, and the ochreous patches assume the form of indefinite wide bands. There is an oblique costal streak of rather dense white dusting before the apex, and an opposite dorsal one. Three dark brown hinder marginal lines, one at the base of the ciliae, the second before the apex, and the third at the apex, of the ciliae. Dorsal ciliae dark slate-colour, *with eight or ten distinct white specks near the base*. Posterior wings and ciliae slate-colour. Abdomen slate-colour, with crimson and purplish reflections. But the colours of the entire insect vary somewhat with the direction of the light. *Alar ex.* about $\frac{1}{3}$ inch. Common. Kentucky.

The larva mines the leaves of the Button Bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). I found them early in October, and a few days afterwards, they became pupae, and within a week thereafter, produced the imago. It pupates on the ground, and the imago most probably hibernates.

The mine and larva resemble those of the genus *Antispila*, but the larva is reddish.

This is the only *Laverna* that I have found, and is a very handsome insect.

ASPIDISCA, Clemens.

Head smooth, with appressed scales. Tongue naked, short. Labial palpi short, much separated. Antennae about one half as long as the wings. Size, very small.

(This brief, generic diagnosis is condensed from Dr. Clemens' account published in the *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1860, v. II., corrected at p. 209. Dr. Clemens errs, however, in the statement that there are no maxillary palpi. They are not visible without dissection, but upon dissection, minute *one-jointed* palpi are perceptible).

The larvae are cylindrical, depressed; head smaller than the first segment. No true legs nor prolegs, but in their places, and also on some of the other segments, are what appear to be discs, which act as suckers. It is doubtful, however, if they do so act, as they appear on the dorsal as well as ventral surfaces. They are miners through their whole larval existence, and when ready to pupate, they cut out a minute case, and, sewing together the edges, let themselves down by a thread, and, notwithstanding their apparent want of means of locomotion, they manage to transport themselves and their cases frequently through long grass, or over seemingly impracticable routes, for many rods, before spinning the silken "byssus," by which the case is attached to a tree, or fence, or blade of grass, for the pupal repose.