

and thrown back over the dorsum of the thorax, which they equal in length. In colour and appearance the sexes do not differ. In repose, the ♂ labial palpi are closely applied to the thorax in the living specimen, and from their pale ochrey outer colour have the effect of thoracic vittæ. In my original description I call them blackish "outwardly;" the exposed upper portion is pale or ochrey, else they are blackish. In the dried specimen they are apt to become a little elevated. *A. agrotipennella* varies in the obsolescence of the discal ochrey shades, while the pale submedian dash itself is sometimes a little indistinct. I have already noted that Dr. Clemens' *A. Popeanella* disagrees with *A. agrotipennella* by, among other characters, its being described as luteous along the inner margin; that author's description of *A. arcanella* better agrees, but this must be decidedly distinct also, since Dr. Clemens places *A. arcanella* in a distinct section; labial palpi shorter in the ♂ than in the other species: ascending but not recurved. This character is totally opposed to our species, in which the ♂ labial palpi are as long as in *A. plumifrontella*, which latter species I have taken at night at Hastings, on the Hudson, N.Y., in July. There is a certain correspondence in the position of the dark spots on the fore wings in this genus, which gives a similarity to the specific diagnoses.

#### NOTES ON ATTELABUS BIPUSTULATUS, Fabr.

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In the spring of 1871, my attention was attracted by the peculiar manner in which many of the leaves of the Laurel Oak (*Q. imbricaria*) were rolled up. The cases thus formed were compact and cylindrical, varying in length from one third to one half an inch, by an average diameter of one-fifth of an inch, and very neatly finished up. Several of them were opened, and each found to contain a single, smooth, spherical, translucent-yellow egg, about 0.04 inch in diameter. Desirous of rearing the insects, I collected quite a number of the interesting little nests, and watched, with much curiosity, for the larvæ to appear—not knowing, at that time, what to expect. But my observations were not rewarded; and, after several weeks of impatient waiting, I made another examination into the contents of the now blackened and shriveled up cases, and found two or three very small larvæ, dead and shrunken, but evidently of some curculio.