

the larvæ, and as the moth is not attracted by lamp-light, I began to despair of ever replacing the lost specimens. During the past summer, however, I was successful in taking several of the larvae, from which I obtained three imagines, and am thereby enabled to prepare the history of the insect for publication.

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Imago : Alar expanse 0.35 inch, length 0.20 inch. General color of head and body cream-white, shading to buff on abdomen. Head variegated with fuscous scales ; vertex roughened but scarcely tufted ; palpi slightly exceeding the vertex, second joint brush-like, terminal joint smooth and slender ; antennae rather short, dingy white, obscurely annulated with fuscous.

Ground color of primaries dingy white, thickly overlaid with fuscous scales arranged in eight or nine obscure vittae, most pronounced on apical third, with a more or less distinct fulvous spot on the outer edge of disk ; outer margin dark ; ciliae checkered white and fuscous. Secondaries silky, pale cinereous. Legs cream white, tibiae of hinder pair clothed with long, somewhat iridescent hairs ; tarsi with fuscous annulations.

The larva inhabits a fusiform case formed by webbing together the slender divisions of the leaf, from which it eats the parenchyma of the upper surface, the latter being folded inside. Its average length is 0.35 inch ; slender, cylindrical, sub-moniliform. Head small, polished, dark brown. The arrangement of colors on the body is striking and characteristic. First segment narrow, dark brown with small, transversely oblong, yellowish shield. Second and third and sixth and seventh segments velvety black or very dark brown, with conspicuous milk-white fold on posterior edge. Fourth and fifth segments uniform velvety black. Remaining segments similar with the addition of an oblique lateral white band on each anterior edge. Hairs fine, short and black. The larva makes several cases in the course of growth and changes to pupa within the last, enclosed in slight cocoon. The imago appears in July and early in September.

GELECHIA FORMOSELLA.—This species bears considerable resemblance to *G. maculimarginella* Cham., but is nearly one-half larger, the alar