

species of that genus, except that *Tischeria ambrosiæfoliella* feeds also on *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. *Butalis matutella* feeds on *A. trifida* and on Asters; but not, so far as is known, on any other species of *Ambrosia*, nor on *Helianthus* or *Heliopsis*. *A. trifida* seems to be a point from which they radiate, so to speak, to other *Compositæ*.

In the published description of *Bucculatrix ambrosiæfoliella* I find that I have omitted to mention the minute tuft of brown scales on the dorsal margin of the fore wings, and that in the sentence which reads, "the scales between the black internal edging of the arc, and the costal margin, are ochreous," the word "dorsal" should be substituted for "costal."

The larvæ of several species of *Bucculatrix* are known in Europe; but in this country, until now, Dr. Clemens' "mere mention" of the larva of *B. pomifoliella* Clem., is all that has been published. Briefly the larval habits of the genus may be thus summarized: The larva while very young mines in leaves, and leaving the mine, it feeds externally, moulting once in a little cocoonet, and again in a singular ribbed cocoon, where it passes the pupa stage. Dr. Clemens says truly that the larva of *B. pomifoliella* feeds on apple leaves, and pupates "in an elongate, dirty white, ribbed cocoon," but this, with a brief description of the larva in one of its stages, is about all of the information that he gives us about it. *B. pomifoliella* is not uncommon in this region (Kentucky), but I have never met with the larva, and until I met with the larva of *B. ambrosiæfoliella*, larvæ of this genus have been unknown to me.

I have elsewhere suggested that, owing to certain structural resemblances of the pupæ of *Bucculatrix* and *Lithocolletis*, it would be found, when the larva of *Bucculatrix* was dissected, that it belonged to the same larval group with *Lithocolletis*, *Gracillaria*, etc. In this group of larvæ the mouth parts are in the first stages very imperfect, the maxillæ, and both maxillary and labial palpi, are either entirely wanting or very rudimentary, and the other mouth organs are of very different form and structure from that of ordinary caterpillars. At some subsequent moult (first, third or fifth, as the case may be—varying in different genera and species of the group) this "ordinary" form is assumed, and I have therefore usually mentioned the imperfect form as the "first" form, and the other as the "second" or "ordinary" form. My suggestion as to *Bucculatrix* was that, where the mouth parts of the larva in its first stage were examined, it would be found to have mouth parts of the "first" form, because in its pupa state certain structures of the head and 2nd segment