Lithocolletis martiella Braun.

Lithocolletis martiella Braun, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXXIV., 290, 1908.

A single specimen of this species, bred from *Betula lenta* L., at Balsam, N. C., July, 1911, confirms Dr. Dyar's somewhat doubtful record of its food-plant as birch, and gives two widely-separated localities for the species, the type locality being Kaslo, B. C.

The mine, which is placed on the lower surface of the leaf, is elongated, and the loosened epidermis is thrown into a series of fine ridges. The pupa is not enveloped in a cocoon, but the one-half of the mine containing the pupa is sparingly lined with silk.

Lithocolletis betulivora Walsingham.

Lithocolletis betulivora Walsingham, Ins. Life., III, 326, 1891; Braun, Trans. Am. Ent., XXXIV, 339, 1908; Dyar, List N. A. Lep., No. 6328, 1902.

A single specimen of this species was bred from *Betula lutea* Mich., at Balsam, N. C. The pale markings are suffused with yellowish to such an extent that they are scarcely differentiated from the ground colour of the wing, and dark scales are entirely lacking, except external to the pair of spots at the apical third and in the apex of the wing.

Coriscium cuculipennellum Hübner.

Coriscium cuculipennellum Hübner, Ges. eur. Schmett., VIII, Tin., VI, Al. B. f. 2, 1831; Fernald, CAN. ENT., XXV, 96, 1893; Dyar, List N. A. Lep., No. 6401, 1902.

I have found the mines of this species common in the vicinity of Oxford, Ohio, upon the leaves of Green Ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata* Borck.) and White Ash (*Fraxinus americana* L.). The mine, at first very narrow and shining white, begins on the upper side near the midrib, usually following the midrib downward more or less closely for a length of 3-4 cm., thence diverging and slanting outward to the margin of the leaf, where it is scarcely more than .5 mm. wide. Here it enlarges into an elongate white blotch 2-2.5 cm. long and 5 mm. wide. The epidermis in this blotch becomes so much wrinkled that the edge of the leaf is bent over, entirely concealing the mine, except at the extreme ends. The loosened epidermis is everywhere very thin.

The larva later feeds within conically-rolled leaves, and spins the characteristic suspended cocoon within the roll.