

The larva sews together the leaves of Beech Trees (*Fagus ferruginea*) feeding between them, and there passing the pupa state, the imago emerging in May. The larva is whitish, with the head ferruginous, the next segment faintly so, and there is a pinkish patch on each side of the anterior margin of the third segment.

*H. cryptolechiella* also pupates between the leaves of its food plant, and this habit, like the stripes on the palpi, which are common to both species, might almost be considered generic characters.

*Depressaria cererisella*, *ant. p. 108*, seems to connect this genus with that. It has the abdomen but little depressed, the palpi elongate, as in this genus, and the brush is scarcely deserving that name, being very small, and appearing to be divided only near the apex. It agrees also with this genus in carrying the wings rather more nearly horizontal than *Depressaria*, and while it has not the dark stripes on the terminal palpal joint, it has that entire joint black. But in *Hagno*, the anterior wings are not pointed, the apical margin being oblique, whilst in *D. cererisella*, as in all my other species of that genus the anterior wings have the apex pointed or obtusely pointed. It also differs from *Hagno*, and agrees with *Depressaria*, in not pupating between the mined leaves.

TELPHUSA, *gen. nov.*

Nearly allied to *Depressaria*, from which it differs in having the abdomen not depressed, the antennae more setiform: the palpal brush very small, though there is a trace of a longitudinal division; and the terminal joint of the palpi longer than the second. The superior branch of the discal vein arises from a common stalk with the apical portion of the subcostal, so that the discal sends off but a single independent branch: but this is likewise the case in some species of *Depressaria*, as e.g. *D. pseudacaciella* and some others: and in all the species of *Depressaria*, when it is independent, it arises very close to the sub-costal, the difference in this respect being that the letter V, formed where they arise from a common stalk, is split at the apex, when they do not. *D. cererisella* has the normal neurulation of *Depressaria*, but has a very small scarcely divided brush. In *Hagno, mihi*, they are more distinctly separated than in any species of *Depressaria* that I have seen. With these explanations, the account which I have given of the neurulation of *Hagno* will do for this genus and for *Depressaria* also. In *Hagno*, the palpi are as in *Depressaria*, except that there is no brush. *Enicostoma*, as defined by Clemens, has very nearly the same neurulation with *Depressaria* also, but