

"The larva is cylindrical in form, with the full complement of very short legs. When mature it measures from 0.45 to 0.50 inch in length, with a diameter of 0.08. Color, pale yellow immaculate, except for the transversely oblong brown spot on the first segment, which represents the cervical shield. The incisions are deep and abrupt, and under the lens the surface appears covered with shallow punctures or stippling. On the dorsum of each segment are two transverse ridges of minute warty elevations, each giving rise to a fine light hair. Head small, oblique, polished, dark, mottled with brown; jaws a few shades paler.

"These larvae remain dormant in the stems over winter and until spring is quite advanced. They then cut holes through the sides of the stem to, but not through, the thin outer bark or cuticle, showing on the latter like a round transparent spot. The place of egress thus provided, the larvae return to the central burrow and enclose themselves in thick, tough cocoons of white silk in the midst of a loose web of the same material. The pupa is rather thick and of a pinkish color, and the wing cases cover only the upper half of the abdomen. This state lasts from 20 to 25 days, the imagines appearing about the last of May."

I have before stated that Miss Murtfeldt has sent me *Gelechia superbella* from St. Louis. St. Louis is on the same parallel that we are on at Covington, but southern insects seem to extend further north along the shores of the Mississippi than along the Ohio. This seems to be especially true as to Southern Illinois. Neither of the two species (*anotherælla* and *superbella*) are found in Northern Kentucky.

*L. unicristatella*. *N. sp.*

Palpi slender, white, with a narrow, obscure brownish annulation about the middle of the third joint and another near the apex. Head and antennae white. Base of the wings white, except on the costa, the white extending along the dorsal margin to a tuft of raised scales about the middle, but interrupted about the basal fourth by a projection to the dorsal margin of the ochreous and fuscous scales which cover the costal portion of the wing, extending to the fold. The scales of the tuft are white, tipped with dark brown, and immediately before it the white of the dorsal margin projects across the fold into the ochreous and fuscous portion of the wing. In the ochreous and fuscous portion those colors are intermixed with each other and with some white scales, and they spread over the apical part of the wing, where the white is increased in