

what it would have produced. On the next page (166, v. 3), I mentioned a larva precisely like it, but in a different blotch mine, inhabiting the leaves of Willow Oaks, and another in leaves of the Black Oak, still another in the leaves of the Beech, another in the Sugar Maple, and yet another in the leaves of a species of *Desmodium*. Viewed through the integument, all of these larvæ, except the *Desmodium* miner, resembled the supposed larva of *L. tubiferella*. The miners of the Beech and Sugar Maple leaves appeared to be identical with each other and with the supposed *L. tubiferella*, but their mines differed from it, and resembled those in the leaves of the Black and Willow Oak in being more irregular blotches. The miners of the Black and Willow Oaks differed from the others by being of a bluish or smoky colour instead of yellowish-white. The miner of the *Desmodium* differed from the others in shape resembling the larva of *Leucanthiza*, as described by Dr. Clemens. But the mine and cocoon (or rather *nidus*), are indistinguishable from those of *Lithocolletis guttifinitella* Clem. and allied species of *Lithocolletis*. *These larvæ are all Coleopterous!* They remained in the mines without food from September to the latter part of April. All died except the miners of the Beech (*Fagus ferruginea*) and of the *Desmodium*. In the latter part of April these became pupæ, remaining in that condition for ten days, when the imagines emerged. The miner of the Beech proved to be *Brachys aeruginosa*, Say, as identified by Dr. Horn, as I am informed by Mr. Wm. Saunders.

The miner of the *Desmodium* proved to be *Metonius lævigatus*, Say, as identified by Mr. Johnson Pettit, of Grimsby, Ont. The larva of the *Brachys* resembles that of *Chrysobothris femorata*, as figured in Packard's Guide, p. 457, more nearly than that of *Trachys pygmaea*, figured on p. 458. The head is rounded in front; the first segment is much the largest, and the larva tapers rapidly thence to the fourth segment, and thence more gradually to the apex. The larva of *Metonius lævigatus* is flattened, and is rather widest about the middle, tapering, however, more rapidly to the tail than towards the head; the first segment is largest, and the head rounded in front. It resembles the larva of *Trachys* in outline more than that of *Chrysobothris*. In examining dead specimens of all these larvæ removed from the mines this spring, I was not able to detect any trace of feet.

I have no excuse to plead for this error other than the facts above stated, and ignorance of Coleopterous larvæ.