

Alar. ex. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Kentucky. Not common.

The larva is cylindrical, yellowish, and makes a tent mine on the under surface of the leaves of the Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*.)

21. - *L. celtisella*. *N. sp.*

Face, palpi, and under surface silvery white, the under surface and legs tinged with yellowish; antennæ silvery, annulate above with dark brown. Tuft, thorax, and anterior wings saffron-yellow, with a white patch in the centre of the tuft and the usual white line across the anterior margin and sides of the thorax, which, however, as in other species, is sometimes wanting. When present it is confluent with the rather long narrow median basal white streak which is faintly dark-margined towards the dorsal margin. Just before the middle is a white fascia angulated near the costa and produced backwards at the angle, and strongly dark-margined *internally*. Near the base of the ciliæ is another straight white fascia not definitely bounded, anteriorly margined with dark brown and with many dark brown scales interspersed in the white, and sometimes divided into two or three rather indefinite spots. The apex of the thorax is white, and from it a narrow white line passes along the posterior margin of the wing to the first fascia, and sometime is faintly indicated to the base of the ciliæ and is margined with dark brown. Apex dusted with dark brown on a white ground, the dusting margined by an oblique white line internally. Sometimes the dusting is not thick, and the whole apical half of the wings is sparsely flecked with dark brown scales. The markings of the apical half of the wing are all indefinite, the colors not being separated by distinct well-marked lines, but to some extent running into each other. *Al. ex.* less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Kentucky. Very abundant. There is some variation in the intensity of the color: some species being much paler than others, and one specimen in my possession has the thorax entirely white.

The larva mines the under surface of the leaves of the Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*). The mine begins near the midrib and the first portion of it is only discernible under a lens. It is only by observing this part of it that it is possible to tell on which side of the leaf the larva enters, as the remainder of the mine presents the same appearance on both sides of the leaf. It is a short narrow crooked line ending in a small ovoid dead-looking blotch which is slightly puckered along the centre on both surfaces. Like all other species it leaves the mine upon the same side on which it entered.