

*L. cephalanthiella* Cham.

The description of this species, *ante v.* 3, *p.* 221, is very unsatisfactory, but it is next to impossible to describe satisfactorily these small species of many colors irregularly mixed and blended, and varying with every change of the light, especially when, as in this instance, there is considerable range of variation within the limits of the species. No difficulty will, however, be experienced in recognizing bred specimens, and no species has yet been discovered in this country which approaches it at all closely; and until some such species is discovered, the following general description of the fore wings will perhaps assist one in recognizing the species more than a more detailed one:

Varying in different specimens from ochreous dusted and overlaid with brownish gray, to brownish gray streaked or marbled with ochreous; that is, the proportion of the two colors varies greatly in different specimens, and even appears to vary in the same specimen according to the direction of the light and the power of the lens used in observing it. The grayish or brownish-gray parts of the wing have metallic reflections, and in some views it is a very pretty and in others a very plain insect; there is a large blackish tuft on the dorsal margin about the middle, and usually the portion of the disc above and behind this tuft is distinctly ochreous, containing a longitudinal blackish short streak; there is also a similar tuft about the anal angle; there are two costal blackish streaks behind the middle, and a third passes entirely around the apex; the apical half (and a little more) of the wing is more ochreous than the basal half, and the part of the wing *behind* the second tuft and *before* the second blackish costal streak is distinctly ochreous, with or containing a short blackish longitudinal dash (like that in the ochreous patch above the first tuft above mentioned). The ochreous of the wings has a reddish hue; the ciliæ are pale ochreous tipped with blackish and with a blackish hinder marginal line just before the tips. Apex of the fore wings obtuse.

In the statement, *loc. cit.*, that the mine and larvæ resemble those of *Aspidisca*, the word "larva" is a *lapsus penne*, though it is correct as to the mine. The mine, however, is more like that of an *Antispila* than of an *Aspidisca*; that is, the mine of the well-grown larva—its last mine—which is always, so far as I have seen them, (and I have seen a great many) near the edge of the leaf; but the young larva, before it makes that mine, usually makes two or three short linear mines beginning at the midrib. The imago does not resemble at all closely any species known