

slightly interrupted in the middle, and is narrowly dark-margined posteriorly; (on one wing it is not interrupted, but it is angulated and produced posteriorly); another rather wide fascia of the same hue, before the ciliæ slightly produced along the base of the dorsal ciliæ. An apical brown streak and a costo-apical streak (of the same hue as the fasciæ), which reaches the inner end of the brown streak and is there bent backwards passing around the end of the brown streak, and in a direction nearly parallel with it to the dorsal ciliæ just behind the apex. Hinder marginal line at the base of the apical ciliæ golden brown. Ciliæ pale golden. The specimen from *S. longifolia* is scarcely at all dusted, the markings are paler and narrower, though similarly disposed, and the white ground colour is not so marked as in the other, but I have no doubt they are of the same species.

29. *L. juglandiella*.

Dr. Clemens (*loc. cit.*) names this species also from the larva which he found mining the upper surface of leaflets of the Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and Dr. Packard refers to it in the same way as to the last named species. Dr. Clemens suggests the probability that it may be identical with *L. caryaefoliella*. I have never found it on the Walnut, but have occasionally, though rarely, found it in the leaves of the Butternut, (*Juglans cinerea*), and judging from the larva, without having bred the imago, I have no doubt that it is *L. caryaefoliella*. Clemens, *ante p. 109*.

*L. tubiferella*. Clem. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., June, 1860, p. 208*.

I have not succeeded as yet in getting this species from the mine, and have never seen the imago. But I have found on the upper surface of leaves of the White Oak (*Quercus alba*) a larva and mine which I believe to be the same described by Dr. Clemens. It is a long, rather narrow band, gradually widening, in which the larva lies transversely, eating first upon one and then upon the other side, so that the frass is deposited in a narrow line along each side. Dr. Clemens has alluded to the peculiar appearance of the larva, which in fact differs from the ordinary flat *Lithocolletis* larva, as much as that does from the larva of the first group (cylindrical). It is considerably larger, vertically thicker, depressed but not flat, the head is more obtusely rounded in front, and the sides of the segments are more distinctly mamillated. The cuticle is sleek and shining. It is white, with the alimentary canal nearly colourless or watery, and the contents of the body on each side of it white and granular. It remains much longer in the larval state than the other species, and hence is much more