

second year's crop; in this case they seemed to relish the young green leaves, while in the older plants they would hardly touch anything but the flowers and the lining of the stems.

The following is a description of the mature larva :—

Length 0.70 inches. General color dirty green above, yellowish on sides and beneath. Head deep shining black, emarginate posteriorly; second segment with a similarly shining black trapezoidal shield above, divided in the middle by a fine suture, the rest of the segment greenish yellow, with three small black warts on each side; remaining segments, except the eleventh, dirty green above, yellowish on sides and beneath; eleventh segment entirely dull yellowish; all the segments, except the first two, have four dorsal, eight lateral (four on each side), and four ventral, shining black warts, each emitting a fine hair, black tipped with white,—some of the ventral warts are absent, while their place is occupied by the feet; dorsal line dark green, fine, rather indistinct. Legs shining jet black; prolegs dirty greenish yellow; three pair of the former, five pair of the latter—sixteen feet in all.

Young larva :—Length 0.30 inches. Similar in all respects to the mature larva, except that the color of the first four segments is rather darker, and of the remainder more yellowish.

Pupa :—Length 0.40 inches; dark brown, abdomen a little paler; enclosed in a slight silken cocoon inside the hollowed stem.

The insects remained a fortnight in the pupa state, the moths beginning to appear on the 1st of August. They proved to belong to the genus *Depressaria*, of the family *Gelechiidae*, group *Tineina*. A full description of the characters of this genus is given by the late Dr. Clemens in his article on "American Micro-Lepidoptera," (Proceed. Ent. Soc. Philada., vol. ii., No. 2, page 124). The most striking peculiarities are the indentation of the hind margin of the secondaries toward the anal angle, the brush-like second joint of the labial palpi, and the flattened abdomen with its projecting scales at the sides.

But very few American species of this genus have yet been described, though no doubt many will be found when collectors begin to turn their attention more particularly to the Micro-Lepidoptera; at present most of us find that we have quite enough to do in trying to investigate the Macros, the field in this department being large enough to occupy the attention of an immensely increased number of Entomologists for years to come. The species before us has evidently not been described by any American writer, nor do we find that it corresponds to the brief description of any of the British species contained in Mr. Stainton's *Manual*. Mr. Curtis relates that *D. applanata*, *depressella*, and *daucella*, affect carrots and parsnips in England,