L. speculella, by Dr. Clemens, and three, *L. alniella*, *L. apicistrigella* and *L. gracilella*, by me. Of these *speculella* and *alniella* are certainly distinct species, and so the others appear to me to be. But considering the amount of variation which is found so commonly in the extent and intensity of the fuscous markings of the known species of the genus, and the fact that two or more of the fuscous marks may by spreading and confluence unite into a larger patch, or may surround a white spot, or may be connected by streaks, etc., it is not impossible that *L. apicistrigella* may prove to be a variety of *speculella* or of *gracilella*, or even all three *may* prove to be varieties of one species. The truth about this can only be satisfactorily determined by breeding them from the larva, and as yet *alniella*, of Colorado, is the only species the larva of which is known. In the description of that species I alluded to the range of variation in its ornamentation. I have taken in Kentucky two specimens which I incline to refer to *apicistrigella*, though they differ somewhat from the typical specimens, having the whole fore wings pale fuscous and the markings only deeper than the remainder of the wings; but even these deeper markings do not agree accurately with those of typical specimens of the species. I have now before me a specimen which I feel bound to refer to *L. speculella* Clem., though not agreeing at all accurately with it; and I have also before me a specimen which I refer to *gracilella*, though it differs from it to about the same extent that the other specimen differs from *speculella*. This specimen (of *gracilella*), indeed, seems only to differ from *Lithocolletis nidificausella* Packard (Guide, plate 8, figs. 19 and 19*a*) by the absence of the spots and shading on the basal half of the dorsal margin of the fore wings, and such a difference in this genus would not be of specific value. The figures above referred to leave no doubt that *nidificausella* is properly referable to *Lyonetia* instead of *Lithocolletis*. The mode of pupation there indicated is that of all the known species of *Lyonetia*, and not of any species of *Lithocolletis*.

It may be proper to add that the figure 15*c loc. cit.*, given as representing the mine of *Lithocolletis geminatella*, is not like any of the multitude of known *Lithocolletis* mines, and may possibly be that of a *Lyonetia*, but is much more probably that of a *Nepticula*.

Should *gracilella* prove on breeding it to be identical with *nidficausella*, the latter name has priority.