

When young it is of a dull brownish-green color, gradually assuming a reddish tint, until at maturity the dorsum and sides are of a deep dull pink arranged in wavy shaded stripes, which are most intense on the subdorsal spaces. Head oblique, round, pale glossy grayish-brown, with dark brown mandibles and the triangular face outlined with the same color. Cervical collar entirely covering top of 1st segment of glossy dark grayish-brown, marked on the dorsum with a narrow but distinct longitudinal line of white. Anal plate brown and horny. Legs and prolegs well developed. Pupates in a dense, tough, yellowish-white cocoon on the surface of the ground. Moths issue in about ten days. There are at least two distinct broods in a season, the second of which hibernates in cocoon."

Miss Murtfeldt adds: "The *Enothera*s ought to be dear to the Entomologist on account of the numerous and beautiful insects which they foster. I have already reared from them seven or eight distinct species and am sure that there are still others."

One of these is *L. ? enotheræcella* Cham., which, however, is no doubt the same species placed by Zeller provisionally in *Phyllocnistis* as *P. magnatella*. As stated elsewhere, this, though not a true *Laverna*, is nearer to that genus than to *Phyllocnistis*.

*L. enotheræscimenella* Cham. is another of the *Enothera*-feeding species.

In Colorado I met with a larva believed to be that of a *Laverna* mining in the leaves of a species of *Enothera*, but I did not succeed in rearing it.

Including *enotheræcella*, there are thus five species of *Laverna* which are known to feed on *Enothera* in this country; and it is not at all improbable that other species will also be found to feed upon this genus of plants. The genus *Epilobium* is nearly allied to *Enothera*, and in Europe eleven of the seventeen known species feed upon *Epilobium*, one of the eleven also feeding on an allied plant (*Ciræa lutetiana*).

Since the original description of *Murtfeldtella* was prepared, I have also taken it in Kentucky. The dark lines and specks mentioned in the description are seen in the fresh specimens to be mostly composed of raised scales, and so likewise are some of the white marks; and there are also some raised scales on the thorax. Its nearest known congener seems to be *L. decorella* Stainton. A comparison of a good series of specimens satisfies me that *L. albocapitella* Cham. and *L. grissella* Cham. are merely variations of *L. Murtfeldtella*.