

the two species in their preparatory stages. Characters of single specimens are of little value, and true distinction can only be arrived at by the examination of many individuals. Thus, I possess one *Ursula* pupa, so conspicuously marked with black spots and streaks on the edges of the dorsal hump, of the wing and leg sheaths, of the shoulder, and of the ear-like prominences of the head, that, taken singly, these would form striking characters: but in others, again, these marks are either illy defined, or entirely obsolete.

I am really rejoiced to see your little work prospering so well and improving so much. I am glad to see that Mr. V. T. Chambers is taking up the *Micros*. It is a vast and most interesting field, and I hope Mr. C. will prove a second Clemens to us, for we are sadly in need of one! There is something rather incoherent in Mr. Wm. Couper's articles, and he has committed some serious errors. Firstly, if he wishes to instruct in Entomology, he must not talk of the "family of Hymenoptera" (p. 35, l. 24). Secondly, he ought to know that curculionidous larvae do not spin silken cocoons; and by referring to the third Missouri Entomological Report, he will find that we do know something of the habits of quite a number of our snout-beetles. The larva in acorns which he describes on page 65 is, as I am quite convinced from his text, no Curculionid at all, but an inquilinous moth-larva, in which he has rather carelessly overlooked the legs. It produces a little ash-gray moth, characterized chiefly by having on the front wings two distinct discal spots on an usually silvery gray ground, and a transverse pale stripe across the basal third of the wing, well relieved posteriorly by a dark median shade. It varies much in size and conspicuity of markings, but the average expanse is about  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch. The moths issue all along from the end of April till Sept. The larva is found in all kinds of acorns, especially in those that have been injured or infested by the acorn weevil (*Balaninus rectus*, Say), and the small [it is generally 0.05 inch in diameter] circular hole, observed by Mr. Couper, and supposed by him to be made by the parent for the deposition of its egg (!), is but the hole by which the *Balaninus* larva escaped to go into the ground, and which the inquilinous moth-larva covers up with silk after it comes to occupy the acorn. I took specimens of this moth to Europe with me, but could not find that it was described. It apparently belongs to the genus *Gelechia*, and I propose for it the name of *G. glandulella*. I have found its larva (in company with those of a