

other from a mine on the underside of a leaf of *S. longifolia*; and I have found empty mines exactly like them and containing the same dark brown pupa skin, on the leaves of the Yellow Willow (*S. alba*), and it was in leaves of this species that Dr. Clemens found his mines. These mines were not "near the base along the edge," and were not confined to any particular portion of the under surface. I have seen another smaller mine near the base and at the edge of the leaf, which may be that of a *Lithocolletis*, but which is more probably that of a *Gracillaria*. And I have but little doubt that the species now to be described is the same that was referred to by Dr. Clemens. But I am not certain that it is not the European species *L. pastorella*. That species also feeds on *S. alba*, which, as well as *S. Babylonica*, is an imported species, and if either of these trees is its original food-plant, then *L. salicifoliella* is not an indigenous species. But if *S. longifolia* is its original food-plant, then it is. In Stainton's arrangement of the species, *L. pastorella* belongs to his group 5. "Anterior wings dull whitish-gray, with indistinct darker marginal markings;" and he places it next before *L. populifoliella*, which he figures. (*Nat. Hist. Tin. v. 2, plate 7, fig. 1*) and which has, as figured, a strong general resemblance to this insect. It is therefore not impossible that this is *L. pastorella*. It is intermediate between *L. populifoliella* and *L. sylvella* as figured by Stainton, and in the arrangement of the species which I have followed, it should follow *L. hamadryadella*, which also bears considerable resemblance to *L. sylvella*. *L. hamadryadella*, however, resembles this species rather in the colour of the markings than in the arrangement of them.

The specimen from the Weeping Willow has the palpi and face white, the face flecked with a few pale yellowish gray scales. Tuft brown with intermixed grayish-brown scales. Antennæ white, each joint tipped above with pale grayish-brown. Thorax and anterior wings white, thickly dusted with grayish-brown, and the markings of the wings are drab, gray-brown or pale golden, according to the light. There is an oblong streak of this indescribable hue on the base of the costal margin, and a rather indistinct patch of the same near the base of the dorsal margin, but not touching the margin; a slightly curved, angulated fascia of the same hue at about the basal fourth: a slightly oblique, rather wide costal streak of the same hue just before the middle, and dark-margined behind upon the costa: it extends to the middle of the disc, where it is bent backwards, and is posteriorly produced almost to another straight fascia of the same hue, which is placed behind the middle, it is