

unites with the opposite dorsal one, forming a narrow fascia. *Alar ex.* less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Very abundant in its mine, on the upper surface of grape leaves, as larva and pupa, from May to November. Imago from June to November, and hibernating under bark. Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

3. *P. ampelopsiella*. *N. sp.*

Glittering snowy white wings, slightly golden towards the apex. Antennæ, except near the base, suffused with pale fuscous. A pale black spot on the dorsal margin of the wings, not far from the base. *An indistinct blackish median longitudinal line on the thorax. A very distinct oblique black basal streak above the fold, beginning at the base of the costa, and parallel to the fold.* Behind the middle of the costa is an oblique costal black streak, which is produced along the costa. Behind this is a black line curving from the costa to the inner margin. At the tip is a circular black spot, and before it, on the costa, are two straight black streaks, *the posterior of which is the longest, passing before the apical spot nearly to the inner margin.* At the tip are two black diverging lines in the ciliæ, and another also in the ciliæ beneath the apical black spot, and nearly joining the black hinder marginal line. *Abdomen and legs tinged with pale golden.* Ciliae silvery. *Alar ex.* less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Kentucky. Common.

The points in which it differs from *P. vitegenella* are indicated by the italics, and its dark markings are more distinct.

The larva mines the under surface of leaves of the Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) through the summer, and until the fall of the leaves. Usually, at some point of the mine, it is spread out, assuming the appearance of a white blotch, and thus differs from the mines of the other three species. The parenchyma is not all eaten out, and the mine is not transparent, thus resembling that of *P. vitegenella* and *P. liriiodendronella*, and differing from that of *P. vitifoliella*.

4. *P. liriiodendronella*, Clem. *Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila.*, v. 2, p. 13.

This is the only other described American species. It mines the leaves of the Tulip Poplar (*Liriiodendron tulipifera*), but it is not, as Dr. Clemens supposed, confined to the upper side of the small terminal leaves. It mines both surfaces, without regard to the size of the leaf. And there is a mine, which I believe to be the same, upon both surfaces of the leaves of *Magnolia glauca*, and upon the upper surface of those of *M. grandiflora*, and probably upon all of our native *Magnoliaceæ*, though I have never observed it on the Japanese *M. purpurea*.