

*cratægella*, and in *L. Hageni* F. & B., represented by a long dorsal streak placed immediately behind the apex of the median basal streak, and curving to a point near the middle of the wing, dark margined, and not confluent with the basal streak. This is the most striking difference between the species except in size (*L. Hageni* is larger than *L. cratægella*, which is larger than this species). In the apical part of the wing is a median dark brown streak extending to the apex. In *cratægella* this streak is much longer, beginning at the first costal streak and connected with the dark margin of all the streaks; in this species it begins behind the second costal streak; and in *Hageni* it is represented only by a small circular apical spot. Ciliæ white with a dark brown hinder marginal line at their base; in this respect it resembles *cratægella*, while *Hageni* has the tips of the costal ciliæ brown and a distinct brown "hook" radiating from the apex through the ciliæ. In this species and in *cratægella* the space at the base of the wing between the median and the dorsal basal streaks is of the general color, except that the color gradually deepens towards the apex, while in *Hageni* the whole dorsal half of the base of the wing is white, so that there is no distinction between the median and dorsal basal streaks; the white, however, extends farther along the middle of the wing than it does along the dorsal margin. Hind wings in this species pale silvery gray, with ciliæ of nearly the same hue. Fore legs white with the tibiae and tarsi marked on their anterior surfaces with reddish saffron. The fourth dorsal streak is small in this species and in *cratægella*; indeed, in the latter it is sometimes obsolete. It is distinct in *Hageni*, and I am not sure but that a fifth is also there indicated by its small dark margin. This species is nearer to *cratægella* than either is to *Hageni*. The larva of *cratægella* feeds on *Cratægeus* and allied genera; that of *Hageni*, according to Prof. Frey, on Oak, and from the locality in which I took the single specimen of this species I suspect that it also feeds on Oak.

*Gracilaria purpuriella* Cham.

This species was originally described from a few bred specimens and seemed to be distinct from the European *G. stigmatella*. But a larger collection induces me to believe that on a comparison of specimens they will be found to be the same species.

LYONETIA.

Four species of this genus have been described in this country—one,