

first costal streak produced to the anal angle; in having a pale golden streak in the ciliæ, behind the apical spot, which is not mentioned by Stainton, and in having only two faint fuscus spots in the ciliæ, one of them at the apex very indistinct, instead of two ciliary fuscus streaks pointing upwards, as Stainton says of *Susinella*; and still more in having a distinct tuft on the vertex, whilst, according to Stainton, *C. Scitella* is the only known species which possesses such a tuft, and *Scitella* cannot be mistaken for this. It is also clearly distinct from *C. Spartifoliella* and *C. Laburnella*, although it strongly resembles them.

The larva mines the leaves of the silver-leaved and Lombardy poplars, (*P. Alba* and *P. Dilatata*.) *Susinella* mines the leaves of *P. Tremula* and these are the only known poplar-feeding species. It leaves the mine in the latter part of September, and spinning about them small cables of the purest white silk, it spins its cocoon beneath them and becomes a pupa in the fall, the imago emerging in the next April. The cocoon is oval, flat, and snowy white. According to Stainton *Spartifoliella* is the only species which forms its cocoon in such situations.

If, as I believe, this insect is distinct from *Susinella*, it has not yet been observed in Europe. Yet as both of the trees upon which it feeds are imported species, *Albella* is probably a European insect. So far as I am informed this is the first time that any species of *Cemiostoma* has been observed in this country, and yet *Albella* is very abundant on both *P. Alba* and *P. dilatata*, and it is strange that it has not been observed both in this country and in Europe, if it is found there. The mine is very conspicuous, and sometimes the upper and lower cuticles of the entire leaf are separated, and the leaf deadened, but in such cases several larvæ are found in it.

Up to the date of the publication of Vol. I. of Stainton's *Tineina* but six species of *Cemiostoma* had been observed, all of which were found upon the European continent, but only three of which had been observed in England. *Susinella*, which approaches most nearly to *Albella*, has never yet been found in England, but I believe that since the publication of that work two new species have been discovered in England, and one or two in India.

A single specimen of *Albella* was sent to Mr. Stainton, (by your kindness,) who writes that he is inclined to separate it as a distinct species, but that he cannot be positive, as the specimen was slightly injured. Among four specimens examined by me I cannot discover the slightest difference.