

The larva is greenish, with dark green contents, but just before becoming a pupa, it changes color, becoming bright crimson. It pupates in a small *nidus* on the ground.

I am able to describe the imago only from a specimen which emerged from the *nidus*, but was unable to rupture the pupal envelope, which I removed after its death. In this specimen, the head and thorax appeared to be white with a blackish spot on the labial palpi, and a wide longitudinal blackish streak on the thorax. The wings are shining dark brown or black, with purplish reflections, with a dorsal basal white streak ending in a white spot nearly opposite, but a little behind which, is a small costal white streak, behind which again is a long oblique costal white streak reaching almost to the dorsal margin. There is another costal white streak just before the ciliæ. *Alar ex.* a little more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. The colours and their arrangement do not differ very greatly, therefore, from Dr. Clemens' two species of *Parectopa* above mentioned. Kentucky.

*Gracillaria plantaginisella*. *N. sp.*

In this species the labial palpi, which are very long, have the second joint not tufted, but clothed below with long loose scales. They are white, with a golden brown stripe beginning on the apex of the second joint beneath, and extending along the under side of the third to the apex. Maxillary palpi white, tipped with brownish. Antennæ pale brownish, iridescent; face opalescent; vertex brownish golden with a silvery white stripe on each side extending back over the sides of the thorax, which is brownish golden. Anterior wings brownish golden or deep red orange, according to the light, with a longitudinal median white streak near the base, but not touching it, in some specimens; in others reaching the base, and seeming to be a continuation of the white lateral thoracic streaks. Four costal and three dorsal silvery white (in some lights bright metallic) streaks, each of which is dark margined on both sides and around the apex, and the dark margins slightly powdered posteriorly on the disc, those of the third and fourth costal, and second and third dorsal, being confluent with each other and with the brownish portion of the apical part of the wing. The first costal is at about the basal fourth, is the largest, is a little oblique, and produced along the costa towards, but not to, the base. The first dorsal opposite the space between the first and second costal; the second and third dorsal nearly opposite the third and fourth costal respectively; the second and third costal a little oblique backwards; the fourth costal and