

line from the apex of the wing to the apex of the ciliae, and as in that species, the ciliae are yellowish rather than yellowish brown, as Dr. Clemens describes them. Dr. Clemens' statement that in *splendoriferella* there is a black apical spot, with metallic scales, in its centre, also seems to me misleading; there is only the fan-shaped apical black spot divided across its centre by a paler brown streak, at each end of which is a minute speck of silvery scales, and there is the third one at the beginning or handle of the fan-shaped spot—and this is true of all the species. I have not been able to detect separate from the brown dorsal patch what Dr. Clemens calls "a blackish brown hinder marginal line in the ciliae" in *splendoriferella*, unless by it is meant the brown band which crosses the fan-shaped spot; but by careful observation with a lens, two such lines may be found in the dorsal brown patch, darker than the surrounding portions, but which I have not been able to detect in *diospyriella*. The basal portion of the wing is more silvery than in *splendoriferella*, and the apical portion is much less golden, so that in this species the dark brown and silvery hues prevail over the golden, while Dr. Clemens was perhaps right in calling golden the ground color of the apical part of the wing in *splendoriferella*.

In *juglandiella* the apical part of the wing is more golden than in *diospyriella*, but less so than in *splendoriferella*. It has, like *diospyriella*, the anterior dark margins of the two silvery streaks confluent, and the silvery streaks are separated in *juglandiella* as just described in *diospyriella*. But, as in *splendoriferella*, the golden costal patch sends off towards the dorsal ciliae and to the little silver spot which on that side margins the fan-shaped spot, a short streak which is not cut off from the rest of the golden patch by a process from the costal brown spot to the fan-shaped spot, as we have seen is the case with *diospyriella*. The case of *juglandiella*, like that of *diospyriella*, is nearly oval, whilst that of *splendoriferella* is rather trapezoidal. But *juglandiella* is but little smaller than *splendoriferella*, whilst *diospyriella* is but little larger than *salicifoliella*. Some of the points of difference that I have mentioned are only brought out by the use of the compound microscope.

Considering the near relationship of the food plants (Walnut and Hickory), it is strange that I have not sooner thought that *juglandiella* may be *luciflua* Clem. It may be, though I have not been able to recognize it in Dr. Clemens' description. Indeed, it seems to me that *luciflua* and *A. ella* are nearer to each other, though I have not been able to recognize *A. ella* in Dr. Clemens' description of *luciflua*. I