

almost overspread with blackish-brown scales on the white ground, produced along the costa towards, but not to, the base; the second is shorter, wider, *suffused with ochreous and blackish; not distinct, and sometimes only distinguishable as a paler spot in the blackish portion of the wing*, produced along the costa to the first streak; the third is larger, distinct, curving backwards to the centre of the apical part of the wing, and gradually narrowing; *it forms the posterior margin of the blackish portion of the wing, which curves around it, narrowing to a point in the centre of the apical part of the wing*. Apical part of the wing, as far as the third costal streak, brownish-ochreous, with an indistinct brown apical spot. Fourth and fifth costal streaks in the brownish-ochreous part of the wing. Ciliae silvery-gray, with two brownish hinder marginal lines, one at the base; the other near the apex, and continued into the "hook." *Alar ex.* $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

This species resembles the European *G. Kollariella*, as figured in Stainton's *Nat. His. Tin.*, v. 8, p. 128, and plate 3, fig. 3, but probably is nearer still to *G. Gradatella*, and may prove to be that species, the food-plant of which is unknown. The principal differences between it and *Kollariella*, are indicated by the italics.

The larva was not observed until August, and some of the mines were then empty. I found it abundant from that time until the fall of the leaves in November. It mines the upper surface of the leaves of different Willows (*Salix longifolia*, native, and *S. alba* and *S. Babylonica*, foreign species). It does not leave one mine to form another, but continues in one mine until ready to become a pupa; and sometimes the mine covers nearly the entire leaf. It pupates under a dense semi-transparent white web over the midrib; usually of a different leaf, though I have occasionally found it on the under side of the same leaf mined by it. It remains in the pupa state about two weeks, and the imago probably hibernates. Common in Kentucky.

7. *Gracillaria desmodifoliella*, Clem. *Proc. Ent. Soc.* 1865, p. 145; previously described by Dr. Clemens in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.*, 1860, p. 7, as *G. violacella*. The last description was made to correct the first, but from a single bred specimen in my possession, the first description seems to be as nearly correct as the last. Probably it is a somewhat variable species. It feeds on the leaves of species of *Desmodium*, and if it is ever a miner (as it most probably is), it is so for a very short time only, as the larvae are found, whilst still very small, rolling the leaves from the apex downwards, eating the underside. It frequently leaves one roll