

and *Parectopa* Clem. (which is a *Gracillaria*), which seem to me to be nearly related to each other, I have not yet found it so. For instance, take *L. robiniella* Clem. It hibernates beneath bark, and is found abroad on the wing, early in Spring, (so early that there are no flowers, and I cannot imagine what it lives on) and in Summer. But the mine and larva, are not found until the middle of July, (and then, and always, only in the *older leaflets* ; I have never found them in young and tender leaflets). It remains in the larval state, not exceeding three weeks, and in the pupal state not so long. Six weeks will cover the time from the hatching of the egg to the development of the imago, at which period many of the old brood still remain alive ; and from that time, until the fall of the leaves in Autumn, the insect may be found in all its stages, and in gradually increasing numbers in all. Many are still in the larval state, when the leaves fall, and doubtless perish. Others survive as pupæ probably ; as do other non-hibernating species. *L. robiniella* is the only *Lithocolletis* which I know to hibernate, though I suspect that *L. salicifoliella* also does, from the fact that I have found it abroad late in October. Of the allied genera, all the species of *Phyllocnistis* known to me, winter over as imagines, except *P. liriodendronella* Clem., and, perhaps, that does also. All the others, so far as I know their habits, pass the winter as larvæ or pupæ. They begin to appear sometimes as early as March, usually in April, and towards the latter part of May they begin to oviposit. From the first to the middle of June, the first pupæ are found, and, shortly afterwards, the first imagines, whilst yet their ancestors are still alive ; and from that time, until the fall of the leaves, they may be found in constantly increasing numbers, in all of their stages, and the different broods overlap, so that there is no line to be drawn between them.

But, if the phrases "spring brood," "summer brood," &c., only mean that there is a certain number of generations descended from a given pair in one season, then we can only arrive at the number of generations, by breeding them, or *by guesses*, founded on the length of time, passed in the larval and pupal states. I write about one degree south of Dr. Clemens, and I think it probable that there are as many as four here, and certainly not less than three ; and the number increases as we go southward. I have taken *L. Ulmella*, or a closely allied species, at Columbus, Georgia, late in November—a month after it had disappeared here. And I have found *Parectopa robiniella* Clem. actively mining Locust leaves at New Orleans in December ; and if there is any cessation of its broods there at all, it can not exceed two months.