

America, and two of these (*instabiliella* and *radiatella*) were already known in Europe. The genus thus seems to be confined to the Pacific Coast in this country.

His Lordship gives some valuable notes upon the genus *Depressaria*. Thus he thinks that *D. georgiella* Walker belongs to the genus *Trichotaphe* Clem., and would more properly be included in *Gelechia* than in *Depressaria*. *D. clausella* Walker is *D. cinereocostella* Clem., and *D. confertella* Walker is *Cryptolechia* (*Machimia*) *teutoriferella* Clem. "It has since been described by Mr. Chambers under the name of *Depressaria fernaldella*. I am assured by Prof. Fernald that he is well acquainted with the species" (*fernaldella*?) "and that it agrees with a specimen of the true *C. teutoriferella* which I received from him for comparison with Mr. Walker's *D. confertella*. But I am aware that Mr. Chambers himself still doubts their identity." I have never had an opportunity to compare *fernaldella* with *teutoriferella*, but as stated in the U. S. Geol. & Geog. Survey, I described *fernaldella* as distinct from *teutoriferella* because I could not recognise it in Dr. Clemens' description of the latter, though there admitting the fact that they might nevertheless be the same. Lord Walsingham mentions that *D.?* *pallidochrella* Cham., *D.?* *rileyella* Cham. and *D.?* *versicolorella* Cham. are by me doubtfully referred to *Gelechia*. I now think that whether these species are properly referable to *Gelechia* or not, they do not belong to *Depressaria*, and after eliminating these, "we have then eleven unquestioned species of *Depressaria*, viz., *D. atrodorsella* Clem., *cinereocostella* Clem., *clausella* Walker, *eupatoriella* Cham., *grotella* Robinson, *helaclina* De G., *hilarella* Zell., *nebulosa* Zell., *pulvipennella* Clem. (*pulvipumella* in Lord W.'s paper is no doubt a misprint), *robiniella* Pack. and *scabiella* Zell." So says Lord Walsingham, and probably he is right, though I have some doubts about *robiniella*, which, however, I have not seen.

Passing on to the genus *Glyphipteryx*, the species are all undoubtedly new except perhaps *G. Californiae*, which will probably prove to be identical with that described by me as *G. montisella* from Colorado. There are specimens of *montisella* in my collection in Cambridge Museum and in some other collections, but I have none now at hand for comparison. I think it highly probable, however, from my recollection and notes of that species, which is very variable, that *Californiae* will prove to be the same species. I will state here that I described *G. exoptatella* as new because I was unable to recognise it in Dr. Clemens' description of his *G. impigritella*. Neither yet now am I able to do so. Recently,