

C. fagicorticella Cham.

This species does not closely resemble any of those figured in *Nat. Hist. Tin.*; the larval case, however, resembles that of *C. murinipennella* in form. The imago is perhaps more like *C. Gnaphalii* than any other there figured. The palpal tuft is very small and the *al. ex.* varies from something over $\frac{1}{3}$ to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The wings are very indistinctly marked, and the yellowish tinge of the apical portion of the primaries is faint. There is a wide, pale yellowish-ochreous streak along the dorsal margin; indeed sometimes the entire dorsal part of the wing beneath the fold is of that color, and the furcate yellowish streak above the fold is so close to it that one sometimes may fail to observe that the fold itself is whitish. Very faint lines may also be observed along the course of the veins in the apical part of the wing, and their course in perfectly fresh specimens is made more distinct by lines of sparsely dusted brown scales which margin them; the streak along the costa is also very indistinct. Ciliæ of fore wings pale yellowish; hind wings and their ciliæ, and abdomen, gray; anal tuft white. Length of larval case $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

C. unicolorella Cham.

This species was described from captured specimens, and I have since bred it. The larval case does not closely resemble any of those figured in *Nat. Hist. Tin.* It is most like that of *virgauræ*, but is much shorter in proportion and smaller every way, with the anterior end curved downwards. It is grayish or ochreous, with little blackish specks adhering to it. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

The imago is sometimes a little larger than the dimensions given ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch), reaching $\frac{3}{8}$ inch *al. ex.* It is proper to add that the hind wings and upper surface of the abdomen are slate color, the under surface of the abdomen yellowish, and the antennæ very faintly annulate with yellowish. Otherwise the entire insect is as I have described it, of a grayish drab color. Of the species figured in *Nat. Hist. Tin.*, it seems to come nearest *sicifolia*, having the hind wings wider than in the other unicolorous species there figured; but the fore wings are rather darker than in that species. The case is very common in May, adhering to the bark of forest trees, but the food plant is unknown.

C. linca-pulvella Cham.

Palpi tufted; antennæ with the basal and a few following joints a little enlarged. Head and appendages pale ochreous, the outer surface of the