

belonging to Zeller's section with eight veinlets. It mines the leaves of the Locust (*Robinia pseudacacia* and *R. hispida*), and of various species of *Desmodium*. (Dr. Clemens was acquainted with the larva mining *Desmodium*, but supposed it to be the larva of his *P. lespedezaefoliella*. I have, however, bred *robinella* from it). Like many other larvæ of *Gracillaria*, it frequently leaves an old mine to construct a new one. The mine is pale yellowish, is usually on the midrib, with lateral branches running out from it. I am not acquainted with any *Gracillaria* which makes a similar mine, but scarcely any two species make mines alike. When the larva is disturbed, it conceals itself on the midrib. *Gracillaria pavoniella*, according to Stainton, (*Nat. His. Tin.*, vol. 8, p. 186), has the same habit. It pupates in a small *nidus* on some object on the ground.

The imago is dark golden-brown, almost black, with *three oblique silvery costal streaks*, and the *same number of dorsal ones opposite* the spaces between the costal ones; and a *transverse narrow silvery line* beginning on the costa, within the cilia, near the tip. Head white.

P. lespedezaefoliella, which must also be a *Gracillaria*, seems, from Dr. Clemens' description, to differ from this species mainly in having only *two costal streaks*, and in having all of the streaks situated a little differently. *Alar ex.* less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. *G. robinella* occurs at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Pennsylvania. Kentucky. New Orleans.

Dr. Clemens says that he always found the mines untenanted when the leaves were mined by *Lithocolletis robinella*. Such has not been the result of my observations. On the contrary, I have found the larvæ in the mines of both species, and also those of *L. ornatella* in their mines, at all times from the middle of July until November, many of all these species being still in the larval state when the leaves fall. And nothing is more common than to find two, and, very frequently, three of these different species mining the same leaflet at the same time; and, late in the season, *Depressaria pseudacaciella*, and an unknown larva, may be found as intruders in the same mines. And as heretofore stated, I find, during the latter part of summer and in the fall, this species and the two species of *Lithocolletis* in all their stages—larva, pupa, and imago—at the same time.

Gracillaria eupatoriella. *N. sp.*

This species mines the leaves of *Eupatorium aceratoides* on the under side, the lower cuticle becoming wrinkled. The larvæ were found in the mines in July. They frequently leave old mines and make new ones.