

days. The larva is flat, whitish; head and sides of the first segment yellowish. Maculae very indistinct and pale yellowish. All of the larvæ that I have examined this summer were of this character except in one mine, where with several flat larvæ there was one *dead cylindrical* one. My recollection, however, is very distinct that the first mine that I opened and which was gathered in March from a tree on which it had hung all the winter, contained two pupæ and four *cylindrical* larvæ, and the description in my notes made at the time confirms my recollection. These four larvæ became pupæ, and I have now by me the imagines which I bred from them, and I can not conceive how my eyes could have deceived me so as to mistake a flat larva for a cylindrical one. Yet I am loath to believe that there are two larval forms in the species, although it is well known that there are two in the genus.

+ + Without fasciæ, but with dorsal and costal streaks.

24.—*L. Argentinotella* Clem. *Loc. cit. sup.*, p. 325.

Dr. Clemens describes the imago of this handsome species, but says that he can give no account of its larva, or food plant. I have bred it from a tent mine on the under side of Elm leaves (*Ulmus Americana*). The larva is cylindrical and yellowish.

All of my specimens have the white line on the anterior margin of the thorax extended back over the tegulae, and confluent with the basal streak. Dr. Clemens does not mention these markings of the thorax, but they are so variable in many species—sometimes present, sometimes absent—that I have no doubt of the identity of my specimens with that described by Dr. Clemens, as they agree in all other respects, and I have never met with any species which might be mistaken for it. *Alar. ex* $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Common.

25.—*L. basistrigella* Clem. *Loc. cit. sup.*, p. 321.

There is some variation in the disposition of the apical dusting, and sometimes it is nearly wanting, and frequently the first dorsal streak does not quite attain the dorsal margin and is not produced to the base of the wing. *Alar. ex.* $\frac{1}{4}$ to nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ in. The larva is cylindrical and makes a tent mine between two veins on the under side of the leaves of White and Chestnut Oaks (*Q. alba* and *bicolor* and *prinoides*). Common. Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

26.—*L. Ulmella*. *N. sp.*

Face and palpi silvery-white, tuft white intermixed with golden. Antennæ silvery-white, the apical two-thirds annulate with brownish.