slate colour, and the abdomen is yet paler. The entire insect, in some lights, shows purplish reflections. Under the lens, the iron gray colour is resolved into blackish or dark brown, mixed with ochreous and whitish scales. *Alar ex.* ¾ inch.

The larva has the head and first segment dark purplish-brown, except the anterior margin of the first segment, which is whitish. Remaining segments whitish, with two longitudinal narrow pale purplish lines on top, outside of which, on each side, is a wider deep purple one; there is also a multitude of small purple spots, from each of which proceeds a hair. It sews together leaves of the Oak *(Quercus obtusiloba)* in May, and remains in the pupa state about ten days, the imago appearing early in June.

The two preceding species and *D. obscurusella*, *ante*, *p. 106*, and *D. bistrigella*, *ante*, *p. 92*, resemble each other very closely. *D. obscurusella* is more ochreous than the others, and the markings assume the form rather of narrow irregular and zig-zag lines, although, on close inspection, three dark costal spots may be discovered as in *quercicella*, but less distinct. *D. bicostomaculella* is smaller than the others, and the three costal blackish spots have, in it, become to the naked eye three irregular bands, narrowing towards the dorsal margin. I have no specimen of *D. bistrigella* now before me, but I think it can be distinguished by the more linear shape of the ochreous streaks before the ciliae, and by the two small ochreous patches about the middle of the wing. *D. quercicella* may, however, be more readily distinguished by the thoracic tuft.

As the species of *Depressaria* described in this and the preceding No. differ somewhat, structurally, it is possible that some of them ought not, in strictness, to be placed in this genus. Yet they approach it more nearly than any other. The following notes will explain their similitudes and differences:—

D. dubitella has the second joint of the palpi much thickened, forming a small *undivided* brush; the superior portion of the discal vein is very oblique, and the superior branch is united to the subcostal at the end of the cell. The abdomen in my single specimen is broken off. It does not belong strictly in *Depressaria*.

D. albisparsella has the palpi of *Depressaria*, but the brush is very large; the wings in my single specimen are closed so that I cannot observe the neuration. The antennae are minutely but distinctly pectinated, more so than in the true *Depressaria*.