

10.—*L. robinella* Clem., loc. cit.

*Argyromiges pseudacaciella* Fitch., 5th Rep., Sec. 335.

*Argyromiges Morrisella* ?      "      "      "      336.

*Argyromiges Uhlerella* ?      "      "      "      337.

An examination of a large series of specimens shows, I think, that *A. Morrisella*, *A. Uhlerella*, and *A. pseudacaciella*, are merely variations or worn specimens of the same insect, which, having been previously described by Dr. Clemens in an English publication (THE ENTOMOLOGIST), should be called *L. robinella*. There is some variation in the ornamentation of the species. In some the apical spot is circular; in others it is a short streak rather than a spot; there is a difference in the intensity and extent of the brown coloring of the dorsal margin of the wings, and sometimes the first dorsal streak (or rather that described as such by Dr. Clemens), is divided by a black streak on the dorsal margin so as to make it almost V-shaped. In all, the basal portion of the dorsal margin is black, and in this black portion (near the basal  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) is a paler (or cinereous) dorsal spot or streak, which is between the first dorsal streak of Clemens' and the base. Dr. Clemens placed this species in the section having "no basal streak." But the black dorso-basal portion above mentioned is bordered on the fold by a paler, rather cinereous, median basal streak, which curves towards the dorsal margin, and unites with the cinereous dorsal spot. Sometimes, and in some lights, both this streak and spot are indistinct or invisible, but in others they are distinct, and sometimes the streak is, at the base, distinctly white. *Al. ex.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Common. Wisconsin, Kentucky.

The larva is cylindrical, and mines the leaves of the Locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*). Dr. Clemens records it as mining the under side only, but I find it about as frequently mining the upper as the under side, and have frequently bred it from both mines. This is another instance of a cylindrical larva mining the upper surface. In the multitude of larvæ from the under surface that I have examined, I have found no variation in larvæ of the same age, and none are marked with maculae; whilst usually, though not always, the larva from the upper surface has a distinct dark brown macula on top of each segment. The mine upon the upper surface is also rather smaller, and is usually on the midrib, and