

base of each pro-leg. Head of the same general color as the body, mottled with brown. Cervical shield dark brown, small. Piliferous spots small, brown.

Two of these were found, one of which died from the effects of parasites. The other, found March 8th, changed to a chrysalis March 21st, on the top of the dirt in its box, under some dry grass, without a cocoon. The moth emerged April 18th. They were taken in situations indicating that grass constituted their food, and ate only that while in confinement.

Mr. Caulfield has given us a description of this larva in Vol. 6, page 132 of the Can. Ent., but as my specimens varied some from his, I thought it well to give what I have above.

ON THE EARLY STAGES OF GRACILARIA STIGMATELLA, FABR.

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As elsewhere stated, the species formerly described by me as *Gracilaria purpuriella* is *G. stigmatella* Fabr. In the Natural History of the Tineina, vol. viii., p. 35, Mr. Stainton gives the following account of it: "The larva feeds in and upon willows, sallows and poplars. On the white poplar I have had an opportunity of observing the mine of the young larva, which is a *small blotch not very unlike the mine of a Lithocolletis larva*. (Italics my own.) As soon as it quits this mine, which it does at an early period of life, it rolls up a piece of the tip or edge of the leaf in a conical form, and it feeds on the interior of this cone, eating half through the substance of the leaf; as one of the cones does not afford sufficient sustenance for the larva during its whole existence, it treats in succession several leaves in this fashion, and the deserted cones always contain a considerable amount of excrement. On the white poplar the conical form of the habitation is not so marked, and sometimes it rolls over a piece of the edge of the leaf. When the larva is quite full fed it turns down a corner of a leaf, or else fixes itself straight over the midrib, and there spins its tough but glossy-looking cocoon, from which in a *few weeks* (italics mine) the perfect insect emerges." This is the most complete account of the larva of this species that I have seen; and I quote