

margin (like a *Bucculatrix*?), and an apical ocellus. The larva is pale livid reddish (unlike any known *Lithocolletis* larva, but not unlike some *Gracillariæ*). It feeds on leaves of Apple and Pear trees *between two leaves, or in a fold of a leaf*. (This is very unlike a *Lithocolletis*.)

8. *L. curvilineatella* Packard. This larva is unknown. The pupa was found in a long slender cocoon, attached to the bark of an apple tree. (This is like a *Bucculatrix*, but not like a *Lithocolletis*). The imago is pale whitish with yellowish scales, with an apical ocellus in the wings, and a roundish spot on the middle of the dorsal margin. (Like a *Bucculatrix*).

9. *L. nidificansella* Pack. is said to be silvery white with an apical ocellus; three oblique golden costal streaks, and spotted with gold below the costa. The pupa is suspended in a thin web, outside of the leaf between its edges, which are drawn towards each other. This is very different from the habit of a *Lithocolletis* pupa.

The two species of Dr. Fitch, these three (?) of Dr. Packard, the seventeen species of Dr. Clemens, and the fifteen species which I have described in these papers, make the total number of described American species of *Lithocolletis* up to this time, thirty-seven.

*L. tritaneanella*, ante p. 110, is scarcely sufficiently characterized to distinguish it from the European *L. trifasciella* as described and figured by Stainton, *Nat. His. Tin. v. 2*. As compared with Stainton's figure, this species is more golden, the fasciæ are straighter, with much narrower dark margins, and in this species the only dark dusting is a small spot at the apex. Still, if there is much variation, this may be the same species. In *Trans. Lond. Ent. Soc., Sec. 2, v. 2*, is a figure of *trifasciella* not nearly so well executed as Stainton's, but more nearly resembling this species. It, however, has a dorso-apical patch of dusting, which is wanting in this species.

What do Mr. Stainton, Dr. Clemens and others, mean by "the spring brood" and "the fall brood," &c., of *Lithocolletis* and allied genera? I confess I do not know. I know what it means when applied to some insects, because, as to such, there is "a time for all things"—a time when they are found only in the larval state, a time when they are found only in the pupal state, and a time when only the imago can be found. Indeed this seems to be the case with most moths, even with the *Micros*. For instance, many (not all) species of *Gracillaria* are found as moths, only in the fall, or in the spring and fall, and the larva only is found at midsummer. But in the genera, *Lithocolletis*, *Phyllocnistis*, *Tischeria*, *Cemiostoma*,