

me to be the best division which has been attempted ; but the number of species is not yet large enough to make its division necessary as a matter of convenience, and therefore it appears to me best to let it stand until the study of a large number of species in all stages of growth shall make a natural division possible.

The species differ in the *size* of the labial palpi as well as in their *clothing*. In some, the vertex is very slightly roughened, shewing an approach to *Ornix* ; and in some, the scales at the sides of the vertex project over the base of the antennæ, almost forming small tufts.

There is also considerable difference in the larval habits of the different species. Some, *perhaps*, do not mine leaves at any period of their lives, or for a very short period, if at all. Others mine them only for a short period. When leaving the mine, they become external feeders, rolling the leaves of their food plants into various forms. Others again are miners during their whole larval existence, and of these, some never leave their first mine until they do so to become pupæ, whilst others frequently leave their old mine to construct a new one. Some pupate under a dense but semi-transparent silken coverlet or web, whilst others make a small silken cocoon or *nidus*, and one species known to me pupates in the mine.

In such a genus, it is worse than useless to encumber science with a multitude of generic names until a sufficient study of many species has made a natural division practicable, or at least until the accumulation of species makes an artificial division necessary.

1. *Gracillaria robiniella*.

*Parctopa robiniella* Clemens. *Proc. Ent. Soc., Phila., 1863, p. 4.*

Dr. Clemens erects this genus for his *P. lespedezaefoliella*, in the *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1860, p. 209*, and afterwards describes this species as above stated. *Gracillaria* (*Proc. Ent. Soc., Phila., 1863, page 9*), as limited by him, is Zeller's section A, in which nine veins are given off from the discal cell. This insect belongs to the division in which there are only eight, and its neuration only differs from that of *G. salicifoliella*, *n. sp.*, in having one of the veins, from the apex of the cell, furcate *near its origin*, whilst *G. salicifoliella* has it furcate *at its origin*, and slightly bent. Nor is the head any more tufted than in *Salicifoliella*, and some other *Gracillaria* which have long loose scales on the vertex. As before stated, Dr. Clemens was mistaken in the statement that the maxillary palpi are not visible, and it is therefore as clearly a *Gracillaria* as any of the other small species