

golden; upon the wings is a short snow-white median basal streak strongly dark-margined behind and within. (Sometimes the anterior margin and sides of the thorax are also white). Two snow-white fasciæ, one at about the basal $\frac{1}{4}$ th, the other about the middle, both strongly dark-margined behind, and sometimes slightly so interiorly; and both strongly angulated posteriorly near the costa; with the first sometimes slightly interrupted at the angle, and the dark margin of the second posteriorly produced. A long oblique snow-white dorsal streak at the base of the dorsal ciliæ posteriorly dark-margined, and a smaller costal one a little behind it at the base of the costal ciliæ, similarly dark-margined. This dorsal streak is sometimes posteriorly produced, and confluent with a straight dorso-apical streak, which is faintly dark-margined behind, but is sometimes entirely wanting. When present it forms the interior border to the apical dusting. Sometimes the costal streak is produced so as to be confluent with it also, and opposite to it there is sometimes a costo-apical white spot which is separated from it by the apical dusting, which extends thence to the apex and is black upon a white ground. Hinder marginal line in the ciliæ dark brown. Ciliæ golden. *Al. ex.* $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Kentucky. Wisconsin. One of the commonest and prettiest species. The larva mines the leaves of White Oaks. (*Quercus Alba* and *Q. obtusiloba*), and sometimes there are several mines on the same leaf. It mines the upper surface. There are always several larvæ in a mine, and this is the species of which (as stated *ante* p 55) I have counted fifteen small larvæ in a single small mine. The mine is *brownish-yellow* and spreads frequently over a large part of the leaf, and may thus be distinguished from the *whitish* mine of *L. hamadryadella* which sometimes is found upon the same leaf with it. The young larvæ lie packed together side by side in the mine in a curve or crescent, and the mine for some distance shows a series of concentric curves gradually enlarging as the larvæ grow. The frass is scattered. The older larvæ scatter, and usually most of them leave the mine and perish. It is much preyed upon by spiders, which, I believe, from various circumstances (though I have not caught them *flagrante delicto*), tear open the mines and eat the larvæ. The same thing happens to various other species of larvæ. The mines of this and many other species are also much infested by a black species of Thrips. What its business in them is, I have not ascertained. Various mites are also found in them. This species passes the winter in the larval condition and forms its pupa in a flat thin cocoon or web in the mine, becoming a pupa in April, and the imago emerging in about ten