

MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA.

BY V. T. CHAMBERS, COVINGTON, KY.

LITHOCOLLETIS.

(For the generic characters, see Stainton's *Nat. Hist. Tineina*, vol. 2, or Dr. Clemens' Paper in the *Proc. Acad. Nat. Hist., Phila., Nov., 1859.*)

This genus comprehends a large part of the genus *Argyromiges* Stephens, and is one of the largest among the Tineina. The number of described European species is very great: but in this country, so far as I am advised, but 27 species have heretofore been described. Of these, Dr. Fitch (*Reports*, vol. 5) describes 7, one of which, *L. (Argyromiges) robiniella*, is re-described by Dr. Clemens (*loc. cit. supra*), it having been originally described by him in an English publication. Dr. Clemens (*loc. cit.*) describes also 17 new species; and Dr. Packard, in his "Guide," describes 3 additional new species. I propose, in these papers, to catalogue such of the above-described species as I have met with in Kentucky (near to Cincinnati, Ohio), with notes upon their habits, variations, &c., and to describe such new species as I have met with.

The genus presents, in the larval state, two distinct forms.

GROUP 1st.—Larva cylindrical, with distinct thoracic, ventral, and anal feet. It mines the *under* surfaces of leaves, and the complete mine is tent-like, and the leaf more or less drawn or folded.

GROUP 2nd.—Larva flat; apparently, but not really, apodal. It mines the *upper* surfaces of leaves, and the mine is usually flat, or simply a little drawn or puckered along the centre, and a little tent-like. But the rule is not invariable that the mine and miner of the upper surface is flat, and the miner of the lower surface cylindrical, and the mine tent-like. There are exceptions to both sorts of mine and miner. And from not being aware of these exceptions, Dr. Clemens (*Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., 1863, v. 2, p. 8*) criticises a species (*Anacamptis robiniella*) which he says does not exist. But I have now before me as I write numerous specimens of the larva as described by Dr. Fitch. The mine, however, is *as yet* flat. And I have other instances of the other case, cylindrical larvæ in a flat mine on the upper surface. These larvæ are usually marked with a translucent spot on top of each side of each of the first three segments following the head, and with a transverse spot on those and the following segments. This *macula* is, in form, a thin double convex, an ellipsoid, or a parallelogram, and is