

scales ; in some specimens this sudden darkening does not take place ; it is gradual up to the line of dark scales. It is unimportant whether we say a cinnamon fascia margined behind with white, with Prof. Zeller ; or a white fascia dark margined before, as I have it. This fascia is sometimes in *bifasciella* much curved, as Prof. Zeller has it, while in other specimens it is almost exactly straight. The white fascia of Prof. Zeller is more distinctly defined behind than I have ever found it in *bifasciella*, where it gradually passes into the pale cinnamon yellow which increases in intensity to what I have called the second fascia ; this second fascia sometimes crosses the wing as in Prof. Zeller's figure, but is never so wide or so distinctly outlined behind, but perhaps more frequently it is widely interrupted in the middle so as to make a costal and opposite dorsal white streak, as I have elsewhere mentioned, and in a specimen now before me it crosses one wing, while in the other wing it is simply represented by a costal streak hardly reaching the middle : the dark costal triangular spot of Prof. Zeller is distinct in every specimen that I have examined, but I have never found in any specimen the opposite elongate, narrow, somewhat paler dorsal triangle which in the figure extends to the apex of the costal triangle. The small discal dot of the middle of the wing is sometimes present, and sometimes absent in *bifasciella*. I think the wing behind the first fascia is more correctly described as pale saffron somewhat suffused and dusted with brownish, than as cinnamon ; but some specimens are much paler than others. In *bifasciella* the costal margin behind the second white fascia is fuscous (but little paler than the costal triangular spot before it), and much darker than the remainder of the apical part of the wing, and forms a definite spot much darker than it is represented by Prof. Zeller ; and he represents a narrow whitish line extending along the base of the dorsal ciliae, widest at the apex of the wing and narrowing to a point at the beginning of the dorsal ciliae, which I do not find indicated in any of my specimens of *bifasciella* ; and the hind wings of this species are pale silvery yellowish, or perhaps as properly, pale luteous.

If my specimens do not belong to Prof. Zeller's species, the resemblance in coloration is astonishing, and if they do belong to it, then the form and neururation of the wings place it among the *Elachistidae*, and not in *Æcophora*.

(To be Continued.)