Gelechia disco-ocelella Cham. *Holocera glandulella* Riley,
" *roseo-suffusella* Clem., *Bucculatrix pomifoliella* Clem.,
Hagno faginella Cham., *Hamadryas Basettella* "

Of these ten species, *G. roseo-suffusella*, judging from the number of specimens in the collection, appears to be by far the more numerous, though it may turn out that some of the specimens do not belong to this species, but to a very closely allied and undescribed one; and all the specimens are of a darker hue than those from the Northern States. This species appears to be distributed nearly all over the United States, and is perhaps the most common species of the genus.

G. cercerisella was originally placed by me in *Depressaria*, and I was led to do this by giving too much importance to the neuration of the wings. It is, however, properly referable to *Gelechia*. The specimens—thirteen in number—belong to a very well marked variety. In all the specimens (a great many) that I have heretofore examined, the fore wings are marked just within the middle of the dorsal margin by some faint, short, ochreous streaks, only discernible distinctly under a lens. In these thirteen specimens these ochreous streaks are not present, and their place is occupied by a larger snow white spot, like those on the margins of the wings.

G. æquæpulvella is well represented in the collection, but there appears to be some variation in the shade of the ground color and in the density of the dusting.

The single specimen of *Holocera glandulella* differs from Mr. Riley's description as follows: there is a single discal spot behind the angulated line, and two others at the end of the cell, instead of "two discal spots," as stated by Mr. Riley; besides, "three tolerably distinct, dusky marks around the discal spots" are wanting. Unfortunately I have now no typical specimens of this species, with which to compare it, but I doubt not it is the same.

Hamadryas Bassettella was described by Dr. Clemens from specimens sent to him from Connecticut. He states that it appears to be congeneric with a portion of *Gelechia*. The remark is applicable to almost every species of the family *Gelechidæ*. Dr. C. does not seem to have observed its very close relationship to *Dasycera*, nor, perhaps, its still closer relationship to, or even identity with the genus *Pancalia*. The antennæ in *Bassettella* are stout, and the ciliation is microscopic, quite distinct in this respect from species of *Dasycera*. The wings of *Bassettella* are narrower