

height about equal. Surface minutely roughened. Ocelli black, arranged in a semi-circle following the contour of the face, four in front and two on lower side. The third and fourth are twice the size of the others. Mandibles white with black tips. Thoracic shield not distinguishable. Body glaucous green with a pale sub-dorsal band, clearly defined with white above, much paler below, leaving a distinct green dorsal stripe. Supra-lateral stripe conspicuous, creamy white and clearly defined; not so wide as the pale sub-dorsal band. Below this, and half way to the spiracles, is a very pale thread-like supra-stigmatal line. Spiracles white, very inconspicuous on a thread-like line, or perhaps this may only be the tracheæ showing through the skin. On segments three and four (counting the head as No. 1) there appear to be beneath the transparent skin, instead of spiracles, knots of tracheæ. Whole body, including the head, minutely shagreened and covered with small piliferous papillæ, which, on segments two, three and four, are black at the base of the hairs. The segmental folds of the body of the mature larva are as follows:—Segment two, transversely grooved; segment 3, three equal folds; segment 4, four small folds; segments 5 to 11 consist of five folds, the anterior twice the width of the second, which, again, is twice the width of each of the other three; segment 12, three equal folds; segment 13, two small folds and the anal flap.

Some interesting epidermal organs, first observed upon this species, but since found on the larvæ of other Pamphilidæ, as well as on the pupa of *P. Cernes*, (the only pupa I have examined) are some small round chitinous disks, which appear to be trichomes or modified hairs. I form this conclusion from finding that, in one species, there occurred in two instances, instead of these disks, piliferous tubercles; they are rather small and difficult to examine. In the larva of *C. Mandan*, they appear to be saucer-shaped, having a raised edge. In the larva of a species of *Pamphila*, near to *Manitoba*, they are, in some instances, simple annuli; but, in *P. Cernes* and *P. Mystic*, seem to be rather cone-shaped.

Upon the larva of *C. Mandan*, they are arranged in three lateral series, two of which are complete and occur on all the segments except the head, and the other ventral and incomplete, occurring only on segments five, six and eleven.

The first series is placed above, and anterior to the spiracles, and the disks are sometimes double upon the abdominal segments; but they are not always uniform on the opposite sides of the body. In the specimen