

segment longer and narrower, sparsely covered above and beneath with setigerous tubercles, hind angles produced, curving outward and upward in the shape of horns which are thickly bristled. Between these horns the hind margin bears two smaller smoother processes which curve inward. Anus with two strong distant teeth on the anterior margin.

Spiracles in nine pairs, those of the prothorax prominent and projecting as described above. Those of the abdomen are dorso-lateral in aspect and are found in segments one to eight. In a balsam preparation the spiracular peritreme appears to be continuous with the body of the dorsal scute, as shown in the drawing. In specimens simply taken from alcohol there is apparently a suture between.

Legs stout, the three pairs nearly equal in length, coxæ rather prominent, fissured or emarginate internally so as to expose a small portion of the basal part of the trochanter, femur broader at tip than at base, somewhat longer than the tibia, which narrows slightly towards the apex. All of these last-mentioned three joints are sparsely bristly. Claw large, toothed obtusely near base and bearing two bristles on the inferior surface.

The pupa, when preserved in spirits, is yellowish white, about 4.75 mm. long and 2 mm. across the broadest part. The most remarkable characters are to be found in the armature of the prothorax and of the last abdominal segment. The front and side margins of the prothorax are beset with a series, about fourteen, of long, fleshy spine-like bodies, each of which bears a long seta near its tip. The disk bears six similar organs, while the head is armed with a row of three on each side, and a single one on the occipital region. There are also several on each leg. The abdomen bears a quadruple row of long bristles, two pairs to each segment, and the lateral segmental prominences are each armed with a pair of setigerous processes like those of the thorax. The terminal segment of the abdomen is highly modified, the apex being squarely truncate at middle, the hind angles produced into rather long pointed processes with curved tips. This segment bears two long bristles at the base of each of the processes, as well as a pair on each side nearer the base; the under side of this joint is more thickly spinous than the upper. The figure of the pupa shows the general form and the location of the larger bristles, but no attempt has been made to incorporate the small, inconspicuous ones, as many would almost certainly be overlooked on the whitish surface, and the drawing might thus give rise to erroneous impressions.