Last stage.—Perfectly smooth, pale honey-yellow, almost whitish. The larvae enter the earth on acquiring this stage without feeding.

Monostegia quercus-albæ, Norton.

My specimens vary in having one or no middle cells on hind wings. The latter is, in fact, the more common, and the specimens appear to be *Caliroa obsoleta* of Norton. The larvæ, as described by me (Can. Ent., XXVI., 43), differed from Norton's description in having the head black. I have, however, obtained larvæ like those of true *q.-albæ*, and the fly is before me. It was submitted to Mr. MacGillivray, who pronounced it to be *M. q.-coccineæ*, but I can scarcely agree with him, as the wings are hyaline.

Monostegia quercus-coccineæ, Dyar.

Recent specimens vary in having one or two middle cells on the hind wings. Those with two middle cells seem to fit the description of *Eriocampa fasciata*, Nort., and I may be in error in having described the species as new, provided the larval characters prove illusory. *Eriocampa cerasi*, Peck.

My specimens vary in having two or one middle cells on hind wings. One specimen has the lower cell present on one side, the upper present on the other with a portion of the cross-vein of the lower.

Larva common on Cratagus sp. and on Amelanchier canadensis at Woods' Holl, Mass., in July; imago in August. The larva has been often described. It has a final stage (sixth), in which the head does not grow and the larva does not eat, as in the four preceding species. Widths of head: (1) 0.25 mm. (?) [not measured], (2) 0.35 mm., (3), 0.55 mm., (4) 0.8 mm., (5) 1.1 mm., and (6) 1.1 mm.

Sides of thorax orange tinted (Quercus coccinea).

Head black Eriocampa fasciata.

Head pale Monostegia q.-coccinea.

Sides of thorax concolorous, whitish (Quercus alba).

^{*} M. q.-alluc, CAN. ENT., XXVI., 43. † M. q.-alluc of Norton, Fly determined by MacGillivray differently, but I cannot corroborate him.