LARVAL CHARACTERS OF PACHYGASTRIA TRIFOLII AND AGLIA TAU.

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I have postponed replying to Mr. Bacot's communication (CAN. ENT., XXXV., 44–47) until I could examine his preparations. He has kindly sent them to me, and they seem definitely to settle the two points that remain at issue. The *Aglia tau* is in fluid, and shows a number of secondary setæ as described by Mr. Bacot. These setæ are short and unusually weak, so that in my own specimen, which is dried, inflated, they had become partly shrivelled, partly broken in transit. I do not think, after examining Mr. Bacot's specimen, that they can be regarded otherwise than as true setæ, and I am very willing to acknowledge myself corrected. This correction, if applied to my synoptic table of Saturnian genera (Tutt, Brit. Lep., III., 272), makes my divisions stronger and sharper than before, allying *Aglia* more strongly than ever with *Attacus* and *Saturnia*.

The *Pachygastria trifolii*, in stage I., was new to me, but it shows the normal structure exactly as I had anticipated. Tubercle v, which Mr. Bacot professes himself unable to find any trace of, "single haired or otherwise," is present in the normal position below and before iv (see figure 1). It is small and single haired, but I see it distinctly on several segments of the best-preserved larva (in balsam on a slide). The general wart pattern corresponds with *Malacosoma*, but the warts are more nearly equal, ii, iii and iv not being reduced; vi is double, the halves well separated and distinct, while the secondary warts at the anterior margins of the segments are well developed. I do not anticipate that any Lachneid will be found with tubercles iv and v united. That condition is uncharacteristic for the Bombycid phylum, though it obtains commonly in the Tineid lines. On this ground I would criticise Mr. Bacot's citation of *Anthrocera* and *Marasmarcha* (CAN. ENT., XXXV., 45), which are

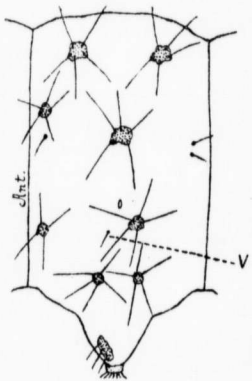

FIG. 1.