

and each with one or two long setæ. Tarsal piece cylindrical, longer than tibia, with double row of spinules beneath, and a long moderately arcuate claw (fig. 5).

*Spiracles.* Nine pairs. First pair on the inflexed portion of the mesothoracic segment slightly in front of the coxæ. The remaining spiracles are placed on the sides of the abdominal segments nearer the anterior margin.

The last abdominal segment (fig. 6, underside) has near its basal margin on each side a deep pit of oval form. These are certainly not spiracles, being very much larger and of different construction. Their appearance leads me to suspect them of being glandular fossæ, but of what use or why so large comparatively, I am unable to decide.

PUPA (fig. 7). The pupa resembles the imago in many of its characters, being however about one fourth longer and in the abdominal region more slender. The only differences of moment being the following :—

Thorax at each angle with a stout bristle-like appendage more slender towards the tip, about a sixteenth of an inch long. That at the anterior angle is supported on a small papilla, the posterior being prolonged from the tip of the angle. Terminal abdominal segment above subquadrate, emarginate at tip, angles acute and divergent, beneath with a deep sinuous groove on each side and a median shallower groove.

Abdomen above and beneath of nine segments, the first very narrow distinctly visible above, beneath visible only at the sides ; second slightly broader, beneath nearly entirely concealed. The remaining segments are distinctly visible both above and beneath, the distal angles being slightly prominent, giving the sides of the abdomen a dentate appearance.

In assuming the perfect state, the abdomen loses apparently two segments above and four beneath. These are accounted for in the following way : The first two *ventral* segments are obliterated, the terminal contains the genital apparatus which, with the preceding segment, is retracted and becomes concealed. The penultimate segment is thus the sixth of the imago which is frequently visible by dissection. The first two dorsal segments of the pupa remain in the imago, while the last two are lost as indicated above.