

present, the raised spiracle being situated posterior to the upper one near the rear margin of the segment. Length 14 mm.

Pupa (Fig. 2).—Pale green, with long, white, subequal hairs; wing-cases smooth with fringe of short hair only on margin of primaries. The ends of the leg sheaths project free but unequally above the fifth and sixth abdominal segments; the inner sheaths (prothoracic legs) reach to the rear edge of the fifth segment, the outer ones (mesothoracic) to the middle of the sixth segment; beneath these a third pair (metathoracic) projects still further, reaching nearly to the rear edge of the segment. The antennal sheaths are slightly shorter than the prothoracic legs. Apex of pupa sloping gently forward to base of antennae where a distinct crescentic flange or ridge is formed; a distinct subdorsal ridge is present, becoming obsolete caudad to the second abdominal segment. There is a narrow, cream-coloured dorsal stripe, a broad subdorsal one along the ridge, encircling tubercles I and II, two pale broken lateral stripes, slightly downwardly oblique from front to rear, the lower one broader and crossing tubercle III, and a creamy stripe along the lateral flange.

The tubercular setae are reduced in number as compared with those of the larval stage; two white hairs arise from both tubercles I and II, tubercle III shows a single hair; tubercles IV and V appear to have become separated, both being situated on the lateral flange, the former with two, the latter with two or three smaller hairs. The number of dorsal hairs is increased on the two posterior abdominal segments and on the thoracic ones tubercle III shows the usual two setae. There is on the prothorax a posterior row of eight setae crossing the segment, a single lateral hair and a fringe of hairs across the apex.

Apart from the different arrangement of tubercular hairs and the distinct food plant, the larva may be readily differentiated from that of *elliotti* by the distinctly spiculate nature of the hair, the dull white colour of the same and the fact that the hairs are finer, subequal and considerably shorter than those of *elliotti*; the pupa is recognized by the lack of all secondary hairs and the absence of any fine hairs on the wing cases, except the single row along the lateral margin. In the imago the best point of distinction seems to be the absence in the present species of the dark costal streak above the base of the incision on the primaries; the whole costal portion from base to apex is suffused with smoky brown but there is no trace of the distinct dark costal streak which is clearly visible in *elliotti*; of course, in rubbed specimens an exact determination is most difficult.

***Pterophorus elliotti* Fern.**

Larva (full-grown).—Head pale ochreous. Body light green with long, white, shiny, non-spiculate hairs from the tubercles, the longest being about 4 mm. in length. Except on the prothorax there is a distinct creamy dorsal line broken in the centre of each segment by a small, round dot of the ground colour; traces of a pale subdorsal line are visible crossing tubercles I and II, especially shortly before pupation; a somewhat broken pale lateral line midway between tubercles I and III and a similar spiracular line, broken on the posterior portion of each segment. Prothoracic plate indistinctly defined, the arrangement of setae on this segment being similar to that found in *homodacrylus*. On the other thoracic segments tubercle I+II bears two long, central hairs and three shorter ones, two anterior and one posterior. A single minute hair is situated