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THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE BOMBYCIDÆ.

(Third Paper.)

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Sub-family Cochlinac.

A study of the American genus Lagoa in its various stages of growth shows a manifest approach to the present group, so that we are warranted in following the Dasychirinæ with the Cochlina. This sub-family 's remarkable for its peculiar larvæ, called "slug caterpillars" or "saddlebacks." The first name is given on account of their snail-like appearance, the form being elliptical or oval, the false feet replaced by swellings on the abdominal segments, so that the larva lies flat and close to the leaf. The head is also retractile. The cocoon is egg-shaped or circular, firm and The moths are not unfrequently green and spun between the leaves. brown as are the larvæ, and the name "saddle-backs" is given in allusion to the bright green quadrate patch which covers the back in some species. Dr. Packard calls one species monitor, in allusion to the singular shape and armature of the larvæ. The moths are of various shades of brown, often with green patches, sometimes with darker lines and shades on primaries. The ocelli are wanting and the tongue is short. The North American genera fall into two series : one in which the male antennæ are pectinate, the other brush-like or sub-simple. To the first series belongs the typical genus *Limacodes* of Latreille, and to this series belong the two European species representing two distinct genera. As compared with Europe, our fauna is rich in Cochlinne. We have two species belonging to the Asiatic genus Parasa, with grass-green thorax, and the fore wings largely green. The larva of Parasa chloris H.-S., is described by Mr. Henry Edwards, Papilio iii., 128; that of Parasa fraterna Gr., by the same author, Ent. Amer. iii., 169. (I here correct a statement of mine, that the sub family Chlocphorinæ does not occur in North America. Mr. Henry Edwards describes Earias obliguata from Florida, a form unknown