

abdomens and long legs; (3) the flattened, elongate larvæ of the leaf-eating Gallerucini and Halticini, which also always possess anal prolegs; (4) the very elongate, cylindrical root and stem mining forms of the last mentioned tribes; (5) the thin larvæ of the Hispidæ, with their flat, wedge-shaped heads, rudimentary legs (though sometimes apodous) and abdomen deeply serrated laterally; and (6) the Cassidæ with their sharp, spine-like lateral tubercles and long fecifork bearing its mass of excrement over the body.

The larvæ of the Donaciinæ have, however, a form quite distinct from any of these, though resembling most closely - as in many other respects—the Criocerini, which in turn are nearest the Chrysomelini. The body is nearly cylindrical, and forms a distinct, even arc. The head is from one-third to one-half the width of the prothorax, into which it is more or less sunken. The body gradually enlarges to the sixth and seventh abdominal segments, and then tapers abruptly caudad. *D. piscatrix* is 13 mm. long by 3.75 mm. across the sixth abdominal segment, the head being .66 mm. wide and the prothorax 1.5 mm. The segments and folds are quite sharply distinct.

The coloration is that common to most subterrestrial larvæ, the body being a yellowish-white, and the head, articulations of the legs, spiracles, and plates upon the eighth abdominal segment, dark brown.

Just behind each antenna are found four small black ocelli, and another occurs below it. The antennæ are about 0.1 mm. long, and are peculiar in that the accessory digit borne at the apex of the second segment is longer than the third. The latter bears two small digits and a stout long seta at its apex. Upon the basal segment are three small ocelli-like structures occurring commonly on most Chrysomelid larvæ. They do not seem to be the bases of broken setæ, but as to what they are or their function, I am ignorant. Possibly they are sensory pits.

The labrum is irregularly rectangular in outline, and rather large, being about .12 mm. broad. The anterior emargination common in all the nearly related genera is indicated by markings, but has become closed and almost obsolete. The setæ are unusually stout.

The mandibles of Chrysomelid larvæ are typically five-dentate, though many variations occur, and many of the Eumolpinæ are entire. In Donacia only the two outer teeth are developed, the three inner ones being represented by the serrated inner edge in *D. crassipes*, though apparently