

*communiformes*; I fancy he meant by this that the moths approached the *Noctuidæ* in their proportions, that the body was heavy and longer than the wings. I may be wrong in this. The moths are interesting to me, as I have long ago said, from the curious way in which the pattern of the upper surface of hind wings is reproduced on primaries beneath; this is also the case in the *Noctuidæ*. I have said it is as if the pattern of one were photographed on the other; we have an approach to this in the *Smerinthinae*, in which the under side of fore wings is often rosy. This is seen more or less in all moths in which the wings cover each other in a state of rest; therefore not in the *Geometridæ*, not in the Butterflies. The *Ceratocampinae*, which Grote and Robinson, in correction of Packard, separate from the Saturnian genera *Hemileuca*, etc., are an American sub-family of *Bombyces*, probably the descendants of an old type more intimately connected with the Hawk Moths. The eye spots of *Smerinthus* are re-called, the rosy disc of the secondaries is here repeated. The group is probably South American in its origin. It has a feeble but beautiful representation in North America.

*B. Description of an Unknown Larva belonging to the Geometridæ.*

A small colony of nearly full grown larvæ were observed on *Syringa vulgaris*, the common lilac, on September 16th, on Staten Island. The total length extended was then 30 mil. The head was small, the thoracic segments narrowing anteriorly. The two jointed antennæ were provided with a bristle at the extremity of the second joint. Two pair of abdominal or false feet. From the 4th to the 7th segment the body was enlarged and somewhat flattened, the segments provided with a rounded lateral prominence and with a dorsal transverse ridge showing small yellowish points on each side, from the inner edge of which points sprang a single hair. The latter characters were shared by all the abdominal segments. The 7th to the 9th segments showed a pale yellowish lateral patch, below which the ventral protuberance was flecked with the same color extending along the abdominal legs on the latter segment. A more elevated dorsal hump on the anal segment, consisting of two protuberances; from the apex of each is emitted a single short bristle. This seems to recall a stage in the development of the caudal horn of the *Sphingidæ*. The whole body seems naked, but two isolated hairs or bristles are seen to arise sub-dorsally along the segments. The head is sparsely hirsute. The general color of this singular larva is dark wood brown, marbled dorsally with a