

special adaptations. In the first stage, *Dimorpha* has many-haired warts, as shown by my figure in Grote's "Die Saturniiden." I have re-examined the material, and have no correction to make to the figure. Tubercle vi is clearly absent, while i to v are converted into warts, ii smaller than i, iv and v nearly in line, iv only a little dorsad. On the thorax there are two warts above the stigmatal wart. I do not find tubercle iib; if present, it must be a small rudiment (the larvæ are very difficult to examine from their opaque black colour). The arrangement suggests the Lachneid phylum, though the subprimary tubercles are strangely absent, but it does not suggest the Lachneidæ nor Liparidæ proper, on account of the presence of but two upper warts on the thorax. It is, however, nearly paralleled by the first stage of *Bombyx mori*, in which the lower of the three thoracic warts (iib) is reduced to a single small hair; but here the subprimary tubercles are present. *Bombyx* also resembles *Dimorpha* in the loss of the tubercles after the first stage and the development of a "caudal horn." Without specimens of *Chelepteryx* larva, and especially of stage I, it is difficult to get far in comparison with *Dimorpha*. Scott's figure shows a big Lachneid-like larva, with proportionately small, many-haired warts. Wart ii appears absent, corresponding with its extreme reduction in *Dimorpha*, but there are two subdorsal warts in line on the thorax, as in the Lachneid phylum, while warts i on joint 12 are separate. The lateral warts are not shown in the figure, but according to the description there is only one wart to represent iv and v, while vi is present. Someone in Australia ought to give us a full account of *Chelepteryx*.

Mr. Tutt (p. 272 note) queries what I intended by the primitive first stage in *Aglia*, stating that it seems specialized to him. Further on (p. 286 note) he says: "We do not agree that *Aglia* has a primitive first stage." By the primitive first stage I mean that condition in which only the primary setæ are present, unmodified, not converted into warts, and without the addition of any secondary setæ. This condition obtains in *Aglia*, therefore it has a primitive first stage. I do not consider in this definition other specializations of the larva, the hypertrophy of the tubercles, etc. They may be present or not. If present, they naturally constitute a specialization, as Mr. Tutt remarks, but I have not regard to these in this connection.

On page 364, Mr. Tutt states that I consider the Sphingids, Notodonts and Lachneids related on larval characters, and he designates