

pink, dorsal patch is also present on each of the third and fourth abdominal segments (not segments 4-5 as stated by Dr. Dyar). The wing-cases are darker green than the remainder of the pupal integument and possess three more or less complete parallel rows of minute white clubbed hairs; the sheaths of the legs and mouth-parts are not very clearly differentiated and are well sprinkled with minute white warts or lenticles, particularly numerous on the eye caps. The tubercular setæ of the larval stage are present, tubercles I and II being situated on the subdorsal ridge and particularly prominent on the pink-coloured segments. The prothoracic plate and the dorsal portions of the other thoracic segments are heavily sprinkled with small white lenticles; these lenticles on the abdominal segments are generally restricted to the area contiguous to the tubercular setæ, this area being bounded posteriorly by a row of four or five short white clubbed hairs placed at regular intervals. The cephalic portion of the modified tenth abdominal plate contains a cluster of minute pinkish hairs and the cremaster is composed of a larger cluster of similarly coloured, glutinous hairs.

***Pterophorus homodactylus* Wlk.**

Larva (full-grown).—Head pale greenish ochreous. Body light green with dorsal ochreous line broken in the centre of each segment so that the anterior portion tends to form a short inverted Y, and the posterior portion, commencing as a fine line, thickens into a small elongate diamond-shaped patch, again narrowing at the rear of each segment. A broken, subdorsal, ochreous line is also present, situated dorsad to tubercle III and curved downward on the posterior portion of each segment; traces of a spiracular line are present on the thoracic segments.

The hair arising from the tubercles is long, dull-white and slightly barbed; the normal arrangement of setæ on an abdominal segment is as follows:—tubercles I and II are distinct but contiguous; I has four long subequal setæ, II bears two similar ones and a further short posterior one, pointing backward. Tubercle III shows one long central seta and two shorter anterior ones, bent forward. On the first seven abdominal segments a single hair on the posterior margin of the segment dorsad to the spiracle probably represents IIIa. Tubercle IV+V is very large and situated directly on the lateral flange; it bears about twelve hairs, mostly long. Directly behind them is a tubercle bearing two medium-sized hairs and two short ones; this is presumably IIIb of Dyar. Tubercle VI, below the flange, bears ten to twelve hairs and VII is represented by several hairs at the base of the prolegs. The thoracic segments show the usual modifications: on the mesothorax I+II bears three long, subequal hairs and one short anterior hair and on the metathorax this number is increased by a single moderately long hair; both segments show a single hair directly posterior to this group. Tubercle III shows four setæ of which the central one is the longest; in line with the abdominal spiracles near the rear edge of the segment is a tubercle which bears one medium hair and one small hair pointing backwards (?IIIb). The prothoracic plate is not well defined; two large patches of white hair project over the head; behind these are two long single hairs and on the posterior portion three tubercles, the central one bearing two hairs and each lateral one three. Two large lateral tubercles with numerous hairs are