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## STUDIES IN THE GENUS INCISALIA

BY JOHN H. COOK, ALBANY, N. Y.
IV.-Incisalia niphon.
(Continued from page 260.)
First Larval Instar.-The caterpillar just from its egg shell has been carefully described by others, except under the microscope it appears to differ from newborn larve of irus, augustus and Henrici only in its slightly greater size and the darker colour. The differentiating character which I gave in a previous installment* has not borne the test of subsequent investigation. The statement there made, that in niphon the short bristles associated with the latero-dorsal series of hairs are black and comparatively conspicuous, was based on comparisons of the one living niphon, which I secured from an egg in 1906 with living and alcoholic material of the other species, and as the examination was made under the same microscope, with the compared caterpillars side by side on the same slide, it is hardly likely that I was guilty of an error of observation. However, the larve which hatched from eggs secured this spring (1907) were compared with living larve of irus and augustus in the same manner, and the notes taken read: "Latero-dorsal bristles not more conspicuous than in the other species, colour darker, rather anomalous, to naked eye and under a simple lens gray-green-yellow, as though the interior of the body were gray-green and showed through a transparent-yellow; with two-thirds objective the griseous appearance is lost, but the yellow is not so brilliant as that of the compared species. Otherwise as before noted. + No variation among 14 examined. Eggs from confined females, Lake. wood, N. J., May 19th, 1907.

On the second or third day after birth the appearance of the larva begins to alter ; the dorsal afea shows two dull longitudinal stripes, and

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[^0]:    *Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 6 (June, 1906), p. 182.
    †A complete set of newborn larva has been preserved, and a full discussion of the specific characters, with illustratious, will, it is hoped, be given in a second series of studies in the genus, dealing with the comparative anatomy of the various stages to follow these outlines of the life-histories.

