

parallel, the abdomen narrowing posteriorly. Immediately after hatching, the body is flat and thin, but just before the first moult it becomes well rounded above. The edge of the body consists of a thin, narrow, marginal rim, at the inner edge of which the body is abruptly thickened. From the under side of this thin rim many minute, glistening granules can be seen. The margin is entire, except for the attachments of the spines. On each side sixteen spines arise on or near the margin of the body. Excepting numbers two, seven and fourteen, counting from the anterior end, these are situated at nearly regular intervals. Number two arises a short distance from the margin on the under side of the body, quite close to the base of one; it is directed downward, curving toward its mate. These spines are best seen from below. Number seven is separated from numbers six and eight by greater intervals than occur between other adjacent spines. Number fourteen arises a little nearer fifteen than thirteen. Number sixteen is very long, varying in length from one-third to one-half the length of the body. Number fourteen is from one-third to one-half the length of sixteen. Numbers one to seven gradually decrease in length. Numbers seven to thirteen are about equal in length, being from one-eighth to one-tenth the length of number sixteen. Number fifteen is slightly longer than thirteen. A marginal secretion of wax appears soon after the young larva settles down. This usually becomes wide enough to cover all but the fifteenth and sixteenth pairs of spines. The segmentation of the abdomen is quite distinct, that of the thorax very indistinct, essentially as in the pupa-case. The vasiform orifice is about as wide as long, its form being somewhat similar to an equilateral triangle with rounded corners. The operculum is subelliptical in outline, flattened on the basal side. The lingula is spatulate in outline, bearing a number of longitudinal rows of minute setæ, and on the caudo-lateral margin two pairs of spines, the posterior pair being the longer. When the lingula is in its natural position, the last-mentioned spines do not reach to the apex of the orifice. The orifice is bounded laterally by chitinous thickenings, which bend toward one another, but do not unite at the posterior end of the orifice. Just inside the apex of the orifice is a small, glistening, crescent-shaped structure, which may be simply a chitinous thickening or an opening in the integument. There are two pairs of reddish-brown eyes, a dorsal and a ventral pair, situated nearly opposite each other, just mesad to the thin marginal rim, and about equidistant from the fourth and fifth marginal spines on their respective