

spinules into fleshy horns; by the development of the twelfth segment and its spine, an approach to the *Sphingidæ* is signalized, which the form of the moth somewhat confirms no less than the mode of pupation. I do not regard the *Sphingidæ* as related either to *Cossus* or *Hepialus*, but to the Ceratocampians (*Saturniadæ* in part) and *Notodontinæ*. As we shall see further on, there is a succession of development of the spines from *Dryocampa*, where they are merely present anteriorly and posteriorly and the body is naked, to *Citheronia*, where they are fleshy, long, exaggerated and complicated. I have not at this writing all the necessary material before me, but I have been interested in describing and figuring the simplest forms in this group of larvæ, and in showing that there is so great a difference and development of larval armature within this one group that we may use it as a guide in arranging the genera, of which *Eacles* would seem to be the highest in the series.

3. *Anisota virginiensis* Drury.

Already, as in the moth, the larva shows an approach to *Dryocampa* by the lessening of the armature. Taken on oak at the same time, this larva has the infra-stigmatal line of spinules weaker, as also the sub-dorsal series which rest on the reddish sub-dorsal stripe. The anal spinule of the dorsal series is shorter than in *A. stigma*, and this is true of the weaker thoracic horns, which are more bent and arise with a greater slope forwards. The color is obscure greenish, mottled with black; an infra-stigmatal reddish stripe. Stigmata distinct, much as in *D. stigma*. The anal segment has but one small spinule. Enters the ground to pupate.

4. *Dryocampa rubicunda* Fabr.

Larva light green, with longitudinal stripes of a darker shade. The spinules have disappeared and this is evidently the lowest form in the group, the larva commencing to look like that of some of the lower moths. The black horns on segment 2 are retained, as also dorsal spinules on 11 and 12; a pink stripe laterally, the head is discoloured; the stigmata concolorous and concealed, not prominent and discoloured as in *Anisota*. But the narrower larva is otherwise quite similar. Enters the ground to pupate. On oak, maple, and a number of trees. I regret not to know the larva of var. *alba* Grote, which would be interesting to compare. As the variety is common, it will doubtless soon be described. Hübner, with an eye for the general appearance and structure of moths, calls this group