

forms which he figures to be constant. In fact, they are not so. I have drawn the right side pieces of four males of the Maryland race of *fulvicosta*. They are shown in figures 1 to 4, viewed from within $\times 50$, the dorsal angles down. These are not specimens selected for their variation, but are all that were mounted. The only selection applied was in taking the poorest specimens for dissection. Fig. 1 shows the upper angle produced and rounded, the lower angle much more produced; fig. 2 shows the lower angle not produced, but simply rounded; fig. 3 both angles produced, the upper the most so; fig. 4 both angles produced, but the lobes of quite different shapes. There is as much variation in these specimens of *fulvicosta* as in all of Prof. Smith's "species," and I am of the opinion that the genitalia are valueless as a means of specific distinction in *Haploa*. However, I add drawings of most of the other forms and also reproduce Prof. Smith's figures.

It is possible that the larvæ, when fully known, will be of more help, yet this is doubtful, as they seem to possess all the same habits and hence are not markedly different in their colours. Very full descriptions are needed, especially of the mature larva, to test these points. The following observations were made on the larvæ sent by Mr. Foulks and on the young ones bred out of the eggs from the moths.

Normal number of stages six; hibernation in the fourth or fifth. The young larvæ that were selected for observation passed two interpolated stages between the normal II. and III. and died before reaching stage IV.

Egg.—Of the shape of two-thirds of a sphere, scarcely conoidal, the base flat; smooth, shining, rather dark yellow; diameter .6 mm. Reticulations obscure, visible in a strong reflected light, very narrow, linear, irregularly hexagonal, the cell areas flat, uniform, no shadows.

Stage I.—Head high, bilobed, the lobes blackish brown, clypeus pale, mouth brown; width .3 mm. Body pale yellowish, tubercles dusky pearly; hair short, stiff, white. Setæ single, normal, no subprimaries; feet pale. The larvæ grow considerably, becoming long and slender, the tubercles surrounded narrowly by brown.

Stage II.—Head black, shining, clypeus whitish, jaws brown; width .45 mm. Body whitish, warts rather small and with the shields deep shining black; hairs not numerous, but forming true warts, short, bristly, black. A wide space between tubercles i. suggests a dorsal band. Warts each narrowly edged with brown, most distinctly subdorsally, no connected marks. Subventral hairs pale.