

larva continues to feed, as in the first three stages, by separating the epidermis and increasing the extent of the mine. A comparison of the lower figure, which represents the head of a flat larva in the fifth instar,

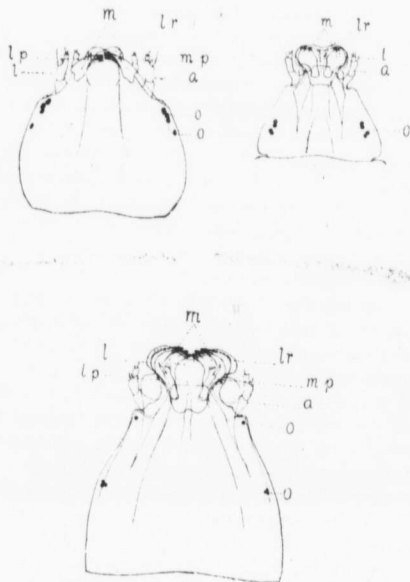


FIG. 12.—Upper left hand: Head of cylindrical larva. Upper right hand: Head in Gracilarian stage. Lower figure: Head of flat larva (*lr* labrum; *m* mandibles; *m. p.* maxilla and maxillary palpus; *l* labium; *l. p.* labial palpus; *a* antenna; *o* ocelli).

with the upper ones, the left of which represents the head of a larva of the cylindrical group in the later stages, the right that of a typical Gracilarian stage (third instar) of one of the cylindrical group, will show that there is a greater structural difference between the fourth and fifth instars of the flat larva and the true Gracilarian instar than there is between the flat larva and the ordinary cylindrical larva, where the difference is more quantitative than qualitative. The fact that maxillæ and maxillary palpi