

MATURE LARVA.—Length ♂, 1.2 inch, greatest breadth (in middle segments) .16 inch; ♀ 1.4 in., gr. br. .17 inch; the dorsum much arched and sloping about equally either way from middle segments; ending in two small, short and slender tails; each segment several times creased, the front ridge so caused flattened and about twice as broad as any other, the others equal and rounded; covered with fine whitish tubercles, mostly disposed in longitudinal rows, each bearing a short stiff hair; color yellow-green; on middle of dorsum a dark green band; on the edge of dorsal area a yellow line to tail, and on upper side of this a dark green line; another such on middle of side; along base a narrow yellow stripe; tails pink-tipped; under side, feet and legs pale green; head obovoid, well rounded on front and sides, the vertices high, each bearing a stout tapering process or horn, tuberculated; color yellow-green, the upper part of horns red; the sides of face bear many rather large, white, conical and separated tubercles, disposed in oblique rows; ocelli brown; in one position the largest is green with a brown rim, at other angles it is brown. From 5th moult to pupation 15 to 16 days.

CHRYSLIS.—Length .6 in.; greatest breadth, across base of wings .22, across abdomen .22 inch; cylindrical, the abdomen conical, the wing cases considerably raised along dorsal side; the head case short bevelled transversely to a sharp edge, roundly excavated on the sides, the top rather broad, very little incurved, the corners sharp but not produced; mesonotum prominent, angular, the apex rounded, carinated, the sides flat and sloping; color delicate green, sometimes blue-green, the ventral side of abdomen lighter or whitish; the top of head case and edges of wing cases next dorsum cream color; surface smooth, glossy. Duration of this stage 13 to 14 days.

The chrysalis much resembles that of *Satyrus Alope*; the head case is broader, sharper-edged, the mesonotum more angular and more prominent, and the abdomen more protuberant on the dorsal side; the surface is also smooth, with no granulations.

The caterpillar also somewhat resembles that of *Satyrus Alope*, much more than it resembles any of our species of *Neonympha*, except that the head bears a pair of horns or processes, as do several of the *Neonymphæ*, whereas the head of *Alope* is round. The egg is quite unlike *Satyrus*, of which I have seen several species, all having been rather cylindrical, with vertical ribs. Whereas the egg of *Portlandia* is rounded and smooth, very much as *Neon. Canthus*, but more ovoidal.