captured and ate as many larvæ of Myrmeleon as I had time to procure for them."

6. *Larva.*

Together with the two larvæ of *A. Americana*, Mr. Hubbard sent a very similar but a little smaller one from the same locality.

The larva is of much brighter colors, long. 17 m.m., broad 7 m.m., and is similar to *A. Americana*, but with only one tooth on the mandibles. This is so entirely exceptional for Myrmeleon and Ascalaphus (only *Suphalasca Dietrichiæ*, Brauer, is known with one tooth), that at first I supposed it to be a deformity. Nevertheless both mandibles are entirely alike, and no trace of any deformity is to be seen. The mandibles are reddish-brown, shorter than in *Americana*, and less incurved; internally after the third basal part a strong, oblique, conical tooth, much longer and larger than the basal tooth of *A. Americana;* there are no bristles, but the inner margin of the mandible goes behind the tooth, sloping to the tip. The eye-cone is lower; antennæ with three basal joints longer, conical, followed by a few annulate short joints, the apical one larger ovoid. Head smaller; otherwise the whole larva, colors excepted, is entirely similar to *A. Americana.* The color is light yellow with a grayish tinge on thorax and abdomen; two black dots near the front of the head; prothorax on each side of the front margin with a transversal black band, notched behind; two large spots near the hind margin; mesothorax and metathorax on each side with a round black spot, divided by a yellow line; abdomen above with two black interrupted bands, formed by a square spot on each segment; a strong black brush directed anteriorly on the side margin of segments; the under side and legs are uniformly yellow; head with a black anterior margin; last segment as in *Americana.*

I can not say more about this curious larva. Mr. Hubbard writes me that it was collected in the same place with the others, but that he had not remarked the difference of the mandibles. Perhaps he will be able to solve the mystery.

7. *Acanthaclisis occitanica*, Vill.

The life history of this species is very well described by Professor Brauer; all stages are before me. It was known long ago that among the species of Acanthaclisis in America, Africa, Asia and perhaps Australia, a certain number have not the spurs broken in a right angle suddenly, and the basal part dilated as in the type. Rambur is supposed to