

Thorax gray, without marks; abdomen paler, in the female terminating somewhat squarely.

Expanse 40 to 42 mil. *Habitat* Nevada, Colorado (Dr. Bailey and Mr. Graef.)

Except in the antennæ, and possibly the unlashd eyes, this species seems to agree with Lederer's definition of *Polia*. It is to be recognized by the even median lines, the jagged angulated subterminal line, the difference in the tint of the hind wings in the sexes, and its effaced and inconspicuous ornamentation.

ON THE LARVAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CORYDALUS AND CHAULIODES AND ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CORYDALUS CORNUTUS.

BY PROF. CHAS. V. RILEY.

(*Abstract.*)

The paper relates to the development of one of the most singular and interesting of North American insects—the largest of the Order Neuroptera. In its perfect state this insect is a great, clumsy, nocturnal fly, popularly called Hellgrammite, and characterized by the jaws of the male being converted into a pair of long, curved, cylindrical and tapering prehensile organs, like the finger of a grain-cradle. In the larva state it is aquatic and much esteemed as fish-bait by fishermen, who call it a "crawler," "dobson," etc. Indeed, one of the most popular artificial fish-baits is a patent india-rubber imitation of it. This larva is very peculiar in having in its latter stages three distinct sets of breathing organs, viz.: the ordinary spiracles, a lateral series of long, single bronchial filaments, and a ventral series of spongy branchiæ, composed of numerous branching and tractile filaments. The eggs of this insect are laid, to the number of about three thousand, in curious masses on the leaves and branches of trees, or upon any other object overhanging water, and were first described by Mr. Riley at the Buffalo (1876) meeting of the Association. After comparing the eggs with those in the female abdomen, and the newly hatched with the mature larva, he felt quite