

## NOTES ON THE EARLY STAGES OF CATOCALÆ.

BY G. M. AND E. A. DODGE, LOUISIANA, MO.

*Catocala Clintonii*.

Egg, deposited June 21st, 1900, is a disc concave below and convex above. The ornamentation consists of a series of ridges converging from the slightly upcurved edge to a central depression which has in its centre a slight tubercle. Colour dark, or blackish. Hatched April 17, 1901.

Larvæ escaped by cutting a hole at one side of the centre above.

Newly-hatched larvæ slender, nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in length, dark pruinose. Head paler, no marks apparent.

After first moult they are somewhat lighter in colour. The two rows of dorsal tubercles appear as black dots. The head is light, the lobes surmounted with black.

On the tenth day one larva was one-half inch in length, blackish, but paler than at first. Gray sagittate spots along the dorsum indicated the dorsal stripe. Tubercles small and black. Posterior dorsal part of 8th segment black, and dorsal tubercles on anal segments surrounded by black patches.

Head about same colour as body. Three days later this larva measured seven-tenths inch in length. The colour had become gray tinged with red. The usual longitudinal stripes were obsolete, but the darker patches following each of the dorsal tubercles gave the effect of indistinct interrupted subdorsal stripes.

Head quite small, slightly darker than the body, mouth-parts white. A triangular dark patch, apex downward, near summit of each lobe in front.

There were numerous light-coloured filaments. The most distinctive feature was the black band of eighth segment enclosing, centrally, a quite prominent, thick, rounded tubercle or horn, the tip of which was pale gray.

Tenth segment raised posteriorly and marked by two black dashes nearly meeting across the dorsum.

The eleventh segment was also elevated in same way, the posterior part being marked by a much curved black line bounding the raised portion posteriorly.

Head bordered behind with brown.

May 1st, newly moulted. Light gray, the dark patches of the dorsal tubercles having disappeared.