

PACKARDIA ELEGANS Packard.

nigripunctata Goodell.*var. fusca* Pack.

Larva.—Head retracted under joint 2; joint 2 partly under joint 3; dorsal region narrow; body highest at joint 7, rounding to the extremities. Subdorsal ridges distinct, not raised, segmentally undulate, approaching each other posteriorly and marked with a yellow line which begins on joint 3, not joining over the dorsum. Sides nearly perpendicular, a little sloping and bulging superstigmatally, but not forming a decided lateral ridge; joint 13 produced into a rather long, narrow, pointed tail, marked with reddish purple above. Body closely covered with small transparent granulations; colour, light yellowish green, dorsal region dark green, with a small dorsal dot on each joint (joints 6–11) largely surrounded with pale yellowish green, reaching to the subdorsal lines except on joint 11. Sides nearly uniform yellowish green; above the lateral bulge is a segmental row of depressed darker spots, beginning on joint 4 and becoming indistinct after joint 9; on the lateral bulge a row of yellowish spots on joint 6–9. Spiracles white, small, round, conically elevated. A white line borders the venter, which is colourless. Thoracic feet small, abdominal ones wanting as usual in the subfamily. Head green, jaws brown, ocelli black. Length of larva 11 mm., width 5.5 mm., height 3.5 mm.

The subdorsal and lateral ridges have traces of tubercles, not elevated, but a little smoother than the rest of the body, bearing very minute short setæ; just perceptible with a lens in certain lights. These represent the tubercles of the following species:—

PACKARDIA GEMINATA Packard.

Var. albipunctata Pack.*ocellata* Grote.*goodellii* Grote.

Larva.—Body elongate elliptical, sides nearly perpendicular, slightly ridged above the spiracles; dorsal region flat, highest at joint 7 and sloping each way; subdorsal ridge moderately prominent, straight; joint 13 prolonged into a pointed tail very faintly marked with reddish toward the end. Along each subdorsal ridge is a series of little conical tubercles (seen with a lens), two per segment, close together and each bearing a very short seta; a similar row along the superstigmatal ridge, but single and smaller, and the setæ even shorter and finer than those on the sub-