

the thorax, make in all ten pairs. I have not attempted to determine whether the lateral spiracles are closed or not.

Arising from the under side of the last segment is a pair of light coloured cerci, cylindrical, soft and flexible, measuring .9 mm. in length. The function of these cerci is not known, unless they serve to aid the larva in maintaining itself on the surface film when it requires a fresh supply of air.

The legs are long, of the same colour as the head, and well fitted for walking or running. The femora of all three pairs of legs are also provided with swimming fringes. The larvæ, however, are not very capable swimmers, only swimming short distances between supports.

*The mature larva.*—(Fig. 30.) The larva ready to pupate measures 40 mm. ( $1\frac{9}{16}$  ins.) long and about 9 mm. wide at its

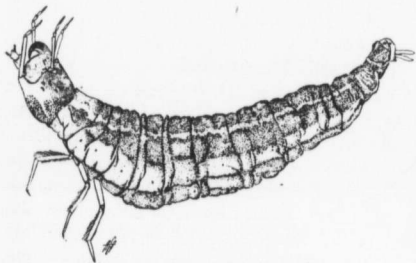


Fig. 30.—*H. triangularis*, mature larva.

widest part. It is dark brown in colour, the head being reddish brown. The under surface of the body is almost a grayish brown. The legs are the same colour as the head. Extending from the anterior margin of the thorax

on each side of the median line to the tip of the abdomen is an irregular narrow grayish brown line. These lines stand out prominently in alcoholic specimens.

The head is large, depressed, reddish brown in colour with numerous darker markings. It is not out of proportion to the rest of the body, as in the case of the young larva (compare figs. 29 and 30). The antennæ are located on the upper side of the head, 4-jointed, 1st joint, 3.25 mm.; 2nd, .24 mm.; 3rd, .64 mm.; 4th, .64 mm. (Figure 31). An antennal sclerite is present and well differentiated. Each eye consists of six ocelli, situated behind and below the antennæ in two parallel rows of three each.