

gradually works downward until it encounters the brown sheath. It then begins on a new needle. In the laboratory the caterpillars frequently ate all the needles of a cluster, and showed no disposition to wander from the first shoot supplied to them, frequently cleaning up the very last bit of food before they sought another shoot. In nature I have never found more than three or four neighbouring bundles which showed signs of attack, and when the needles had grown to a length of an inch or more and had begun to diverge, seldom more than one of them in any bundle had been eaten. This would argue that the larvæ move about so that their depredations, by not being too marked in any one place, may be the less easily noticed.

My records show some discrepancy in the number of moults. The larvæ brought from Lakewood moulted four times before pupating, and yet I am certain that I had a memorandum of only three moults passed by the Albany larvæ raised some years ago. The loss of my material makes it impossible to compare the size of the heads of the two sets of caterpillars, but I shall endeavour to verify this observation at some future time. In the last two stages the feeding habit is quite unique, and has resulted in a structural modification. The caterpillar clings to the side of a needle and bends its head and first segment at right angles to its body, as illustrated in fig. 4. The structure of the first thoracic segment of most of the *Lycanide* is rather peculiar, the anterior edge being greatly swollen, the posterior half partially concealed by the segment behind. Just in front of the thoracic shield the segment is deeply creased. In *niphon* this crease is almost obliterated, and the white shield is drawn out from the protecting second segment so as to be entirely visible.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE OF NEW NAME.

Ceratina Cockerelli, new name for *C. lunata*, H. S. Smith (*non* Friese), Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXXIII, p. 119, April, 1907. The name *lunata* is preoccupied by Friese for an African species, in Wiener Entomologische Zeitung, XXIV, 1905, p. 10.

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