

immaculate or with more or less distinct traces of a dusky lateral band ; rarely a faint black suranal dot.

Stage 6.—Head whitish, with a brown shade over the vertex, or pale brown, immaculate or with the three black patches ; eye black ; a groove at the vertex of each lobe ; width 1.3 to 1.5 mm. Thorax enlarged, mostly dorsally, the lateral outline regular ; segments neatly 6-annulate, with minute blunt white points on the second and fourth annulets. Whitish, not shining, a faint green tint dorsally. Thorax dark green from the large crop full of food ; posterior portion of alimentary canal nearly empty ; dorsal vessel greenish. No marks or a lateral smoky black band of segmentary dusky patches and traces of a geminal dusky dorsal shade. A small quadrate black suranal patch. Thoracic feet colourless, with brown tips ; tracheæ not very evident. Sits with the body outstretched or curled.

Stage 7 (ultimate stage*).—Head sordid whitish, vinous tinted or pale greenish, immaculate or with the spots represented by leaden or tar-brown shades ; width as before. Body the same colour, more or less shaded with tarry-brown in the folds and in an indistinct subdorsal shade.

Caliroa obsoleta, Nort. (CAN. ENT., XXVII., 338, 3S.)

Head very pale testaceous, eye black ; width .7 mm. Body colourless or very faintly greenish, food showing distinctly. Skin shining and sticky ; feet on joints 6 to 12, all colourless, including the thoracic feet. Thorax enlarged, the feet truncate.

Ultimate stage.—Not shining, rather opaque pale whitish ochreous ; segments obscurely annulate, with transverse dorsal shining areas.

Feeds on wild cherry (*Prunus serotina* and *P. pennsylvanica*). Rests on the under side of the leaves, never on the upper ; solitary. The larva is smaller than *Eriocampa cerasi*, without any trace of the blackish colour.

The variation in the number of submarginal cells and in the colour of the head in the larva of *Harpiphorus maculatus* recalls the case of *Monostegia quercus-albae*. If we disregard the colour of the head here also, there are still three well-marked types of larvæ as follows :—

1. On white oak, rarely on black oak ; sides of the thorax concolorous with the body ; head colourless, pale brown or black. Imago, 16 speci-

* I propose this term for that final larval stage of certain sawflies in which they do not feed, but only seek for a place for pupation ; the colour is usually markedly different from the preceding stage, but the head has the same width.