2. Rhynchophora, *(a)* containing *Hylurgus;* *(b)* containing *Curculio;* *(c)* containing *Brenthus.*

B. Larvæ of 13 to 14 segments (head and prolegs included, each for one segment), without folds, with or without eyes.

3. Tetramera, *(a)* containing *Capricornia;* *(b)* containing *Bruchidæ;* *(c)* containing *Phytophaga.*

4. Pentamera, *(a)* containing *Sternoxa,* (a) *Buprestidæ,* (b) *Elateridæ,* (c) *Cebrionidæ;* *(b)* containing *Cleridæ;* *(c)* containing *Lycidæ.*

5. Heteromera.

C. Larvæ of 13 to 14 segments (mostly 14), above scaly, swift footed, always with eyes.

6. Adephaga.

7. Rhypophaga.

8. Brachelytra.

I have directed all my powers upon the investigation of the larvæ. Up to this day, however, I did not discover any more or better distinctive characters than those given above, and which appear to contain all the external characters worthy to be trusted, for you know already that numbers of them change their dress and form with each moulting. I may remind you here of the curious transformations of the larvæ of *Meloe,* as investigated in the Linnean Transactions, vol. xx. These little creatures appear as frequently delineated, at first with long legs for swift running, which is necessary for them in order to reach their final abode ; having accomplished ·that they become by degrees fatter and more sluggish, whereby, curiously enough, the length of their legs decreases. The apparent difference between the larvæ of *Buprestis* and *Elater* may be explained upon similar necessities, for the body of the larvæ of *Buprestis* is soft and necessarily so, living as it does in hard and unyielding substances, whereas the body of the larvæ of *Elater*, which lives in more damp, soft and cold substances, will find its stiff and hard dress more comfortable than it would a softer one. The larvæ of *Buprestis*, as well as that of *Elater*, are of a structure sufficiently similar to be placed in the same great division (B), and more similarity was not necessary, for the structure of the beetles themselves had to decide their systematic station.