

hairs. Legs moderately long and thick, the claws a little incurvate on tip; hind legs shorter; claws short, strong, pyramidal. Color yellowish gray; head above with two black bands, enlarged before, and on each side an incurved black line, touching the front corner of the band and going behind to the lateral margin; before the bands two angular spots; lateral margin dark; head below blackish brown on the middle of front margin, and on the sides below the eye-cones yellowish; on each side of the base brownish, less dark; prothorax with two blackish longitudinal bands, broader anteriorly; basal segment with two angular spots; abdomen above gray, checkered with black; two black bands on each side are interrupted to form square black spots; below the abdomen is more yellowish at base, with angular black spots between the legs, which are pale yellow.

Long., 23 m.m.; lat., 10 m.m.

Comparing this larva with those supposed to belong to *A. fallax* (Stett. Ent. Z., 1873, p. 266), there can be no doubt that they belong to different species. Those of *A. fallax* are longer, more slender, the head narrower, longer, the lateral margins of abdomen with long black brushes, the teeth of mandibles different, and the part of the mandible in which they are inserted more inflated; besides the colors are different.

The larva of *A. Americana* is in shape, form and color more like that of *A. occitanica*, but the teeth of the latter are more like those of *fallax*.

The shed larva skin of *Americana*, 12 m.m. long, is before me; also the cocoon, 20 m.m. in diameter, externally covered with sand.

A nymph just hatched, 26 m.m. long, is still partly in the skin; the mandibles are just as broad and just as serrated as Brauer figures them for *A. occitanica*. In fact all stages are so similar that it is difficult to believe them to belong to different genera.

*Habitat*.—Mr. H. G. Hubbard, to whom I am indebted for this valuable discovery, writes as follows: "The *Acanthaclisis Americana* I bred from the larva. One died in quitting the cocoon. I never saw the imago until I bred it, so it must be very rare in Florida. The larvæ I found in dry sand under a building in Crescent City, Florida. They do not make pits, but they prey upon the common pit-fall making Myrmeleon larvæ. These they chase under the sand, as fish pursue their prey under water. I found that in confinement they would not eat anything which remained on top of the sand, nor which I purposely buried for them. But they