

The caterpillars have the anal claspers replaced by a single projection, have fourteen feet and make a cocoon between the leaves, and are probably double brooded, the pupa of the second brood hibernating. I have described the larva of *Dryopteris*; an allied genus has been described by Walker, from Japan, which I have not been able to compare critically with our two North American species of *Dryopteris*. Mr. Henry Edwards records the European *Frionia lacertinaria* from Canada, and it seems that we have a second species in the *Prionia bilineata* of Packard. We have two species of *Platypteryx* Lasp. (= *Drepana* Schrank) from the east, the one more whitish, Walker's *arcuata*, the other more of a buff yellow, my *genicula*. The European genus *Cilix* of Leach, is apparently absent in our fauna. In the shape of the wings this little group resembles the following *Attacinae*, if we may compare such frail species with the giants of the family. The neurulation shows also some approach to the typical Bombyces. The hind wings have eight veins, but the inner of the two internal veins is incomplete; vein five is nearer to four than to six. The fore wings are twelve veined, and a certain look of miniature Attacids is due to the conformation of the wings. We have a Geometrid genus *Drepanodes*, which, with its pointed primaries, looks like *Platypteryx*, and it is possible that Stephens has so mistaken the species.

STRAY NOTES ON MYRMELEONIDÆ, PART 5.

BY DR. H. A. HAGEN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Dendroleon pantherinum Fabr.

Myrmeleon pantherinum Fabr., Mantissa, 249, 3—Ent. Syst. ii., 93, 3—Brauer Neur. Austr., 64.

Myrmeleon ocellatum Bork. in Scriba. Beitr. ii., 165, pl. 11, f. 5.

Dendroleon pantherinum Brauer, Wien. Z. B. G. xvii., 963, pl. 14, f. 3.

The species was described (1787) by Fabricius, from a specimen wanting prominent parts, antennæ and legs. The descriptions by Villers, Olivier, Gmelin, Latreille and Walker, are simply copies.

Borkhausen, in 1791, described the same species as *M. ocellatum*, from a specimen found in Darmstadt, Hesse. The description and figure are good, and Burmeister believed the N. American species to be identi-