

July 13 (about).—Second molt occurred (?) (Supposed, not observed).

July 24.—Entered the soil to pupate.

July 26.—Pupa formed.

Aug. 6.—Emergence of adult.

Two other larvæ which I collected the same season pupated on July 15th and the adults emerged on the 25th.

At the time of transformation of pupa to adult it is interesting to observe how long it requires for the beetle to acquire its normal black colour. At the time of transformation to adult the thorax, head and legs are bright reddish brown. The rest of the body is pure white. Gradually it becomes reddish brown, turning to black. In about twenty-four hours after transformation the beetle is perfectly coloured and ready to emerge.

*Description of larva.*—First stage (fig. 29). The young larva on leaving the egg-case is light brown in colour, later becoming



Fig. 29.—*H. triangularis*, young larva just hatched.

dark velvety brown and measures over 8 mm. in length, from the tip of the abdomen to the tips of the extended maxillæ. The head is large, light brown in colour, somewhat depressed and prominent, the mouthparts forming a very conspicuous feature. It measures, exclusive of the extended mouthparts, 2 mm. long by 2.25 mm. wide, and appears very

large in proportion to the body, the thorax measuring less than 1.5 mm. wide. The antennæ are prominent, each consisting of three segments. The ocelli are six in number, placed in two parallel rows at the side of the head, directly behind and below the antennæ.

The body is densely clothed with dark hairs, giving the larva a velvety appearance. Amongst the hairs may be found scattered brown setæ. The seven abdominal spiracles are prominent. On the dorsal side of the last abdominal segment are openings leading to the large longitudinal tracheal trunks which supply air to all parts of the body. This pair of spiracles, with the two pairs on