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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREPARATORY STAGES OF COENONYMPHA AMPELOS, EDW.

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EGG.—Conical, truncated, the top nearly flat, slightly depressed, covered with a fine network of irregular six-sided meshes; these form four rings about the central rosette, in middle of which is the micropyle; the lower part and base rounded and thickly covered with shallow indentations; the sides ribbed, the number of ribs about 34, vertical, slightly sinuous, more so at lower end, narrow, with rounded spaces between, which are crossed by many fine lines; color yellow-green. Duration of this stage about 12 days. The egg is like that of *Galactinus*, but has fewer ribs.

YOUNG LARVA.—Length, at 24 hours from egg, .11 inch; cylindrical; thickest at 2 to 4, tapering on dorsum and sides to 13, ending in two short, conical tails, which meet at base; color pale yellow-green; a mid-dorsal reddish line, and three similar lines on the side, the upper one sub-dorsal, the lowest running with the spiracles, and the middle one nearer the lowest; surface covered with fine white tubercles, which give appressed downy hairs; among these are white clubbed processes, all bent back, except those on 2; these form three rows on each side, one sub-dorsal, a mid-lateral, with a demi-row on 2 to 4 between the long rows; in all these one process to the segment; the third row is at base, over feet and legs, two processes on each, from 5 to 11; one each on 3 and 4; on 2, 12, 13 two hairs to each, in place of processes; these lower processes are smaller, and turned down; head one half broader than 2, rounded, narrowing toward top, a little depressed, granulated; over the face a few white tubercles with processes as on body, bent down; color pink-brown. Duration of this stage about six days.

The young larva is in all respects like *Galactinus*, except slight differences in coloration.

After First Moul.—Length, at 18 hours from moult, .2 inch; nearly same shape; color yellow-green; surface thickly beset with white tubercles, and downy; a mid-dorsal green line, three similar ones on side, the two lower nearest together, the lowest being next over the basal ridge,