

bad condition are now before me, from Mungruba, Ceara, N. E. Brazil, and from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mex., coll. by Prof. Suamichrast. A figure, which has been overlooked, is given (1742) in Reaumur, Mem., vol. 6, pl. 34, f. 15, and only mentioned, p. 386, as received from Hayti by Mr. DuHamel. The figure, a male, is bad, but represents very probably the same species.

The wings of *A. fallax* are much paler, less spotted, or not at all. Otherwise, if my memory is right, they agree with *A. Texana*, at least some small differences in Rambur's and Walker's descriptions seem to be not important. If so, *A. Texana* would be only a northern, stronger colored form of *A. fallax*.

Though I have tried to separate carefully *A. Americana* from *A. Texana*, the assumption that the first species may represent only a more northern and strongly marked form of the latter one is very inviting. Nevertheless I have before me the raised larva of *A. Americana* from Florida, and the supposed larva of *A. fallax* from Victoria, Brazil. Both seem to me different, and until now no other Brazilian species is known.

5. *Previous Stages of Acanthaclisis Americana.*

Larva full grown Head oblong, broad, the base covered by the prothorax ; a little longer than broad, above flattened, below slightly convex ; sides a little curvate, so that the base is narrowed ; front margin notched ; labrum nearly as broad as the head, on each side covering as a narrow lobe the base of mandibles ; front margin with black bristles ; eye-cone with six ocelli, and a seventh below the others among black bristles ; antennæ short, thin, with annulated joints, and a longer, cylindrical apical one ; mandibles as long as the head, black, powerful ; basal half dilated with three oblique strong teeth, separated, the basal one a little shorter ; apical half curved, pointed ; no interior bristles ; head above with short hairs, directed to the front, on sides and below more numerous ; labia! palpi short, two cylindrical small basal joints ; apical as long as both together, thicker, above triangularly dilated.

Prothorax a little broader than head, above globose ; hind segment short with two stigmata ; the other parts ovoid, hair as broad as long ; mesothorax broadest ; scars as commonly ; first abdominal segment with a dorsal stigma, the following ones lateral ; the segments with short black lateral brushes ; abdomen above with black hairs on the transversal folds ; last segment round, transversally split with numerous black thorns and