

of grass, singly. Colour, a pale creamish-white, assuming a darker tinting as the young embryo develops; hemispherical, rather low, the base broadly flattened. The egg appeared to be marked with vertical ridges, but I could not make sure of this with a low-power glass. Just before the emergence of the young larva the egg is opaque, the black head of the larva being plainly visible. One egg hatched July 3, another July 8, and the third July 9. The young larva at once attacks the egg, devouring all but the basal portion.

*Young larva*.—Length, about 1 mm.; body cylindrical, slender, tapering from the middle quite rapidly posteriorly, and less so anteriorly; head jet black, large, subglobular, about one-third larger than middle of body; neck tightly strangulated; colour of body pale yellowish-white, sparsely covered with rather long concolorous hairs; legs and prolegs same colour; a greenish tint is assumed as the larva begins to feed. The first moult takes place in from three to five days.

*After first moult*.—Length, about 2.5 mm; head as before, but now only slightly larger in breadth than body; body as before, but the colour a rather dark grassy green, the three posterior segments with a somewhat yellowish tinge; legs and prolegs greenish-yellow. The larva forms a nest at the apex of the blade, drawing the edges together by fine white strands, the distance of the tube thus formed varying according to the age of the larva. The larva appears to be able to walk as readily backwards as forwards. Although I found many eggs and larvæ, I did not succeed in bringing the latter past the second instar.

Mr. Victor L. Clemence has given me several examples of the second brood of *bellus*, taken July 18 and 26, in the Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona. These have the fringes of a pale, dirty, creamish colour, answering perfectly to the description of *phylace* Edwards. It is thus obvious that *bellus* is the first brood and *phylace* the second, the latter having seven years' priority. But as representatives of the two broods are so strikingly distinguishable, it is appropriate that the first brood can be termed form *bellus* and the second *Mastor phylace*. *M. anubis* Godman and Salvin, described from Orizaba, Jalapa and Omilteme, in Guerrero, Mexico, is very probably a synonym of *phylace*, but as I only know it from the very brief original description, I cannot be definitely sure of this. *Mnaseas (Thymelicus) bicolor* Mabille, from Mexico and Central America, may be another species that will have to be referred to the synonymy of *phylace*.