

brownish. Front much narrower, about one-twelfth width of head, parallel portion fully five times as long as wide, just perceptibly narrowed anteriorly, with a callus swollen-conical or rounded posteriorly, prolonged into a second elongate spindle-shaped callus. Third antennal joint clearer reddish, annulate portion not so black; process more developed, ending in a sharp-pointed angle, basal part of joint rather widened and shortened; annulate portion short and comparatively stout. pointed elongate conical, hardly three times as long as basal width in two of the specimens, slightly longer and comparatively less stout in the other. Thorax saturate yellowish-brown, with four indistinct whitish lines, the middle ones sometimes obsolete. Scutellum concolorous with thorax. Median whitish vitta of abdomen formed of whitish pubescence in triangles, under which the ground colour is seen to be paler than the brownish-yellow of rest of abdomen. Pale brownish vitta on each side of median one is composed of coalescent oblique markings, like a vitta broken at the incisures, the marking on each segment directed posteriorly outward. A nearly similar, hardly less broken lateral whitish vitta outside of this on each side; the last is bounded by a broken brown vitta on edge of abdomen, serrate on inner edge. Fourth to seventh, especially fifth to seventh segments, more deeply tinged with brown, or quite dark brown in ground colour. White incisures on sides of abdomen. White vittæ and incisures white-hairy, brownish vittæ black-hairy. Front femora quite brownish, hind metatarsi well tinged with brown, front tarsi almost black. Wings uniformly clear, except the pale yellowish oblique elongate stigma. Otherwise as in *campechianus*, including the venation, bare eyes, and absence of ocelli.

A NEW METHOD OF STUDYING NEURATION.

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The opprobrium cast on the lepidopterist has been that he did not study the anatomy of his specimens, but depended too much on maculation and colour. There has been much truth in the reproach, as there are few of us who would destroy a rare or unique specimen to examine the neuration. Fortunately the time has arrived when the neuration can be studied with the greatest ease and accuracy, and permanently re-recorded in a photograph, or, more strictly speaking, a radiograph. The anatomy of a living chrysalis may be studied without removing the