

hair which is apparently stellate, or bears a few short teeth, at the top. On the thoracic shield these are rather longer than on the rest of the body, but less clubbed. On the last segments there are a few long bristles, particularly upon the anal-flap. Beneath the body are also a few pointed bristles, upon the last two segments, and on the prolegs and thoracic feet. Thoracic feet black and bristly. Spiracles black and distinctly protruding (in the dead specimen). Concave disks. This species also bears two series of the processes mentioned under *C. Mandan*. In this instance, however, they are more like annuli. The edges of the disks being raised and black. They are arranged as follows: There are two series, all of which, except the pair on the base of the thoracic shield and a pair on the anal-flap, are below the spiracles. On seg. 2, above spiracle and on base of thoracic foot. Segs. 3 and 4, on base of thoracic foot, large. Seg. 5, just below second stigmatal fold, large; above it is what appears to be another disk, but which bears a truncate hair twice the ordinary length. Seg. 6—On upper stigmatal fold, in the same place as the bristle on previous segment, and below lower stigmatal fold. Segs. 7 to 10—On upper stigmatal fold and just above the foot of each proleg. Seg. 11—One large disk below stigmatal fold having just above it a similar one from which comes a long pointed bristle. On one side of the body this tubercle bears two bristles. Those on the feet each have below them two similar bristle-bearing disks. Seg. 12 has one large disk with two or three bristle-bearing tubercles round it. Seg. 13 has a small one at the base of the second stigmatal fold in a line with the spiracles, and also another small pair above, one on each side of the anal-flap.

*P. Cernes*, B. L. (*Limochores taumas*, Fab.)—The form of this species which occurs at Nepigon is very dark, so dark as frequently to have been mistaken for *A. Vialis* when we were collecting. Several females were caged over a tuft of cut-down *Avena striata* and five eggs were secured on 10th July. These were all laid loose amongst the dead leaves on the ground. Hemispherical, dull ivory white, large for the size of the species—larger than those of *P. Mystic*. The surface of the shell finely netted all over with irregular pentagonal and hexagonal cells. On 16th, the surface became mottled with ruddy blotches and two or three days later the dark head of one of the young larvae began to be apparent, it hatched on 23rd July. The young larva was cream colour at first with a black head and thoracic shield. After the first moult, which took place on 30th July, it was darker on the anal segments, and after the second moult, on 4th August, was quite rusty brown over the last segments. On 13th August it moulted the third time, and then the colour of the whole body changed to a dark brown, and the length was a quarter of an inch. On 29th August the fourth moult took place, and the following description was taken on September 8th:—Length when walking, 1 inch. General colour, rich purplish-brown with a green tinge showing through the transparent skin. Contractions of dorsal vessel plainly visible, giving the appearance of a dark-brown dorsal stripe. Surface of body finely mottled with grey and dark purplish-brown, and, like the head and thoracic shield, covered with a fine short black pubescence. Head black, coarsely punctured and pubescent. The thoracic shield black and shining, reaching from the spiracle on one side of Seg. 2 right round to the other. This is very conspicuous by reason of being placed upon a milk white collar. The spiracles black, on Seg. 12 large and high up, giving with some marks on anal flap the appearance of a bear's face. On anal flap the dorsal stripe ends in a blackish triangle, on each side of which are two small sub-dorsal black comma-like dashes, running backwards half way to the exterior margin of the anal flap, which is black above, whitish beneath. Down the back are two rows of tubercles, sub-dorsal and lateral, which perhaps answer to the concave disks of *C. Mandan*. As there was only one of these young larvae, I kept it in a glass tube for better examination, and it turned out to be a very interesting captive. Instead of making a tent by catching the opposite edges of leaves together, it spun a nest against the side of the bottle and would extend itself from the nest and eat its food. After third moult, it was removed to a tin-topped jelly glass. Here, too, it spun a cocoon-like nest from which it reached forth and ate its food. On September 8th it appeared sluggish and I thought it was going to pupate. It was almost an inch long and I knew must be full grown, so it was placed in a tuft of grass, where it very soon spun a cocoon amongst the leaves close