DESCRIPTION OF LARVA OF *INGURA DELINEATA*, GUEN.

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I have named my specimens in accordance with the material in the National Museum, arranged by Prof. Smith. The result is unsatisfactory, because this is the gum-tree larva described by Edwards and Elliott as *I. proepilata*, Grt. (*Papilio* III., 135). The larva mentioned in Guenée as *delineata* has a different food plant. There is evidently some confusion here, which must be adjusted by the next monographer of the genus.

Egg.—Low and flat, domed, like *Apatela*, the edges wavy, thin flat. Surface smooth, with numerous rows of little elongated beads radiating regularly from the micropyle, reaching the number of about 160 around the margin. The points of increase are not perceptible, as the surface is entirely flat, without ribs, and the beads not contiguous. Transparent; colourless, green from the leaf showing through. Diameter 1.2. height .2 mm.

Stage I.—Head bilobed, long, shining pale brownish; width .3 mm. Body slender, translucent ochreous-yellow; setæ normal, long, stiff, brownish, arising from small rounded brown tubercles. Tubercle iv. is behind the spiracle about equidistant between iii. and v.; vi. not present. Feet normal; no markings.

Stage II.—Head whitish-yellow; width .45 mm. Body slender, anal feet stretched out behind, thorax a little enlarged. Pale yellowish, rather translucent, the food showing green, darkest in the thorax. Skin a little shining, smooth, the segmental incisures of joints 4 to 11 very well marked. Setæ five, rather long; tubercles obsolete.

Stage III.—Head translucent, pale yellow; width .8 mm. Slender, smooth as before, but the incisures of joints 5 to 11 folded and marked in pale yellowish pigment, giving six faint, transverse intersegmental bands. Four tubercles on the anterior edge of cervical shield are minutely black. No other marks. Setæ smaller than before, except at the ends.

Stage IV.—Less slender, thicker and a little flattened, tapering behind; width of head 1.2 mm. Translucent green, head slightly whitish; intersegmental bands supplemented by a broken subdorsal, and continuous, straight stigmatal line, pale yellow, the subdorsal consisting of a dot behind tubercle ii. and a dash below it, distinct except on the thorax. Blood somewhat green; setæ pale; feet slender.

Stage V.—Head dull yellowish, translucent; width 1.9 mm. Body green, marked with opaque yellow; twelve short, transverse, intersegmental, dorsal bands, reaching below the level of wart ii., that between joints 13-14 broken into three dots. Many irregular dots, about nine on each side above the straight, narrow superstigmatal line, and nine below it, none on the tubercles, which are concolorous or brownish (iii. to v. are brown); four black tubercles on anterior edge of cervical shield. A yellow line on the divergent anal feet. Tubercle iv. at the lower edge of spiracle.

Stage VI.—Head retracted at apex under joint 2; dull yellowish; width, 2.5 mm. Body thick and flat, joints 11 to 13 tapering, anal feet outstretched backward, all the feet with long claspers, slender, normal. Yellow-green, clear, but not translucent, the light yellow marks as before, but the dorsal transverse bands shorter (just below tubercle ii.), except the broken one between joints 13 and 14, which almost touches the stigmatal line; dots more numerous (about 12 to 18 instead of nine in each space), some irregular. No black dots on cervical shield. These have suddenly disappeared; spiracles brown, just below the narrow superstigmatal line; cervical shield and anal plate with yellow edge. Setæ pale, long subventrally; tubercles obsolete, not coloured, iv. opposite lower edge of spiracle. Feet pale whitish, dorsal vessel dark. Length 23 mm. The larva sits flatly on the back of the leaf.

At the end of this stage the larvæ spun cocoons of white silk between partly bitten up leaves. Imago in about three weeks.

Found on gum tree (*Liquidambar*) at Glendale, L. I.; also at Morris Plains, N. J.

A PROLONGED SEASON OF OCCURRENCE FOR *SCHISTOCERCA AMERICANA*.

At Wooster, Ohio, this species was observed in the fields on May 26, and at Alliance, nearly due east, on October 24, while at Bridgeport, in the extreme eastern central part of the State, it was found active, on November 4, all during 1898. It appears to have been more numerous of late in the vicinity of the south shore of Lake Erie than elsewhere in the northern portion of the State, and more abundant than I have formerly observed it in the same latitude in Indiana and Illinois.

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