- Clypeus anteriorly semicircularly produced, covering the mandibles; pronotum always long, at least as long as the mesonotum.....Subfamily IV., Planicipinæ (pars).
3. Front wings with three cubital cells.
 Head antero-posteriorly not especially thin, the face and clypeus at least subconvex, never flat; the antennæ inserted *on* or *near* the middle of the face, always considerably above an imaginary line drawn from bases of eyes. (Males only). Subfamily II., Ageniinae.
 Head antero-posteriorly very thin, the face and clypeus very flat, the antennæ inserted towards the anterior margin of the head *on* or or just above an imaginary line drawn from bases of eyes (♀ and ♂).....Subfamily IV., Planicipinæ (pars).
4. Pronotum as long or longer than the mesonotum; front coxæ long, usually longer than the hind coxæ, the front femora in ♀ often much swollen or greatly incrassated.....Subfamily IV., Planicipinæ.
5. Pronotum very long; metanotum as long or longer than the mesonotum; eyes entire, *not* at all emarginate within; antennæ in ♀, after death, involute at tips; cubitus in hind wings interstitial or originating *before* the transverse median nervure; hind tibiæ not or rarely longer than their femora, usually shorter.....Subfamily V., Notocyphinae.
 Pronotum not long, shorter than the mesonotum; metanotum short, much shorter than the mesonotum and obliquely truncate posteriorly; eyes *subemarginate within*; antennæ in ♀, after death, straight, *not* involute; cubitus in hind wings originating *beyond* the transverse median nervure; hind tibiæ much longer than their femora.....Subfamily VI., Ceropalinae.

THE LARVA OF EUSTIXIA PUPULA, HUBN.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The larva of this not uncommon little Pyralid feeds on the seeds of the peppergrass. It has not been described heretofore; the name as given by Packard (American Naturalist, IV., 229) is an error of identification, the species which he represents, copied from Abbot's manuscript drawing, being *Enemia crassinervella*, Zell., a Tineid. The true larva of *E. pupula* lives singly in the heads of the peppergrass in a loose open web, eating the unripe seeds out of the flat pods, forming two holes in each pod on the upper side. The larvæ, though fully exposed,

are difficult to see, as their colours harmonize well with the general appearance of the flower heads. The delicate open web is not conspicuous.

The number of larval stages has not been definitely determined, but I think there are seven. At first the little larva is entirely green, the head only pale testaceous. Later (by stage IV.) there are faint subdorsal and subventral pale shades with slight dusky bands between.

Stage V.—Green, subdorsal and subventral lines yellowish, faint, not distinctly broken in the incisures, the red shades between them faint; width of head 8 mm.

Stage VI.—Head slightly below joint 2, testaceous green, the clypeus high; width 1 mm. Body slender, green, the segments faintly transversely banded with yellow, also yellowish subventrally; dull crimson dorsal and lateral patches in the yellow bands, fainter at the extremities. Setæ long, slender, dusky, iv. + v. on the prominent subventral fold.

Stage VII.—Head green, mottled with brown over the lobes, ocelli black; width 1.2 mm. Body green, subventral fold narrowly whitish, dorsal segmental bands of dull crimson reaching the subventral fold, the edges irregular, projecting a little before at the spiracle. Setæ fine, dusky, rather long. The bands are on every segment from the prothoracic to the tenth abdominal.

Cocoon of silk, small and tough.

Food plant peppergrass (*Lepidium virginicum*).

LARVÆ FROM HAWAII—A CORRECTION.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Meyrick's work on the Macrolepidoptera of the Hawaiian Islands* is a revelation of our previous ignorance of that fauna, since he describes no less than 200 new species out of a total of 292.

I have formerly described the larva of a Noctuid from Hawaii as *Laphygma flavimaculata*, Harv., but find, on consulting Mr. Meyrick's paper, that the name was wrongly applied. The five larvæ bred by me in Hawaii are as follows:—

Lycæna boetica, Linn.

Larvæ within the flowers of *Crotalaria longirostrata* at Honolulu.

*Fauna Hawaiensis, Vol. I., part 2, Macrolepidoptera, by E. Meyrick, 1899.