DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURAL CHARACTERS OF
THE LARVA OF SIBINE FUSCA, WITH NOTES ON
THE FOUR KNOWN LARVÆ OF SIBINE.

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Stoll figures the moth of two species of Sibine. He also figures two larvæ of Sibine, but, owing to the unfortunate confusion into which his labels must have fallen, they are not attributed to the right imagines, but to two species of Diopitidæ. After Stoll, Sepp also illustrated two species of Sibine, with their larvæ correctly shown. One of Sepp's species is the same as one of Stoll's, the other is different in both larva and moth. This gives three species of the genus known in both larval and mature states, assuming only that the larva which Stoll figures as *micilia* (228 G.) really belongs to the moth *nesea**, which I think is probably the case.

The names of the species are *nesea*, Stoll; *fusca*, Stoll (= *trimacula*, Sepp = *bonaerensis*, Berg. = ? *measomoides*, Walker = ? *affinis*, Moeschler), and *vidua*, Sepp (= ? *fumosa*, Walk.). As a fourth species we have *stimulea*, Clemens (= *ephippiatus*, Harr.).

The larvæ have in common the following characters: (1) The shape of the body, which may be sufficiently described by a reference to the well-known *S. stimulea*; (2) the absence of subdorsal horns which bear stinging spines on joints 6 to 10; (3) the presence of a large patch of detachable spines above the horn on joint 13 and the lateral horn of joint 12; (4) probably the presence of skin spinules only without granules, though this can not be definitely asserted till the two species *nesea* and *vidua* have been microscopically examined; (5) the coloration involves a square green patch on the middle of the back, variously modified. Other characters are shared by the whole group of spined Eucleids.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LARVÆ.

The subdorsal horns which are present, long.

Lateral horns long; green, the horns all purple-brown, dorsal mark square, dark green, broadly edged with yellow.....*vidua*.

Lateral horns short.

Subdorsal horns and body green; dorsal mark square, without a central dark patch, edged before and behind with yellow....*nesea*.

Subdorsal horns and body purple-brown; dorsal mark elongate, projected below the posterior subdorsal horns, and bearing a central, elliptical purple-brown patch edged with white...*stimulea*.

* Stoll's so-called larva of *nesea* is an absurd error. It is a Notodontian with a long yellow horn on joint 6.

The subdorsal horns short; green, the dorsal mark much elongated, reaching the posterior end of the body and projected forward below the anterior subdorsal horns, edged with yellow. *fusca*.

The larva of *fusca* is evidently the most highly specialized. I have received a number of alcoholic specimens from Mr. G. Ruscheweyh, of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, under the name "*Streblosta bonaerensis*," but I am unable to find any differences in either moth or larva from Sepp's figures. The coloration is largely lost in my material through the effect of the alcohol, but the outline separating the two shades of green can easily be traced, and is exactly as shown by Sepp and Stoll.

Larva.—As compared with *S. stimulea*, Clem., the body is of the same shape, or a little more flattened, but all the horns are short. Subdorsal horns present on joints 3 to 5, 11 to 13, about .5 mm. long, alike, bristly with stinging spines; absent on joints 6 to 10. Lateral horns on joints 3, 4, 6 to 12, even shorter than the subdorsals, sessile spined. A subventral row of two distinct pale setæ.

Dorsum broad, flattened, sides oblique, subventral space small, contracted. Segmental incisures deep, the depressed spaces (1) dorsal intersegmental paired, two lateral (4) and (6) all show as distinct black dots buried in the intersegmental folds; addorsal spots (2) also present, small. A large, elongate patch of detachable spines above the lateral horn on joint 12, and a smaller one above the horn of joint 13. Caltrop patches present on the bare tips of the lateral horns of joints 6 to 12 apparently, but nearly all the caltrops are lost in my specimens. The caltrops and spines correspond with those of *S. stimulea* (Journal N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. IV., plate 1, figs. 5 and 6). Skin not very finely spinulose, the bases of the spinules enlarged, approximating granules, but still bearing the sharp tips. Colour largely green, a line of dark spinules joining the subdorsal horns of joint 5 runs forward on each side below the subdorsal horn on joint 4, turns down behind the lateral horn of joint 3, and runs backward just above the row of lateral horns to joint 12, turns up over the subdorsal horn of 12, and joins its fellow again just above the horn on joint 13; a detached ring also surrounds the subdorsal horn of joint 11. This line evidently marks the joining of the dorsal green with a different tint, which obtains over the horns, the stigmatal region and the dorsum of joints 3 to 5. Thoracic feet and venter as usual; the spiracle on joint 5 moved up above the others.

Habitat.—If my synonymy is correct, *Sibine fusca* ranges throughout the eastern part of South America, from Guayana to Argentina,