

## DESCRIPTION OF ANOTHER UNIDENTIFIED NOTODONTIAN LARVA.

[Lepidoptera, Notodontidæ.]

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This larva is supposed to be that of *Hyparpax perophoroides* Strecker, but no adults have been bred. Two specimens were given to Mr. S. C. Brimley at Raleigh, North Carolina, by a negro who had found them. Mr. Brimley inflated the larvæ and presented one to the National Museum, from which this description has been made.

*Larva*.—Head elliptical, higher than wide, distinctly exceeding joint 2, flattened before and on the sides, becoming thin at the vertex, which is shallowly notched; heavily reticulated and mottled with red-brown, so that the greenish ground color appears only upon the clypeus, along median suture, and in a stripe extending upward from the ocelli. Mandibles green, brown on the sides and tip. Width, 3 mm. Body cylindrical, somewhat compressed at the sides; joints 2 to 4 rise gradually dorsally; joint 5 is produced into a high erect horn, as high as the diameter of the body, bearing tubercles *i*, which are very large, smooth, brown cones, and form a bifurcate tip to the horn. Joint 12 very slightly enlarged dorsally, its tubercles *i* somewhat hypertrophied, forming low cones, well separated dorsally. Tubercles *i* on all the joints slightly enlarged and chitinized with large dark setæ, the other tubercles small or invisible, but many of the setae large and dark. Sides of the thorax green, the color extending narrowly upon joint 5 and on the anterior lateral base of the horn; a dorsal red-brown stripe, narrowing regularly posteriorly, edged with whitish and dotted and streaked with this color; cervical shield formed of slight subdorsal elevation contained in the red-brown band and cut by green anteriorly. Subventral region of the thorax dotted with brown, the thoracic feet brown. Body green, densely mottled with red-brown in confluent streaks, leaving green markings in a somewhat complicated pattern, as follows: A ring around the horn just below its tip; oblique, ill-defined, subdorsal streaks on joints 5 and 6, cut by a geminate linear brown dorsal line; on joint 7 the streak is pronounced, beginning at the dorsal line and running to the foot of joint 8, edged above by a heavy brown line that passes over onto joint 8 on the level of tubercle *iii*, where it loops up sharply obliquely to enclose tubercle *i*, and then down again, the included finger-shaped marking being whitish green; this brown line continues along joints 9 and 10 on the level of tubercle *iii*, where it is lost; feet and subventral areas of joints 6 and 10 heavily brown mottled, of joints 7 and 8 very slightly so; a green subdorsal oblique line, the pair

forming a V-shaped mark, begins on joint 9 posteriorly and runs to the posterior edge of joint 11 laterally, being broken at the incisures; there is also a narrow dorsal line of the same color from joint 9 to joint 13, which is indicated on joint 8 by a pear-shaped small orange blotch between the points of the lateral finger-shaped processes; sides of the horn posteriorly heavily brown mottled, as well as a subventral patch on joint 6 and the area about the spiracle of joint 11. Anal feet small, slender, divergent, brown-mottled. The area around the spiracle of joint 5, especially at tubercles *iii* and *iv*, is roundly protuberant, causing a collar-like appearance of this joint when seen from above.

As compared with the larva of *Hyparpax aurora* Smith & Abbot, the general pattern of coloration is similar. The head is larger in the present insect and distinctly exceeds joint 2. The hump on joint 5 is here produced into a horn, but the humps on joint 12 are the same in both. The sides of the thorax are green in both, with brown dorsal stripe. The subdorsal white markings in *aurora* are all broadened and rounded, filled with brown mottlings, whereas in the present species they are narrowed, clear of filling, and obliquely placed. In *aurora* the rounded white subdorsal markings adorn the abdomen for the entire distance between the two dorsal humps, whereas in the present species these markings are obsolete on joint 6, then brought out strongly in the peculiar finger-shaped mark on joint 8, finally replaced posteriorly by the broken V-shaped line.

Except for its bizarre pattern, the larva might readily be taken for a species of *Schizura*, as is indeed the case with *Hyparpax aurora*.