

dorsal line or stripe, but on the anterior edges of segments 6 to 11 is a little narrow yellow spot on each.

A. celtis is yellow green over dorsal area, blue-green on the sides; in middle of dorsum is a pale yellow stripe, and on this a deep yellow oval spot is set on the anterior end of each segment from 3 to 12 or 13; sometimes the stripe is wanting, but the spots are always present; these are larger than any on *alicia*, each occupying more than half the breadth of the segment.

These differences in the larvae are decisive of the distinctness of the butterflies. The eggs are alike; the chrysalids are closely alike. Mrs. Peart, who has made drawings of both chrysalids, has called my attention to the serrated edge of the carina on abdomen of *alicia*, as being different from that of *celtis*, which the drawings represent as evenly edged, but I do not happen at present to have a chrysalis of *celtis* at hand for more exact comparison.

LARVA OF *EURYCREON RANTALIS* GUEN.

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THE LARVA of *Eurycreon rantalis* is reported by Prof. F. H. Snow to have caused serious injury to various garden vegetables, weeds and other low and tender plants (a list of which is given below), in Kansas, in June and July, and a description of the larva is given by him in the *Lawrence (Kans.) daily journal*, 28 July 1880. To preserve this description from loss or render it more accessible to entomologists generally, it is here reproduced, with Prof. Snow's permission:—

Head pale yellowish red without spots. Body nearly cylindrical, about 25 mm. long. Color, light green with a narrow yellowish white band on each side of dorsal surface except on second segment. Segment 2 (the head is segment 1) has a single short longitudinal jet black dash between dorsal and stigmatic surfaces on each side, with traces of a second and third spot in some individuals. Segments 3 and 4 have each two such spots on each side. Segments 5 to 12 inclusive have each three circular jet black spots on each side at the

vertices of the angles of an imaginary equilateral triangle having two angles on the anterior half of the segment and one on the posterior half. In some individuals these black spots are minutely pupiled with light green. From the lower of the three spots proceeds a single central yellowish hair. Below this lower spot upon each side of each segment may be detected an exceedingly minute black dot, which would easily escape the ordinary observer. The thirteenth or anal segment has two large black spots on dorsal line and one small black spot on each side. The lower surface of each segment has a transverse series of eight annular black spots. The second, third, and fourth segments have each a pair of true legs, and segments 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 a pair of prop legs.

The plants upon which this larva was found are: Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), beets (*Beta vulgaris*), peas (*Pisum sativum*), pigweed (*Amarantus*), purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*).



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