

The body is very flat, oval in outline, bearing a lateral fringe similar to that of an *Ascalaphus* (as figured by Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1888, pl. 1), but more uniform; a dorsal row of tubercles, and a tapering tail, one-fifth as long as the body. The color is a dirty brown above, paler beneath. Length 7 to 10 mm.; width  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

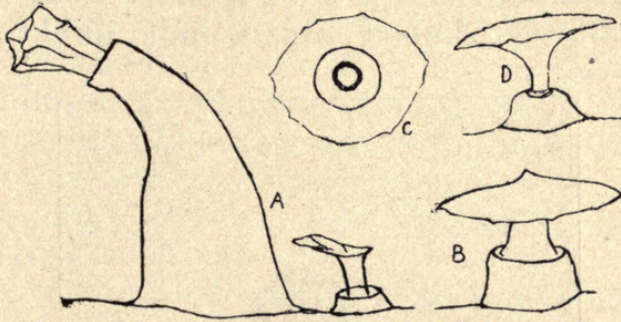


FIG. 12.—Undetermined coleopterous larva: A, lateral spine of tail with small scale-bearing tubercle such as cover tail and head, at base; B, D, side views of mushroom-like scales and tubercles, from body; C, top view of D.

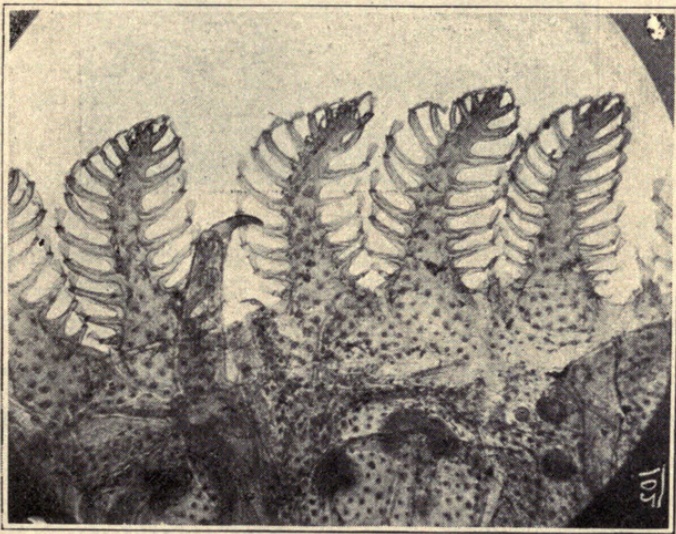


FIG. 13.—Middle leg and fringe of meso- and metathorax and first abdominal segment of undetermined coleopterous larva (enlarged about 27 diameters).

The vestiture is so remarkable as to deserve special mention. It consists of hairs modified in a manner unknown to me in any other insect. A very few of the simplest ones are found in unexposed places and appear as simple flat scales, generally truncate, but a few are sharp pointed, set in a shallow pit,



around which the chitin is somewhat thickened. They are better developed wherever the surface of the larvæ is exposed, reaching their extreme development in the lateral fringe, and on the three lateral spines of the tail. For the commoner type—that which covers the greater part of the upper surface of the body—the thickened ring supporting the modified hair is produced into a tubercle in the hollow apex of which is set the hair which broadens out after a short stalk into a flaring funnel- or umbrella-shaped organ, not unlike some fungi.

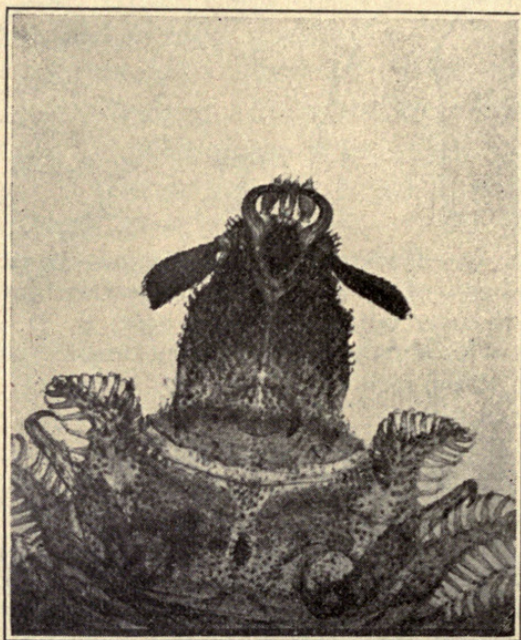


FIG. 14.—Head and prothorax of undetermined coleopterous larva enlarged about 16 diameters.

Those on the sides of the head point slightly forward and only the forward part of the flaring lip is produced, and the reverse is true of the tail. The three lateral spines of the tail (Fig. 12, A) and the teeth of the lateral fringe (Fig. 13) represent the most exaggerated form of this vestiture—the tubercles being lengthened to about four times their width, and supporting an irregularly fluted, triangular scale.

The head (Fig. 14) tapers anteriorly and is slightly constricted about the middle, with a single ocellus in the constriction on the side just behind the antennæ, which are apparently two-jointed; basal joint very small; second joint extremely large, flattened, concave, smooth, and without vestiture on the under side; its upper surface slightly convex and sparsely studded with coarse, scale-bearing tubercles similar to those on the body.



There is, however, a third joint situated at the apex of joint ii, which is so reduced in size as to be easily overlooked, being only about one-third the length of the scales with which the second joint is clothed.

Labrum small, trapezoidal, widest in front and supporting four regularly placed spines on the front edge. Mandibles simple, sickle-shaped, sharp-pointed, grooved on upper surface. Maxillary palpi four-jointed, second joint very large, terminal joint very small, cylindrical.<sup>1</sup> Maxillæ very small, almost hair-like, about one-fourth as long as palpi, very inconspicuous. Labium small, trapezoidal, bearing two-jointed palpi which project almost as far as the maxillary palpi.

There is nothing extraordinary about the legs, which each bear a single large simple claw, the latter apparently not being articulated with the tibia.

In addition to the median row of dorsal tubercles there are three main lateral rows of chitinized spots on the abdominal segments, which become confused and irregular on the thoracic segments. I am unable to see spiracles on the thoracic segments or the last two segments of the abdomen, but there is a very distinct spiracle near the outer edge of each of the first seven dorsal abdominal segments just in front of the outer chitinized spot.

The last abdominal segment is produced into a conical tail which bears on each side at base three lateral spines each surmounted by a triangular scale (Fig. 12, A). The upper surface of the tail shows a row of about nine tubercles.

Perhaps the most conspicuous characteristic is the lateral fringe which is about one-sixth of the entire width and is composed of fourteen lobes on each side, two on each thoracic segment and one on each abdominal segment except the last. Each lobe consists of a curved central stalk from either side of which arise four to twelve curved processes, the tip of each being truncate and bearing a fluted, triangular scale. These processes are homologous with the tubercles and modified hairs, described above, which cover the whole body.

It is hoped that future observations will solve the mystery connected with this interesting larva.

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Mr. Knab presented the following communication:

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<sup>1</sup>In one of the specimens there is a queer deformity, the second joint giving rise to an extra third and fourth joint on the upper surface.



## A NEW SPECIES OF DONACIA.

BY FREDERICK KNAB.

A study of the *Donacia* material in the collection of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History brought to light an interesting series of a species which could not be located by Mr. C. W. Leng's Revision of our species.<sup>1</sup> An attempt was made to locate this species with some of the many forms that have been described and relegated to the synonymy, but without satisfactory result. Finally a specimen was sent to Mr. Samuel Henshaw, Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., with a request to compare it with the material in the LeConte collection. In his reply Mr. Henshaw wrote: "I consider it distinct from any in the LeConte collection which contains all the species recognized by LeConte and Leng."

The species belongs with *subtilis* in Mr. Leng's *Group C*, but is very distinct from any of the species defined in Mr. Leng's paper. Owing to its short thorax and rather broad and depressed form this species more nearly resembles the species of the *cincticornis* group, but the narrow mesosternum and the shorter legs and less swollen hind femora show its relationship to *subtilis*. The specimens were taken upon bulrushes, so that in habits, too, it differs from the species of the *cincticornis* group which frequent pond lilies.

*Donacia curticollis* n. sp.

Female: length 9.5 mm. Form rather broad, subdepressed. Color: body beneath metallic green, the prothorax ferruginous-yellow; head green; thorax above golden green upon disc, anterior and basal margins ferruginous-yellow; elytra ferruginous-yellow with golden lustre; antennæ dark, the basal segments with green lustre; femora ferruginous at base, the outer half metallic green; tibiae and tarsi ferruginous, tinged with green.

Head obsoletely tuberculate between the eyes, with a deep median groove; surface confusedly punctured, clothed with pale yellowish pubescence. Eyes prominent. Frontal lobes prominent. Antennæ rather short, slightly over half the length of body; second segment very short, third slightly longer. Thorax straight-sided and without tubercles, broadening gradually to the front margin, half again as broad as long; surface shining, very finely wrinkled and confusedly punctured; anterior and basal margins broadly elevated, the front margin turned obliquely

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<sup>1</sup>Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., v, 18, pp. 157-176.





Caudell, Andrew Nelson. 1905. "The species of the genus *Chimarocephala*, and descriptions of two new species of Californian Orthoptera." *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 7, 123–126.

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