

logue of 1884 is put down as a variety of *montivaga*. If, therefore, he is himself so uncertain of the true position of these forms, he cannot expect others to follow him blindly, and though many years must elapse before any certain conclusion will be come to, I venture to think that the arrangement I have adopted represents the facts shown by my collection, including about fifty specimens from all the States where the species occurs and from many of the collections which supplied his own materials. If it should eventually prove that the Pa-

cific coast form is not separable from the Rocky Mountain form *montivaga*, it may be better to use the name *eurynome* in preference to *montivaga* or *egleis*, because both Behr's and Boisduval's descriptions which have priority over Edwards's, can only be identified with doubt. My specimens of *montivaga* and *egleis*, all come from the Sierra Nevada, and not from the Mt. Shasta district, where *monticola* and its vars. are so abundant; but local information as to their distribution, in this, as in the other cases, is very deficient.

INSECTS OF BERMUDA. — The Bermuda Islands by Professor Angelo Heilprin contains chapters on the insects, arachnida and myriopods of the Bermudas by Drs. P. R. Uhler, George Marx and the late Mr. C. H. Bollman. Dr. Uhler considers the species already found as almost entirely Nearctic in character but anticipates the discovery of multitudes of Neotropical forms. He does not enumerate the hymenoptera, lepidoptera, and coleoptera and his lists of the hemiptera, homoptera, pseudoneuroptera, dermaptera and diptera include but fifteen species or less than half the number recorded in Mr. J. Matthew Jones's "Visitors Guide to Bermuda." Dr. Marx mentions seventeen species of spiders, describing *Lycosa atlantica* as new. Mr. Bollman notes *Fulus moreleti*, *Spirobolus heilprini* n. sp., *Mecistocephalus guildingii*, *Scolopendra subspinipes* and *Lithobius lapidicola* as all the myriopods that have been reported from the Bermuda Islands.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA OF MEGALODACNE FASCIATA, FABR. — COLOR. Body sordid white, with the patches on the segments above piceous; head light brown, mandibles piceous.

HEAD subglobose, small, smooth, shining. CYPLEUS transverse, about five times as broad as long.

LABRUM somewhat narrower than the clypeus and about twice as long, anterior margin straight with a series of strong hairs; angles rounded; sides slightly oblique.

MANDIBLES short and thick with the apex strongly bifid.

ANTENNAE very short; two jointed; first joint short, and about three times as broad as long; second joint more slender and about twice as long as broad with the apex somewhat rounded.

MAXILLAE elongate, rounded at the apex with hairs and a few bristle-like short tubercles.

MAXILLARY PALPI three jointed; first joint much broader than long; second joint, less wide; third joint more slender and longer.

LABIUM subcordate, apex rounded; base much broader.

LABIAL PALPI two jointed; first joint, short, thick, twice as broad as long; second joint more slender, broader at the base than apex and about twice as long as broad.

BODY elongate, segments all about equal width and length except the first which is



1890. "Insects of Bermuda." *Psyche* 5, 317–317.

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