

On the consideration of the nymphaeal *Salix* of the various groups it will
be well to preserve the same sequence, which was observed in treating
the adult-*Salix*. The Filiculioides will therefore first engage our
attention. In this family the nymphaeal *Salix* are on the whole somewhat
more complicated than the adult stages. The mention has much the same
appearance and the *Salix* is ^{as a rule} mostly rounded as in the adult - but the
lateral lobe is quite dissimilar. *Pisthura ornithia* (Plate IV fig 5) is

the great and important specialization of the nymphal ecia. These develop
distinctive characters which are usually absent in the adults of the
same species.

[illegible]

But after these 3 from a small colony of the feeding ^{moths}
~~This completes the comparison of the adult colias. It will be observed that~~

with the exception of the Libellulidae, in which the parts of the lateral lobes are
almost unrecognizable, these colias are very similar. The chief differences
are in the presence or absence of the slit in the ligula and in its size and shape
when present, in the shape and size of the movable hook and of the two furrows
either side of it, and in the presence or absence of the hairs upon the white labium.
The general colorings are very similar and the same parts are present in all
the genera.