

dark dull olive green, tinged with purple; darker inferiorly, with a few white dots. Lateral line broader than in *vinulenta*, but less clear. Purple tinges at base of prolegs, which are black. Head much lighter than *vinulenta*, black anteriorly.

Sixth stage June 15. Nearest *vinulenta*, but a darker or blacker looking larva. A broad dorsal blackish band attenuated intersegmentally, and including the hardly visible median dorsal streak, which terminates in an oblong spot on anal segment. The remainder of dorsal surface is mottled greenish, gray and blackish. Superior sub-dorsal line broadly edged with black; but inconspicuous, except on first and last segments. Lateral line broad, more or less clearly defined, whitish, with blackish shades. Beneath light greenish. Else as in preceding stage. L. 30 m m.

The larvæ of all these species entered the earth during the second and third weeks of June, spinning a slight cocoon, in which they remained without changing until August, the imagoes appearing during the first week of September. The pupa is light yellow brown, rather short and stout. The larvæ of *devia* were more delicate than the others, and only a few were brought to maturity and inflated, so that no imagoes were obtained.

Although *Morrisoni* and *vinulenta* are such abundant species in most localities, I have but once found the larva of any *Scopelosoma* when collecting, and I now recognize this to have been *vinulenta*, which was feeding on *Azalea viscosa*.

It will now be of interest to breed the four remaining species of this genus, which are of a somewhat different type, and especially *Moffatiana* and *Græfana*. It is a question which can only be decided by careful breeding whether these two are identical, as some Entomologists suppose. For my own part I am still inclined to think them distinct, as I have found no difficulty in separating the two species in a large series of specimens, although breeding from the egg may show them to be varietal forms.

I may add that any one intending to rear larvæ of this genus will do well to keep the imagoes frozen on ice until spring is far enough advanced to furnish tolerably mature leaves, since handling the young larvæ among small, sticky, immature leaves and buds is a most tedious operation, which is rendered still more difficult by the habit of concealment peculiar to these larvæ.