

in July, 1911, the place is visited to see if *moeseri* can be found there. Numerous larvæ are located, and in 1912 the colony is found to be still flourishing. There is considerable difference apparently in the time at which the hibernated ova hatch, due to the very moist conditions they endure. While the egg may withstand inundation very well, the young larvæ cannot, and, as with *marginidens* working in *Cicuta* and *Sium*, both water-loving plants, many tardy larvæ occur. Though neither the ova nor the first stages were observed, the first week of June can be figured as their date of general emergence. The stems are entered several inches above ground, and a more or less extended tunnel drilled upward. As they become larger, the boring of necessity becomes small for them, and they turn downward in the underground portion of the stem or root. The stems are often weakened so as to fall, and there are several openings made whereby the frass is thrown out. These castings form in little whitish mounds and become a conspicuous clue to the hidden host. Thus far, parasitism seems abnormally low, but one *Hemiteles* attack having been noticed.

As *moeseri* is so clearly a denizen of the wild woodland or swamp, it seems a coincidence to have been first met within the confines or immediate vicinity of such large cities as Montreal, Buffalo or New York. In southern West Chester Co., N.Y., and on the opposite shore of Long Island no infestations have been found, though it is true no stations of the plant were met that could be expected to support flourishing colonies. The following larval stages were observed:

Stage IV.—Head normal for group, polished, pale brown, marked with a black line at the ocelli, which extends posteriorly oblique across the epicranium, labrum and mouth parts black, seta at tubercle VIII seems longest. Body cylindrical, thoracic joints have the skin puckered, colour is a livid cast of umber brown, which shows on joints four to seven inclusive as a dark band or girdle, the remaining joints relieved by the white longitudinal lines; the dorsal line is unbroken, but its continuation across four to seven is by the merest thread; subdorsal line wider, but breaks abruptly at joints four to seven; subspiracular shows on thoracic joints, on eight to twelve is fused with the white of the ventral