

The body above was dull yellowish green, with a reddish or pink tinge, second segment pale yellowish green, smooth and very similar in appearance to the head, but larger, 3rd, 4th, 11th, 12th, and 13th segments, pale yellowish green, all the middle segments have a decided pinkish tinge, surface of body wrinkled. Terminal segment with two short greenish spines extending backwards over the anal lid.

The under surface was similar in color to the upper, with a double whitish line down the middle; feet pinkish; prolegs green.

Many variations in color were observed in different specimens of this larva. One which answered the descriptions given above on the 7th, changed its skin on the morning of the 8th, and appeared in a garb of very dark brown, nearly black, with longitudinal lines of paler brown. A younger specimen, was yellowish green, with the head very large and prominent. Another older one was bright, deep red above, with a wide, broken band of dull green down the middle of under surface, without any appearance of the double whitish line so prominent in most of the others. A fourth, about the same size, was dull whitish green, with the whitish lines below also wanting.

A full grown caterpillar found on the 10th of June, measured one and a quarter inches. Its head was dull reddish brown, the body above yellowish green as in former description, but with a few very small whitish dots on each segment. On each side of 2nd segment was a small reddish spot, and on the 3rd a larger one of a darker shade, on this latter segment the folds of the skin protrude, making the spot appear like a brown prominence. The spaces between the middle segments were yellowish, while two or three of the terminal rings were dull brown, in other respects, it answered to the previous description. The under surface had a reddish hue, a central dull reddish line, bordered on each side with a faint whitish stripe, edged again without by dull red; feet reddish, with the space between them yellowish green; prolegs reddish brown; spaces between bluish green. June 11th. This larvæ had now fastened itself up in a leaf, preparing for its next change.

I have taken fresh-looking specimens of this moth again on the wing during the middle part of the present month, August. They will probably deposit their eggs late in the month, producing larvæ which will attain to nearly the full growth before winter, and hibernating during the cold season, resume their destructive labors with the opening spring.

As a remedy when their numbers are great, syringing the vines with hellebore and water would probably serve a good purpose. They are not confined to the vine, but are found also on the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.