

inside the dead body of the Cecropia.

The adults which hatched mated, and both females produced eggs on May 8th. The eggs hatched on May 24th, sixteen days after being laid. The larvae were very small, black objects; they were gently collected and placed on some green apple leaves, which they immediately proceeded to devour.

After eating ravenously for ten days they moulted on June 3rd. When the larva moults it is confined by the old skin very closely. The under skin is soft and lies in folds, thus allowing ample room for growth. The larva attaches itself to a twig or some such support by a fine silk rope. Then the old skin splits along the back, and the larva pulls itself out, leaving the old skin still on the twig.

After emerging from the first moult the larvae were large, of a slaty green color with small black tubercles. They ate apple leaves till their skins were

again drawn tight, and on June 9th they moulted for the second time. This time they were pea-green with red tubercles on the front segments.

The third moult was on June 18th. The larvae emerged bright green with orange colored tubercles on the front segments.

After the third moult the moults were very irregular, some of the larvae being much further advanced than others. There were in all probably five moults, possibly six. Each moult brought little or no change in color, but enormous change in size. They ate great quantities of leaves.

A number were placed on an apple tree in the school grounds, but did not seem to seek concealment on the under side of the leaves, probably due to their indoor existence. All were eaten by birds, or put in cyanide bottles by teachers of the summer class (reason not given).

Thirty larvae were kept in a large glass aquarium in the school and closely observed by both pupils and teachers. Two escaped, one scaling the window blind to the sash by its cocoon and the other spinning its cocoon on the leg of a child's desk.

The first cocoon was spun on July 13, fifty days after hatching. All the rest were completed in three days. This is a very early date, the larvae out doors not spinning till well on in the fall. The early date was due to the larvae being protected from storms, and being fed all they would eat without having to forage for their food. Can you think of any other explanation?

The cocoons are being stored in the school cellar till this summer, when observations will be continued. No parasites can be in the cocoons, as



CECROPIA JUST EMERGED.