

The caterpillar of this species (see figure 2) is a formidable looking creature, measuring, when full grown, if at rest, about three inches, and, when crawling, about three and a half inches. While young, as this larva feeds singly, it does not attract much attention, but, as it approaches maturity, it consumes, in a short time, large quantities of leaves, rendering long branches of the vine quite leafless. It is usually met with of full size late in August, and feeds on the American ivy (*Ampelopsisquinque folia*) as well as on the grape vine. The following descriptions of the larva and perfect insect are compiled chiefly from Mr. Riley's second report on the insects of Missouri.

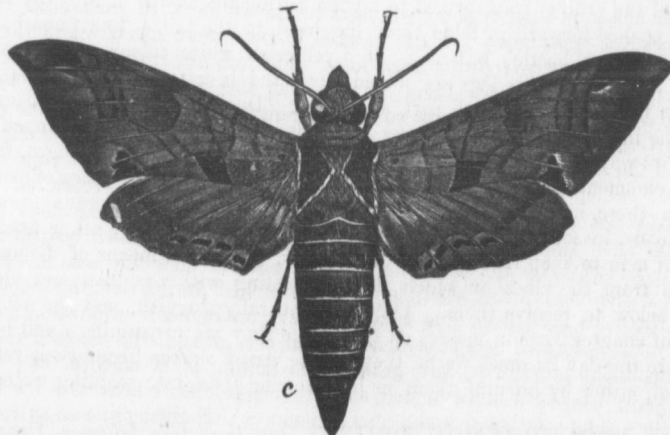
The largest segment in the body of the larva is the third behind the head; the second is but half its size, and the first still smaller; and, when at rest, it usually withdraws the head and the two next segments within the third, as shown in the figure. This caterpillar varies much in colour; when young, it is usually green, with a long slender reddish horn, rising from the last segment but one, and curving backwards. When full grown, the general colour is sometimes green, but more frequently a pale straw, or reddish brown, and the long recurved horn has disappeared, its place being occupied by a polished tubercle. The pale straw colour, or reddish brown deepens at the sides, and finally merges into a rich brown. A broken line of brown runs along the back, and another unbroken, with its upper edge fading gradually, extends along each side. It has six scalloped cream-coloured spots on each side, and is covered more or less with minute spots, which are dark on the back, but light and annulated at the sides. There are also from six to eight transverse wrinkles on all but the thoracic and caudal segments. The head, front segments and breathing holes incline to flesh colour, while the prolegs and caudal plate are deep brown.

FIG. 3.



When full grown, and about to transform to a chrysalis, the colour of the worm often changes to that of a beautiful pink or crimson. It then descends to the ground, and burrows underneath, and undergoes its change there within a smooth cavity. The chrysalis (see fig 3) is of a dark shining mahogany brown colour, roughened, especially on the anterior edge of the segments in the back.

FIG. 4.



The moth (figure 4) is of a brownish grey colour, variegated with light brown, and with the dark spots shown in the figure deep brown. The hind wings are pink, with a dark shade across the middle, still darker spots below this shade, and a broad grey border behind. It is usually single brooded, the chrysalis remaining in the ground through the fall, winter and spring months, and producing the moth towards the latter part of June.

This insect has rarely presented itself in sufficient numbers to prove alarming to the vine grower, either here or in the United States. Indeed, with us, it has hitherto been a rare insect; nevertheless, since some usually rare insects occasionally appear in comparative abundance, we have thought it best to present our readers with a history of the species, so

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