

subquadrangular with prominent anterior and posterior angles making it appear constricted in the middle, it is channelled with an irregular discoidal impression on each side; a few large dusky punctures are observable where the channel terminates; elytra with ten equidistant rows of large punctures which converge at the apex; besides these there is an abbreviated row at the base next the suture, as in many *Harpalidæ*, &c., the apex of the elytra terminates in two teeth or spines; the inner one short and dentiform, the outer one long and spiniform; legs and anal portion of the abdomen yellow, the former with all their articulations dusky at the extremity.

The sculpture of the elytra in this species much resembles that of another aquatic genus *Haliphus*, Lat.

ON SOME OF OUR COMMON INSECTS.

5. THE GRAPE VINE PLUME.—*Pterophorus periscolidactylus*.

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During the latter part of this month and early in June those who have grape vines under their charge are often annoyed at finding the terminal

Fig. 15.



leaves of the young and tender branches tied by means of silken threads into a sort of ball shaped mass, and within the hollow sphere thus formed is found a small whitish hairy caterpillar, which feasts on the tender leaves and young blossom bunches. Usually but a single occupant is found in each enclosure, but occasionally we have found two, and, in one instance, three.

The very young larva is said to be smooth, or nearly so, the hairiness becoming more perceptible after each moult.

In fig. 15 this larva is represented nearly full grown at *a*. It is then about half an inch long with a small yellowish green head, with a band of black across the front, and a yellowish green body, with transverse rows of dull yellow tubercles from each of which arises a small tuft of white