

on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th segments, exist small blue tubercles tipped with double spines. On the 12th segment, alternating with dorsal and lateral rows, there are four blue tubercles, with a circle of six black spots near their base, and a circle of four spines and one central on the dorsal tubercles, and a circle of four spines on the laterals. In line with the dorsals, two blue tubercles with five black spines, two of which in some cases have nearly disappeared.

True legs, greenish yellow, with black incurved claws; pro-legs, greenish-yellow.

Spiracles narrowly elliptical, with pearly centres and black margins.

Antennæ, cream-colored, tipped with brownish, and having two dark kidney-shaped spots near their base. Upper lip, pearl-colored and deeply cleft; lower lip, similarly colored; palpi, short, hairy, and marked with dark brown blotches; jaws, pearly at base, and dark brown for the anterior two-thirds.

General color above, greenish blue; on the sides, pea-green, and of the same color below.

In many cases, the lateral and sub-lateral tubercles are a beautiful pearl color, which appears to be due to the character of the food, for it is a noticeable fact that the majority of the caterpillars which exhibit this color-change, are found feeding upon the leaves of the common plum (*Prunus domestica*).

July 21st—The larvæ commence to spin their cocoons. This requires a period ranging from three to four days. While the operation is in progress, a slight incision is made through a cocoon, which is instantly repaired. Three times is the experiment performed, and as many times is the cocoon mended. But the fourth time the caterpillar seems to take no notice of the rent, or, even if it does, it is unable to make good the damage by reason of the lack of necessary material. The cocoon being completed, the remaining efforts of the larva are spent in the rupture and separation of the epidermis, which is eventually thrust into the lower part of the cocoon. This is effected in about six days. The process is precisely similar to that which takes place in moulting.

Caterpillars in confinement, particularly in empty boxes, become exceedingly restless, and wander about for several days, as if in quest of something. This is especially noticeable in larvæ which utilize the leaves of the plants upon which they feed for cocoon purposes. Where the box