

to the base of the horn. The skin of the body is roughened with numerous white-tipped granulations, and the stout horn on the hinder part of the body is of a bluish green color. This larva when irritated emits a peculiar musical chirping sound.

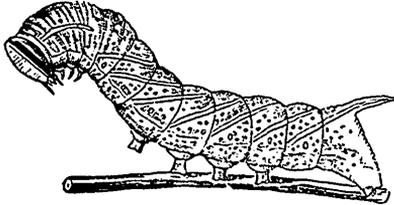


Fig. 2.

When full grown it buries itself in the earth, where it changes to a chestnut brown chrysalis, which is smooth, with a short, rough terminal spine. In this condition it remains during the winter, escaping as a moth early the following summer.

The life history of the Purlind Sphinx, *Smerinthus myops*, Fig. 3, is very similar to that of the species just described. It appears in the perfect state also in June and July.

The moth is very handsome. The head and thorax are chocolate brown with a purplish tinge, the thorax is striped with yellow and the abdomen brown marked with yellowish spots. The fore wings are angulated



Fig. 3.

and excavated on the hind margin, and are ornamented with bands and patches of black on a chocolate-brown ground. The hind wings are dull yellow with the outer half a rich brown, and have an eye-like spot towards the inner margin, black with a pale blue centre.

The caterpillar much resembles Fig. 2. It is green with two rows of reddish brown spots on each side and six oblique yellow lines, with two shorter lines of the same color on the anterior segments. The head is bluish green, margined with yellow, and the curved horn at the tail green, tinged with yellow at the sides. When full grown it measures about two inches in length, and is nearly cylindrical in form. It feeds on the leaves of the cherry tree, both the wild and cultivated varieties.

The insect passes the winter in the pupa state under the earth; the chrysalis is smooth and of a dark brown color. Both these insects are comparatively rare, and have never, as far as we know, appeared in sufficient numbers to prove injurious to the trees on which they feed.