

bright yellow stripe which is most distinct on the hinder segments, and a second one of the same color, but fainter, half way between this and the dorsal line; this latter is more distinct on the posterior portion of the body, where it follows the peculiar pyramidal hump or prominence on the twelfth segment, as shown in the figure. The under surface of the body is pale green.

When full grown this caterpillar descends to the ground, and, drawing together some loose fallen leaves or other rubbish, spins within a loose silken cocoon, where in due time it changes to a dark, shining brown chrysalis, from which the moth usually escapes in the latter part of July; those which we have reared have appeared about the 20th of the month.

The moth, see figure 4, measures, when its wings are expanded, about one and three quarter inches. The fore wings are dark brown, shaded

Fig. 4.



with paler brown, and with dots and wavy lines of a glossy grey or dull whitish hue. The hind wings are reddish with more or less of a coppery lustre; browner on the outer angle of the front edge of the wing, and paler towards the hinder and inner angle.—

The body is dark brown with the hinder portion banded with lines of a paler shade. The under surface of the wings is much lighter in color than the upper.

In what stage of its existence this insect passes the winter months has not yet been determined. Whether the eggs, which are probably laid during August, remain dormant during the remainder of the summer and hatch early the following spring, or whether the eggs hatch into larvæ early in the fall, and the larvæ, while still young, become torpid and sleep through the long winter months, remains undecided; we incline, however, to the latter view.

Where the caterpillars prove troublesome their numbers may be lessened by jarring the trees or vines on which they are feeding with the hand, when they will usually drop to the ground, where, on account of their green color, they can be readily seen and destroyed.