the abdomen. The head and thorax are slowly worked up out of the shell until the legs can be of some assistance in pulling, after which the rest of the process is relatively easy and rapis. The length of time required to emerge after the central area of the shell has been completely removed varies from thirty minutes to one hour, after which the larva immediately starts off in search of food.

The larvæ were placed upon tender apple leaves, and commenced feeding at once. A slight jar caused many of them to spin down from the twig to the table, where they showed a decided tendency to travel toward the light.

Newly-hatched Larva (Plate 4, Fig. 2).—Length at rest, 1.5 mm.; width of head, .33 mm; average diameter of body, .25 mm. Head large, rounded, nearly as wide as high, of a uniform yellow colour, darker than rest of body; clypeus triangular, marked by brown sutures; mandibles tipped with black. Head sparsely clothed with comparatively long, white hairs having blunt extremities; antennæ comparatively long; head free, erect. Body nearly cylindrical, tapering very slightly posteriorly from head; annulations not very distinct; segments somewhat shorter than their diameter; prolegs present on abdominal segments 7 and 10, with vestiges of a pair upon sixth abdominal segment. Cervical shield prominent, of same colour as head, and with a light yellow border, which is set with ten spines (Fig. 7 A). Arrangement of the tubercles, as

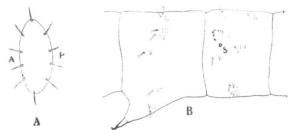


Fig. 7.—Arrangement of tubercles and spines upon the larva of Anisopteryx pometaria, Harr., first instar. A; cervical shield on dorsum of prothorax; A, anterior side; E, posterior side. B; metathoracic and first abdominal segments; L-VII., tubercles and spines, according to Dyar's classification; s, spiracle.

shown in Fig. 7 B, differs upon the thorax from that prevailing upon the abdomen; tubercles on prothorax and 9th and 10th abdominal segments