

newly hatched larvæ recently studied show that in this species also we have the same characteristics that I have referred to in the case of the Bean Weevil. The temporary legs are much shorter and stouter, but similarly constructed, the tarsus proper being merely a spatulate pad. The spurs on the prothoracic segment are more elaborate and more conspicuous. They consist of about six strong retrorse spines anteriorly, succeeded by two more prominent plates, also pointing posteriorly and strongly toothed along their exterior border. There are no anal spurs or spines. An interesting fact connected with this larva is that while ordinarily entering the pea direct from the amber-coloured egg, as previously recorded, it sometimes enters the pod in the neighborhood of the egg and then mines along the inside of the pod for some distance, being quite active and moving rapidly and with ease. This doubtless occurs wherever the egg hatches before the peas are sufficiently developed, the larva living as a miner until the pea is nearly full grown. The entrance of the larva into a pea in such case would seem to be rather by chance than design. As in the case of the Bean Weevil, however, the larva molts and loses its legs and other post-embryonic characters as soon as it has penetrated the pea.

SOME NOTES ON THE MARGINED SOLDIER-BEETLE (CHAULIOGNATHUS MARGINATUS).

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Since the larval history of this beetle was published by Walsh in 1868 it has been generally known that the larva is carnivorous, feeding, as Walsh showed, upon the Plum Curculio, and, as I showed, on the Apple Worm among other insects, so that it must be included among our beneficial species. The larva is also one of those which is quite often found during the winter months upon the surface of snow. The beetle is one of the most common species during the summer months upon many kinds of flowers, but particularly upon those of *Yucca*, feeding principally on pollen, but also sipping the slight amount of nectar which is found at the base of the pistil, or the sweetened exudation which is also quite frequent upon the tip of the petiole of the flower after this has dropped. It is quite frequently found in pairs, and there is no difficulty in getting the female to lay her eggs, but so far as I know the eggs have hitherto