

mystery. It was learned that when the larvæ leave the hibernation cell they move at once to the fresh growth of the spring, the young grass shoots being then perhaps eighteen inches tall. These shoots are entered near their upper end, where the long blades coalesce into a spongy stem, and the larvæ of the previous year begin once more to feed upon the fresh and succulent interior of this growing sprout. Boring downward nearly to the ground they reach maturity, become sluggish, line a portion of frass-free gallery with a delicate silken tissue and pupate here some time early in July. At the time of pupation the larva measures from 15 mm. to 18 mm. in length, and is a half-transparent, watery green colour with sometimes a yellowish tinge.

The Pupa.

The pupa is a chestnut brown and measures about 12 mm. in length by 3 mm. in diameter. During emergence the moth drags the pupal envelope almost completely from the stem.

The Adult.

The first adult to be reared in captivity appeared in a cage July 19th, 1915. These moths continued to emerge during July and well into August, the last one being taken about August 15th. Several adults were captured on July 20th, 1916, in the vicinity of Spartina, near Sergeant Bluff, Iowa. In captivity the adults are good hidiers, being difficult to find in a cage until they move, and they only move when much annoyed. They stand on grass blades or other perch with the head pointing upwards and will sidestep when disturbed, flying only as a last resort. In the open they take to wing with a quick, baffling flight which carries them a few feet. They make a dash for shelter, alight on a leaf or twig and whirl to the rear of their perch as quick as a flash. After one such flight they are easily dislodged again, and are not readily taken.

Beyond this note nothing is known of the habits of the adults, but they are evidently nocturnal fliers, judging from sundry observations.

Oviposition doubtless occurs soon after the emergence of the moths and studies of the Spartina heads indicate that the period of oviposition covers several weeks. The same seasonal causes that would delay the emergence of the moths would also tend to retard the heading out of the Spartina. A supply of glumes in