

attendant on so long a journey by mail, has in each case resulted in the death of all the ants before they reached their destination, the packages being literally soaked with the honey which had escaped from their bodies.

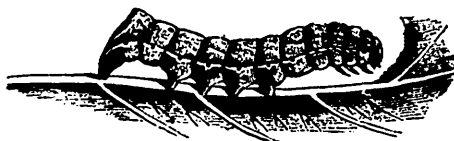
ON SOME OF OUR COMMON INSECTS.

THE GREEN GRAPE-VINE WORM—*Amphipyra pyramidoides*.

BY THE EDITOR.

The caterpillar of this species, shown in fig. 2, is occasionally very destructive to the grape vine, with us more particularly affecting those

Fig. 2.



grown under glass, although it is not by any means confined to this plant, feeding readily on the plum, pear, thorn, raspberry and poplar. The larva is found early in June, and is full grown usually about the middle of the month. Its length is from one and a quarter to one and a half inches, the body tapering towards the front and thickened behind. The head is rather small, flattened in front, and of a whitish green color, with the jaws or mandibles tipped with black. The body is whitish green, a little darker on the sides, with a white stripe down the back, a little broken between the segments and widening somewhat behind. There is a bright yellow stripe on each side close to the under surface, 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, and follows the peculiar prominence on the twelfth segment, as shown in the figure. The under side of the body is pale green.

When full grown, this caterpillar changes to a dark brown chrysalis, either at or a little under the surface of the ground, from which the moth