

sometimes the branches of the spines assume a brownish tint, especially on the anterior segments.

When full grown this larva measures a little over half an inch; it is nearly cylindrical, tapering slightly towards the hinder segments.

The head is rather small, nearly globular, pale green with a faint yellowish tinge, and a dark brown dot on each side, and a few very fine short hairs visible only with a strong magnifier. The mandibles are tipped with brown.

The body above is dark green, thickly set with green tubercles, from which proceed fleshy looking, forked, pale green, hair-like branches, most of them with their branches extending anteriorly and posteriorly. On the anterior part of the second segment there is a row of four spines with five branches each, most of the others are forked, but some few of them have three branches each. There are eight spines or tubercles on most of the segments, arranged more or less perfectly in a double transverse row. In some specimens the hair-like branches or appendages are black at the tips, and occasionally entirely black from the point of divergence.

The under surface is similar to the upper; feet and prolegs green.

When mature—from the middle to the latter end of June—these larvae penetrate below the surface of the ground, where they construct little oval earthy cocoons, formed by glueing together particles of earth with silky and glutinous matter. These cocoons are toughly made, and may be taken out of the earth in which they are embedded and even handled roughly without much danger of dislodging the larvae. The specimens which we have bred, when examined a week or two after the cocoons were constructed, were still in the larval condition, although somewhat contracted in length. They all dried up and died before changing to pupae, so we are as yet unable to indicate when this change takes place, the appearance of the chrysalis or its duration. As we have not met with more than one brood in the season, it is probable that the larvae remain in the ground for some weeks unchanged, gradually transform to pupae and remain under ground in this condition until early the following spring.