

on the inner margin and grayish on the outer margin with a dot near the middle, a spot near each angle and several longitudinal streaks along the hind margin dark brown. The hind wings of the male are brownish or dirty white, those of the female dusky brown; the body is light brown, the thorax of a darker shade.



Fig. 9.

The female deposits her eggs in a cluster on the under side of a leaf during the month of July, where they shortly hatch into tiny caterpillars, which at first consume only the substance of the under side of the leaf, leaving the upper surface unbroken, but as they increase in size they devour the entire leaf. When not eating they lie closely together on the twigs and sometimes entirely cover the branches they rest on; they attain their full growth during August or early in September. When mature the larva presents the appearance shown

in fig. 10. The head is coral red and there is a lump on the back on the fourth segment of the same color; the body is traced lengthwise by lines of black, yellow and white, and has two rows of black



Fig. 10.

spines along the back, and other shorter ones upon the sides from each of which there arises a fine hair. The hinder segments taper a little and are always elevated, as shown in the figure, when the insect is not crawling. It measures when full grown about one and a quarter inches long.

They entirely consume the leaves of the branch on which they are placed, and when these furnish insufficient food to bring them to maturity, the adjoining branches are laid under tribute. When handled they discharge from their bodies a transparent fluid of a strong acid smell, which doubtless serves as a defence from their enemies, especially birds, since their habit of feeding openly in large flocks renders them particularly liable to attack from these active foes.



Fig. 11.

When full grown they all disappear about the same time, descending from the trees to the ground, where they conceal themselves under leaves upon or slightly under the earth. Here, after a long time, the larva changes to a brown chrysalis, fig. 11, and remains in this condition until late in June or early in July of the following season. They are very