brown or black stripes. On each side of the body are seven broad oblique bands of a white color, bordered in front with light purple or mauve. The stigmata or breathing pores are very distinct, and are of a bright orange-yellow color. The caudal horn is long, of a dark brown color, with a yellow tint at the base of the sides. The body is cylindrical in form, and is smooth to the touch. The caterpillar, after satisfying its appetite, or on any sudden alarm, assumes the peculiar rigid appearance shown in the cut, and will remain thus, with its head raised, for a considerable period. The formidable-looking horn on the last segment gives the insect a rather alarming appearance; but it is perfectly harmless, and in fact even at this date naturalists can find no use either for offensive or defensive purposes, for this horn, which is peculiar to nearly all the caterpillars of the *Sphingidæ*. The larva of the Plum Sphinx is generally found in Ontario about the month of July or the early part of August. When it has attained its maturity it ceases eating, and seeks shelter in the earth, where it excavates for itself a convenient chamber which it lines with a water-proof, gummy cement, and there undergoes its transformation into the pupa or chrysalis state.

The pupa (fig. 2) is about 1½ inches in length; its color is dark reddish-brown, and it has a short thick projecting, or as naturalists term it, exserted tongue case. The insect remains in the ground all through the winter and spring, and emerges in its perfect winged state about the early part of June.

The moth (fig. 3) is a large one, its wings expanding from 3½ to 4½ inches. The body is about 1½ inches long, varying slightly in the sexes as to length, that of the female being shorter, somewhat thicker, and more obtuse at the anal segment, while that of the male is longer and tapers almost to a point. Describing this moth from five specimens (2 male and 3 female) now before me, there appears very little difference in the markings of male and female. The antennæ are slightly different, but it requires some slight experience in Entomology to ascertain it. The head and thorax, which are large and thick, are blackish-brown with a whitish fawn color at the side. The eyes are very prominent. The snout-like projection is composed of the *palpi*, or feelers, which are two close-fitting shields for the protection of the proboscis, which lies snugly coiled up between them like the mainspring of a watch. This proboscis or tongue which is shewn in the engraving (fig. 3) is as long as the body of the moth, and is used by the insect in extracting from flowers the honey, which forms its chief food. To a watchful observer, a sphinx moth presents a most curious appearance, not unlike that of a humming bird, while it hovers over some flower bed with its wings humming from their rapid and ceaseless beating, its body poised in the air, and its long tongue projecting like the beak of a bird, and dipping from time to time into the innermost recesses of the various flowers in search of food.

The body of the moth is brown, with a black central line and a black band on either side containing four or five dingy white spots. On the back of the thorax are several fawn-colored blotches or markings which are peculiar to many