

larva except in its first home. The excrement is soft, wet and green when the insect has been feeding upon succulent tissues; dry, granular and coloured when the anthers have been eaten.

After the petals have withered and the pod is developed, the larvæ may be found boring into the latter and feeding openly by day. It is, however, much more difficult to find them at this time, possibly because their number is depleted.

Three moults are undergone before pupation, the caterpillar finally attaining a length of 12-16 mm. The length of larval life varies considerably, but all the insects bred were in chrysalis before the second of July.

*Pupation.*—When fully grown the larva grows restless and refuses to eat. For two or three days it will circle its prison time and again, noticeably decreasing in size in the meantime. When it was noticed that one desired to pupate it was transferred to a shallow glass-covered box filled with sand, over which dry leaves and twigs had been liberally sprinkled. One of the most interesting facts determined concerning this species is that the larva constructs a rude cocoon of leaves or other *debris*, fastened together with a considerable amount of silk. These "cocoons" are less finished than those of many Hesperidæ, and remind one of similar shelters constructed by *Everes comyntas*. Fig. 5 in the plate shows one made of three leaves, and scarcely covering the chrysalis; fig. 5a, one of a single leaf and much silk; fig. 5b, one of parts of two leaves and little silk; fig. 5c, the largest and firmest of all. This is composed of six leaves or parts of leaves and a withered *Vaccinium* flower, fastened by silk in five different places. This has been opened and folded back along the line A-B.

*The chrysalis.*—Figs. 11, 13, 15, 101, 107, 109, 110 and 112 show variation in the size and outline of the chrysalids. These are drawn natural size by tracing the shadow cast under a point of brilliant light, and are not symmetrical, because the chrysalis not being flat on the ventral surface tips a little to one side or the other; 13, 110 and 112 did not yield imagoes; 11 and 15 gave males; 101, 107 and 109 gave females.

*Parasite.*—A dipterous larva came out of No. 110 on February 9th, 1906, and hardened into a short cylindrical pupal case, rounded at both ends. On February 28th the fly emerged, and is evidently a Tachinid. I have referred it to the genus *Exorista*, but am not able to identify it further.

(To be continued.)