

obtuse at the ends, with its greatest diameter a little before the middle. Colour white, with a faint yellow tinge and a smooth, glossy surface, semi-transparent. The enveloping membrane is very thin and easily ruptured, discharging watery looking contents. Only seven or eight eggs were obtained from the body of the female examined; possibly it might have previously deposited most of its stock. The eggs are buried beneath the skin of the leaf, close alongside of the ribs and veins, placed there by means of the saw-like apparatus with which the female is provided, where it swells somewhat and produces a slight discoloration of the cuticle on the upper surface. The skin covering the under surface of the swelling is so thin and semi-transparent that the movements of the larva may be observed a day or two before hatching, by the black spots on the side of the head showing through. The larva escapes through an irregular hole made on one side of the swelling.

The young larva as it appears when fresh from the egg. Length, when in motion, about one-twelfth of an inch. Head large, semi-transparent, greenish-white, with a large black eye-like spot on each side and with a number of short whitish hairs; mandibles pale brown.

The body above is nearly white, semi-transparent, and thickly covered with transverse rows of white spines, nearly all of which are forked towards the tip; some of the spines on the anterior segments are more compound, having four or five branches; the tips of all the branches of the spines are blunt, nearly rounded. The under surface is similar to the upper in colour and semi-transparency, feet and prolegs partake of the general colour.

After the first moult the head is medium sized as compared with the body, of a pale yellowish green, covered with short fleshy looking hairs of the same colour. The body above is of a uniform pale greenish-yellow colour, excepting along the dorsal region, where, owing to the transparency of the skin, the internal organs show through of a deeper shade of green. The surface of the body is thickly set with short greenish-yellow tubercles, most of which are forked at the tips, the two branches spreading in opposite directions, the greater portion of them extending anteriorly and posteriorly. Out of three specimens of this age examined, one varied from the others in having a pale brownish-yellow head. The under surface, feet and prolegs all pale greenish-yellow.

With the subsequent moultings slight changes take place in the colour of the head, first pale brownish or greenish-brown, then bluish-green, and