

Hawthorn bush which I had set in my garden years ago expressly that I might some day have food for larva of *Tarquin*, and on which there had been myriads of aphides a few weeks before. But I now found none. The elms were visited with same result. At last I found a few on weeping willow, and put them in a glass tube with the larvae. I watched some time, but there was no haste on part of the larvae. I saw one of them go to an aphid, nose at it, push it and bite at it, lifting it partly off the leaf (the aphid being the larger of the two) and shaking it as a dog would shake a rat. But the victim escaped and retreated to the reverse side of the leaf, and the larva rested. Next morning, not an aphid was to be found. I got another small supply of willow aphides and presently saw a larva bite an aphid near the head and eat into the body so that its own head was buried, the aphid not resisting, nor even removing its sucker from the leaf. After a moment the larva let go and went its way.

Not finding more aphides on willow, I searched many trees and shrubs in vain, but at last found a young wild plum somewhat infested with them, and thereafter had a moderate supply. But there soon began to arrive boxes of twigs of alder covered with large woolly aphides, and eggs and larvae in all stages, sent by Miss Morton. The young larva (and the habit continues through the two earlier stages) pushes its way under the large aphides, or in case of such as are found on plum and willow, among them, and forthwith begins to spin for itself a loose web, not close enough to conceal it from view were the aphides away, but sufficient to keep the aphides from walking over the body, and to protect it when the moult is approaching and the skin sensitive. The web seems to be just about the length of the larval hairs from the body. The aphides may be seen running over it, and often get their legs fast in the meshes, and are very apt to be devoured as a consequence. Receiving these other eggs and larvae, I had pretty soon become satisfied that these hairy larvae were of *Tarquin*. The first stage was about two days in duration.

At first moult, the body was not so round, but a little flattened, and a little broadest in middle, the dorsum not raised, the legs and feet not retractile; the head a little within 2, but not more than with a *Papilio* larva; body clothed with many long hairs disposed in six rows, two sub-dorsal, one on mid-side, one along base; the hairs not in tufts but in groups, which spring from low tuberculous swellings; the hairs from base falling down and fringing the body; on 2 a chitinous band and in front of it 3 or 4 rows of long hairs which fall over head.