

a pair often of great pink larvæ which have their whereabouts hidden to such a remarkable degree.

The last week of May can be assigned as the date of general emergence from the over-wintering egg, and maturity is reached about Aug. 1. It did not develop that there was the usual amount of parasitism from the smaller hymenoptera that work so assiduously against most of the allies about the fourth instar, and only *Ceromasia myoidæa* seemed to assail the last stages, but this Tachinid was a prevalent check.

The following brief tabulation, except for the first instar, may sufficiently place the larva:

Stage II.—Generically typical, of the group with dark purplish-brown girdle which is not crossed by the white lines; head shows side line; tubercles well developed but not large, blackish, IVa absent on joint ten. Head and cephalic shield concolorous, dorsal and subdorsal lines whitish and broken at girdle.

Stage III.—Colour unchanged, tubercles not prominent, except on joint eleven III and IIIa are fused into a large plate greater than the spiracle and the latter somewhat larger than the anterior ones, and on twelve I and II are of the usual prominence.

Stage IV.—Head has lost dark line at ocelli, is chestnut brown; the cephalic shield is as wide as head, yellow, margined laterally with a black border; lines white and conspicuous, the girdle becomes a shade paler; tubercles the same.

Stage V.—Colour changes to a pinker tone, otherwise similar; the fused III and IIIa on eleven remain the largest of the lateral plates, which on the whole are small.

Penultimate Stage.—Colour is pronounced pink, the translucence at the sutures giving a ringed appearance, the white lines are nearly lost except the dorsal on the thoracic joints; tubercles and spiracles black, the former reduced; III and IIIa have separated on joint eleven.

Maturity.—A robust larva with prominent brown head, cephalic and anal plates, the tubercles except I and II on joint twelve inconspicuous; IVa has never developed on joint ten, and on eleven III and IIIa still more separated, the former the largest lateral plate; IV never gains its usual prominence as occurs with