

the latter with a black dot outwardly posteriorly to each piliferous spot, the black dot inconspicuous in the paler ones. Spiracles black. Very little or no shading of dark on lateral part of 9 on pale forms; head as before.

*Mature larva*.—Length, 2.50 inches. More robust than at the beginning of this period. Width of head, .15 inch; of joint 2, .25 inch; middle of the body, .35 inch; nearly cylindrical, venter a little flattened and the lateral fringe makes it appear more so than it really is; character of markings about as last described; in the light forms there is little variation in the shade of the light and dark stripes, the general effect being a pale lilac gray. The piliferous spots are very pale, but little darker than the ground colour. The dark stripes, as is usual, are composed of dots varying from a purplish-red to a reddish-black, those on the pale stripes simply averaging lighter, elevated part of the dorsal of 9 very pale orange. Head with the upper part yellow-orange. Venter as before. The dark forms have the greater average of dark dots in the dark stripes, and the ground colour in these stripes is darker, especially at the incisures, making sharp contrast between the light and dark stripes, but the piliferous spots are the same. Duration of this period four days.

*Chrysalis*.—Length, 1.30 inches; wing and tongue case to posterior part of joint 5, .55 inch; depth through 5, .32 inch; through 4, .33 inch; through 3, .34 inch; through 2, .32 inch; nearly cylindrical, tapering gradually back from 5, anterior part rounded, antenna case extending as far back as the wing case; punctures of abdomen small and shallow; cremaster so blunt and short as scarcely to be called conical, lepressed ventrally, corrugated irregularly but mostly longitudinally, ending in a few hooks of varying lengths. Colour dark chestnut-brown, covered with a white bloom. Duration of this period from 44 to 53 days.

Three spun in the upper corner of the box in which they were raised two together in one common cocoon, the rest in the lower part, mostly in the corners and edges just above the dirt, on the sides of the box and among the refuse twigs and leaves where these came against the sides of the box, others among the leaves of the food-plant. The cocoon is thicker and more compact and firm than that of most species, those in the upper corners of the box being smooth inside, firm and mingled with loose web outside.

The eggs from which these larvæ were raised were sent me from