

on the 12th segment, which is much wider. These are all more or less dotted with round black dots, from each one of which arises a single short brown hair. There are also crossing each segment six black lines, placed nearly at equal distances along each side, but with a wider space in the middle, where the orange band occurs. The twelfth segment is much raised, and the terminal one suddenly sloped. The under side is very like the upper, and also marked with orange and black; feet and prolegs orange, spotted with black.

The larvae feed on Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) as well as on the Grape-vine, and Mr. Bowles, of Montreal, has found them feeding on the Hop.

When full grown, they descend to seek some secure retreat in which to pass the chrysalis, or inactive stage of their existence. They are fond of boring into old pieces of wood, and in the chambers thus formed they find secure lodgment; they will also bore into corn-cobs. When rearing them we have supplied pieces of cork for this purpose, and have had as many as twenty-one chrysalids enclosed within two small bungs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and one inch thick. The excavation is but little larger than the chrysalis which is to rest in it; it is not lined with silk, but is made moderately smooth and is furnished with a cap or cover composed of minute fragments of cork, formed into a sort of membrane by means of a glutinous secretion mixed with threads of silk. When nicely finished the surface of this cover is slightly glossy, the glossiness extending a little beyond the actual orifice, indicating that the glutinous matter has been of a thin consistence and has spread a little during its application. When



Fig. 8.

the lid is lifted the head of the chrysalis is usually found quite close to it.

The chrysalis is about seven-tenths of an inch long, of a nearly uniform dark brown color, and roughened with small blackish points or granulations.

This insect is subject to the attacks of a parasite, a two-winged fly—a Tachina—probably the species known as the red-tailed Tachina fly, *Exorista leucania*, see fig. 8 (after Riley.) It is not much unlike the common house fly in appearance, is about a quarter of an inch long, with a white face, large reddish eyes, a dark hairy body with four, more or less distinct dark lines down the thorax, and patches of a greyish shade along the sides of the abdomen. The parent fly deposits