

the outside, for the simple reason, as it would seem, that the larva had no white silk remaining to give the appearance usually seen upon the outside. I further observed that those which spun up immediately, without wandering about much, make cocoons with the most complete silvery bunches upon them. After the first long threads of the cocoons have been extended, the larva moves its mouth back and forth for a considerable length of time in one place, as far as it can move its head, thus depositing a large amount of the silvery silk in this place; then moving to another place, the same operation is performed, and so on over the whole *exposed* parts of the cocoon. I did not see that they deposited any of the silk in this way against the under surface of the glass when the cocoon was placed against it. Nearly all of the cocoons which have been found here were on the larch, and these silvery bunches certainly give them a very close resemblance to the bark of that tree.

Egg.—Sub-globose, slightly compressed, the compression being least upon the side from which the young escapes; cream-colored, clouded with reddish-brown, and attached to the object upon which the female deposits by means of a dark brown adhesive substance, which appears to be the same as that which is clouded over the surface of the egg, but the greater abundance of it at the point of attachment produces a much darker color. Greatest diameter, 2 mil.; medium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mil.; least diameter, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mil. The eggs hatched in fourteen and fifteen days after they were deposited.

Young Larva.—Length immediately after escaping from the egg shell, 4 mil. Color black; some of the individuals show a greenish tinge around the base of the tubercles. Body cylindrical, slightly tapering towards the posterior extremity; head large, rounded, sparsely clothed with long hairs. The second (first after the head), third, fourth, fifth and sixth segments each with eight tubercles, the lowest one on each side much smaller than the others. The seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh segments have each six tubercles, rather smaller than the corresponding ones on the preceding segments. The twelfth segment has five tubercles, two on each side corresponding with those on the preceding segment in size, and one on the middle of the dorsum of the same size as the upper ones on the third segment. The thirteenth segment has four tubercles on the anterior edge and one at the base of each anal proleg. The tubercles are smooth, cylindrical, gradually enlarging towards the base and at the summit, the least diameter being about two-thirds the way up; length equal to about three times the least diameter, surmounted with