

On the 25th, they began to lose the bright golden green, changing to a dull yellowish green. As the bright green disappeared, the black top of the head became visible through the thorax, showing the double anterior spot of the form *5-punctata*. On dissecting specimens and removing the head, I found that the anterior spots are transparent, while the posterior spots being opaque, are not affected by seasonal changes of colour. In the nuptial dress the anterior spots are concealed by the bright green, giving a three-spotted form (*helianthi*), but in the fall dress the black top of the head is seen through the transparent spots, producing the form *5-punctata*. On June 12th, I again visited the colony, and found several couples paired. Many of the females were gravid, but no eggs were found. All the beetles were in the nuptial dress. Visited it again on June 19th, with the same result. On June 26th, I tried again and found several groups of young larvæ, showing that I must have overlooked the eggs, although I had searched carefully for them. Some of the larvæ had moulted and the cast skins were on the leaves. As the larvæ were of two sizes, eggs had probably been deposited a week or two previous. All the larvæ were on the under surface, but had eaten holes through the leaf by which their presence could be easily detected. These young larvæ are of a paler green than when full grown, and the yellow stripes are not so bright and are broken up into spots, giving them a grayish appearance. Their presence on the under surface of the leaf, near its extremity, gave me a clue to the whereabouts of the eggs, and after a little further search I succeeded in finding them. They are deposited in an irregular cluster attached to the under surface of the leaf, about half an inch from the tip, just where it tapers off. The egg cluster is just the width of the narrow portion of the leaf, and is about the size of a pea. In general appearance it closely resembles a gall. In shape it is roughly pyramidal, the base being attached to the leaf. Its colour varies from green to pinkish brown, the colours generally appearing in blotches. The eggs are arranged in horizontal layers lengthwise with the leaf, the number decreasing to the apex. They are of a greenish white colour, elongate oval, smooth. They adhere strongly to each other and are surrounded by a tough covering or envelope, no doubt exuded by the female. The eggs are not so firmly attached to the enveloping substance as to each other, and can be detached with a little care. One cluster that I counted contained twenty-three eggs, and this, I think, judging from the groups of young larvæ, would be about the general number. . When emerging, the larvæ either work their way out