

yet there is some discrepancy in the records of the two larvæ which I succeeded in raising from the egg. Since one cannot be positive about what was *not* seen, I give the records just as they stand in my notes—records of what *was* seen. For brevity I use the word "up" to indicate that the larva has taken its position on the silken mat preparatory to moulting; the word "off" to indicate that the skin has been cast; and the word "final" for the last mat to which the chrysalis is to be attached. Where the time is marked with an asterisk it indicates exactitude; elsewhere approximation made by halving the time which elapsed between observations. As these were taken at least four times daily (often more), there is no possibility of any approximate record being more than three hours out of the way.

	FIRST MOULT.		SECOND MOULT.		PUPATION.		
	BORN.	UP.	OFF.	UP.	OFF.	FINAL.	PUPA.
1905.....	May 11. Noon.	May 15. 9 p.m.	May 16. 1.30 p.m.* (2.8 mm.)	May 20. 10.07 p.m.*	May 22. 4 p.m. (5 mm.)	June 6. 1 a.m.	June 9. 3 a.m.
1906.....	May 18. 9 p.m.	May 21. 7 p.m.	May 23. Noon* (2.3 mm.)	May 30. 9 p.m.	May 31. 9 p.m. (4.6 mm.)	June 7. 9 p.m.	June 10. 3.26 a.m.*

It will be seen that the 1905 specimen developed rapidly, completing two moults in eleven days and attaining a length of 5 mm. The ultimate stage was unusually long (more than two weeks) and the larva was three days on its mat before it became a chrysalis. On the other hand, the 1906 larva grew to a length of only 4.6 mm. in thirteen days, was only a week in final stage, and became a chrysalis in two days and six hours.

When nearly full-grown the caterpillar seems to prefer a diet of leaves, and for a day or two refuses the fruit, after which it crawls to the ground, and though several days may pass before it finds a spot suitable for the change to chrysalis, it does not again touch food. The extreme length attained is 17 mm., but the larva decreases rapidly in size during this walking tour, as is the case with *irus*.

Pupation.—The caterpillar pupates among the dried leaves and dead grass on the ground, selecting a dark coloured surface in some protected spot. No "cocoon" were formed by any of those raised by me, although they were offered the same opportunities accorded *irus*, which does form such a shelter.

(To be continued.)