

and more of a pinkish hue, the cream-coloured lines hold their prominence, the subspiracular strong on thoracic joints; tubercles the same.

**Maturity.**—An exceedingly cylindrical larva of small diameter; the colour fades to a yellowish translucence, the demarkation of the lines is lost. Thoracic and anal plate of usual proportions, the former edged with black; tubercles have deteriorated in size, except on joint eleven I and II are the merest dots, IV holds its prominence, on ten IVa is sometimes wanting, but III and IIIa usually coalesce, on eleven their union is more clear. Setæ are weak and unnoticed without a lens. Larval length for the above stages: 24, 28, 31, 39 mm., respectively. General dates for pupation are August 12 to 18; for emergence, September 5 to 20.

The pupa is small and slender, light brown and shining, the white spots easily seen when about ready to disclose the moth; the cremaster is two fine spines curved at the point. Length 15 to 18 mm.

*Lysimachiae* larvæ differ from *purpurifascia* in the character of the dorsal line, the size and colour of the body, while the tubercles of the latter are larger and black. The dorsal stripe is a larval character in the genus offering ready aid in differentiating certain sections. This line may be broken abruptly on the first four abdominal segments; it may cross this as a mere thread, or it may be a broad even stripe in its entirety. The Loosestrife borer is of the latter class, while *purpurifascia* has a narrow, thread-like line, indistinct and reduced on the joints in question especially in the earlier stages. They differ more autopically than the larvæ of such dissimilar species in the moth state, as *necopina* and *harrisii*. Throughout the month of June particularly the browned foliage of the Loosestrife here and there point out the presence of this larva where a stem has been bored, and died. It is always the upland, whorled, or four-leaved species, *quadrifolia*, that is selected by this larva, *L. terrestris*, a frequenter of wet places not being infested, though its stem would be more commodious. The latter is often bored by a straggling *cataphracta* or *marginidens*, but my experience is negative as concerns *lysimachiae*. The former is very persistent, its running rootstocks often matting an area to the exclusion of other plants. The even whorled foliage massed in clumps quickly catches the eye, and forms a background on which