

*c* in fig. 5. As the larva approaches maturity it changes to a reddish brown color, and after passing the third moult entirely loses the caudal horn, which is replaced by a glassy eye-like spot. The mature larva when in motion, as shown at *a*, fig. 5, will measure nearly four inches in length, but when at rest it draws the head and two adjoining segments within the fourth, as shown in the figure at *b*, which shortens its length nearly an

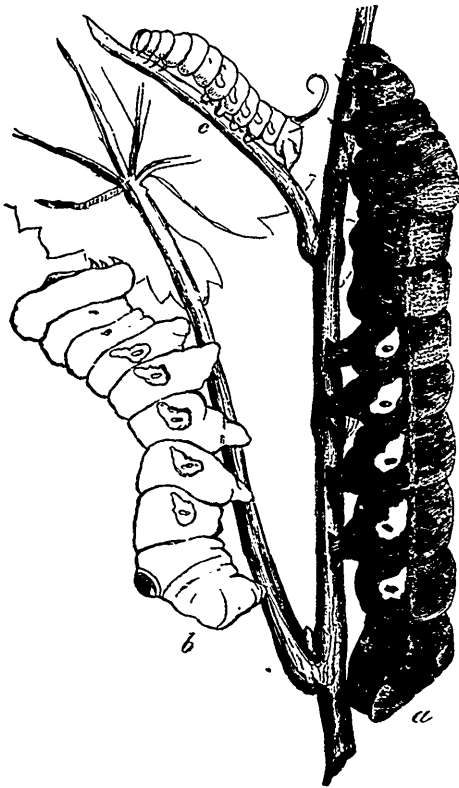


Fig. 5.

inch, giving it a very odd appearance with its anterior portions so blunt and thick. It is of a rich reddish brown color, of a lighter shade along the back, with five or six nearly oval cream-colored spots along each side from the fifth to the tenth segments inclusive; sometimes the spot on the fifth segment is indicated by a dot only, in other instances entirely wanting. On the anterior segments there are a number of black dots; a dark polished raised eye-like spot in place of the tail; stigmata black, showing prominently in the cream-colored spots along the sides.

It is a very voracious feeder, and where present strips the vine so rapidly of its leaves that it soon attracts attention. When full grown it descends and buries itself in the ground,

where it forms an oval cell within which it changes to a chrysalis. The chrysalis is of a chestnut brown color with the segments roughened with impressed points, the terminal ring having a long thick spine. The insect usually remains in the chrysalis state until the following summer, but sometimes it hatches the same season. In the 9th vol. of the