

happened to come near together, the upper one drooping. When I first noticed what was doing, the larva was busy in bringing the edges of the two leaves on one side together. An hour later it had brought both sides together, and soon after eat a large piece out of the lower leaf. Two days later, it had made another case, in this instance also finding and making use of two horizontal leaves. To reach these leaves it had gone down one stem twelve inches and up the other as much. In this last case this larva passed 4th moult. Soon after, I took it out and laid it near the top of the stem, turning up three leaves and pinning the edges of the middle one to the other two, so leaving the upper side open. An hour later, the gap had been closed by bringing the edges of the two outer leaves in, and all the tips were drawn together. A fourth leaf had furnished a meal. Next day the case was spoiled, half eaten up, and the larva had escaped, there being no bag over the plant. But it was recovered and placed in a fresh plant, and soon made a commodious case by bringing three or four of the topmost leaves together. Two days later, it had suspended for pupation from the apex of this case. This is the only instance in which I have known one of these larvæ to pupate on the food-plant.

Another day I brought in one which had passed its 4th (and last) moult. At night it was resting quietly on the stem of the plant, but in the morning was found shut in a roomy case, made by biting the stem near the top, so that it fell over, though it was not separated, and this, with two large leaves, were made into the case. Late that day the case had shrivelled, and the occupant being forced to leave had got on the outside of it. But presently it had brought down another leaf and bound it lengthwise to the case and concealed itself thereunder. One day later pupation was found to have taken place at the top of the bag. The behaviour of this larva partly agrees with what Newman relates, so far as to the biting off the stem and making a large case, and had not this shrivelled, perhaps the pupa would have been formed within it. In my searches, I came on one full-grown larva concealed in exactly such a case as I have just described, and had to regret afterwards that I had not tied a bag over it, in order to see whether pupation occurred in the case or not. But, except in this one instance, I have never seen that sort of a case, nor have I ever found a chrysalis suspended to the food plant, in or out of a case. Surely I would have found chrysalids on the food plant if it was usual for the larvæ to pupate where they fed! Dr. Harris must be right when he says that the larva "searches for a place in which to transform." Very probably Mr.