

darker green (the ground colour) was almost completely replaced by "port-wine-red," leaving the lighter yellow-green in strong contrast. Because the larvæ were of the same size and shape, fed upon the same plant and yielded similar pupæ, Mr. Edwards was led to believe that they were varietal forms of the same species. His suggestion that "possibly, in raising a brood of these caterpillars at some future time, both red and green ones will be found among them," is tantamount to a prediction. Such proved to be the case. Of the four larvæ which were raised by me, one fitted the description of "the caterpillar of 1881" (green) to a nicety; a second corresponded in every detail to the "port-wine-red" caterpillar (of 1882), and of the two others one was intermediate between these, and one became eventually even, more completely red than the red one of Edwards.

*Feeding Habits.*—The habits of the caterpillar when feeding on plum have been described; they do not differ essentially when *Vaccinium* is the food. When young the larvæ will eat the floral organs, but by the time the second moult is reached these have disappeared and the green fruit is eaten. A tunnel just large enough to accommodate the head is made in the side of a berry, and as the mandibles work this deeper and deeper the "collar" is brought up flush with the surface of the fruit, much as a man's sleeve would come against a fence if he attempted to force his arm through a small hole therein. This gives the caterpillar the appearance of being half-way into a berry not large enough to hold the half.

The larvæ will often remain motionless (apparently) for many hours at a time, and do not evince any great desire to wander from a fruit-cluster until all the edible pulp has disappeared. My "very red one" (No. 5), when nearly mature spun a little silk on a pedicel, and after firmly fixing his anal prolegs to the mat proceeded to clean out all the food within reach. It devoured the interiors of five berries in about eight hours without releasing its hold on the mat. In order to do this it was twice necessary to maintain an exceedingly awkward position. Having finished up these five it moved the fore part of its body in all directions, until it came in contact with the lowest fruit on a cluster above, and into this it promptly bored. As long as watched (about 25 minutes) it fed in this unusual position, stretched to its full length, with only the anal prolegs and the true legs touching the plant. When next observed it had released its hold on the lower cluster.