

the median field; a patch or shade near the apex is distinctly yellow. The ordinary spots are very white and contrasting, not unusually large, however; the reniform is broken centrally by the conventional lunulate line, and where the outer portions are divided by the veins the upper section is, in some instances, stained with yellow. The secondaries are pale yellowish, inclined to silkiness, the discal marking evident from above; veins and fringes a trifle darker, the latter beautifully silky when fresh. A wide, indistinct cloud along the outer margin. Beneath glistening, yellowish, clouded with rosy scales. The male genitalic characters show no departure from the usual type. Date of flight, Aug. 28 to Sept. 10. Types are in the British Museum, the National Museum at Washington (No. 6149), and in the collection of the author.

It is presumed the larvæ hibernate in their first stage. In the middle of June an entrance is made in the food plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, and the rest of its existence is passed concealed within its burrow. This plant, being indigenous, may well be considered the preferred or original one. The entrance is made well up in the stem, or sometimes in a branch, and the gallery continued downward. The lower stem and root are so very tough that progress here is slow, and the burrow rarely gets far below ground. Plants do not show the effect of this mining to any marked degree, so that in searching out the specimens one has to rely on those little tricks gained alone by experience, and amounting to a certain phase of woodcraft, if gratifying results are to be secured.

The pupa is sometimes formed in the burrow, though the more robust and active examples which mature earliest invariably leave the plant and change in the neighbouring soil. The young larva in the third stage from maturity bears out fully the conventional appearance of the group to which it belongs. The first four abdominal segments show as a dark purple-brown band or girdle, while the others are longitudinally striped with the usual whitish lines. A very faint trace of the dorsal extends over these four joints, which is a feature to be noted when making comparisons. In the succeeding stage the length becomes 28 mm., the proportions still very slender and cylindrical. Head normal, of a shining honey yellow in hue, and shows a dark line at the side which takes in the ocelli. Plates and tubercles are all strongly defined; special mention may be made of the anal leg-plates as being largest on this pair.

On the seventh abdominal segment tubercle IV., bearing a well-developed seta, is low down below the line of the spiracles, as is customary with Noctuid larvæ. On the preceding joints it is a little above the