

was seized between the fore legs, pulled off and cast aside. As soon as the first pair of functional prolegs were free, they were moved forward and attached to the support, and by a gentle pull the rest of the body was quickly withdrawn. The tender larva then moved on a short distance and stopped to rest before proceeding to feed.

During the fourth instar the larvæ fed very heartily, becoming large and fat, but toward the end of the instar they became sluggish and fed but little. In from nine to twelve days they entered the ground to pupate. After two days, two of the larvæ were dug up and examined. They had formed little ellipsoidal cases of particles of earth held together by a loose silken lining, and apparently also by some mucilaginous substance. The cocoons were quite tough, slightly less than half an inch in length, and within them the larvæ were doubled up, as they were about half as long again as the cocoons, but after five days they had not pupated.

On May 28 it became necessary to discontinue the observations, so the large flowerpot containing the pupæ—pupating larvæ—was set in the ground in a sheltered place where it would receive a normal amount of moisture, so that its top stood even with the surface of the ground. A fine wire screen was placed over the pot to prevent the escape of the adults when they should emerge.

During September and October frequent observations were made to determine at just what time the adults emerged, but as none appeared, an examination was finally made. Twenty-five cocoons were found at depths ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches, but the majority were not more than two inches deep. Each cocoon showed a small round hole through which some enemy had entered and destroyed the pupa. It is probable that the damage was done by small red ants (a species of *Monomorium*), as these were known to have destroyed other pupæ in the vicinity during the summer. The date of emergence of the adults could not, therefore, be determined, but this is a comparatively unimportant point, as it is well known that the majority of them emerge during the last part of October and the first of November.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 4.

Fig. 1.—Small group of eggs of *Alsophila pomataria*, Peck., 5/1.

Fig. 2.—Newly-hatched larva, 26/1.

Fig. 3.—Top view of eggs, 42/1.