

somewhat similar to 1st stage, general body colour yellowish brown, dark spots on dorsal surface forming more or less longitudinal lines. Thoracic tubercles more prominent, and two lateral rows of abdominal spots becoming tubercles and dorsal spots on abdomen becoming slight tubercles. Hairy condition of larvæ slightly more pronounced. Width of head 0.4 mm.; length of body 1.7 mm. *Third stage*: similar to second stage save that the colour, with the exception of the legs, is darker, so that the dorsal surface has a brownish appearance with a light, medial dorsal line on the thorax. Tubercles more prominent and slightly roughened. Width of head 0.5 mm.; length of body 2.5 mm. *Fourth stage*, similar to third stage, save that tubercles and colour are slightly more pronounced. Width of head 0.7 mm.; length of body 3 mm. *Fifth stage*: body elongate, tapering at posterior extremity; margins of prothorax, medial dorsal line of thorax and under surface, yellowish brown. Head shining black and bearing several long setæ; front and vertex depressed; prothorax with most of dorsal surface shining, dark brown, lighter medially and laterally; bearing a few setæ on lateral margins; mesothorax brown, lighter medially, on either side of which are two shining, dark brown spots; lateral margin of dorsum has a prominent, dark brown tubercle with two dark brown, shining spots posterior to it and two below it; metathorax similar to mesothorax; abdomen brown, a double row of dark spots on the dorsum, a double row of shining, dark brown tubercles on each side with a single row of dark brown spots between them; under surface of abdomen with five rows of brownish spots, the three median ones lighter than the others; legs shining black; anus surrounded with a prominent, yellowish, fleshy, circular, sucker-like disc. Width of head 0.8 mm.; length of body 5.00 mm.

The tubercles noted on the sides of the thorax and abdomen contain reversible hypodermal glands which are operated when the larvæ is irritated, even in the recently emerged ones. The larvæ of *Plagiodera* do not respond as readily as do those of *Lina scripta* Fab. which also bear such glands. On the latter species there is a minute drop of liquid exuded which is not the case in *Plagiodera* and the odor is much more pungent.

The sucker-like disc at the anal end is used by the larva in walking. Even in the recently hatched larva this disc is well de-