

be covered by it, and for some little distance around it) reaches at length, we will say, the point *a*, fig. 1, when it is ready to begin the reticulated work. Working backwards, the head is now drawn back and a little out to *a* 3; the claw of the fore foot is here applied to the thread (which has no elasticity, or very little, and which hardens the instant it is fairly out of the spinneret); the head is drawn back along the line towards *a*, as far as *a* 2, where it leaves the hardened thread, using the claw again, and passes obliquely down and forwards again to the foot of the second rib at *c*, where it is attached to the floor, and the thread again bent on the claw, is retracted a little upwards nearly parallel to the line *a* and *a* 3, to the point *d* in the figure, when, again bent on the claw, it is carried forward (adjoining the newly spun thread) to the point *e*, where it leaves the thread (just as it did at *a* 2), and passes obliquely forwards again to the foot of the third rib at *f*, and this is repeated until the spinneret arrives at the point *g* at the base of the other side of the cocoon. It is then carried along the floor of the cocoon back to the point *a* 2, then it is again retracted to the point *a* 4, where it is bent on the claw and advanced again to *a* 3. In retracting the head from *a* to *a* 3, a single thread is left; returning it to *a* 2 adds another thread along that part; from *a* 2 to *c* there is only a single thread; retracting it to *d* leaves a single thread of course, while advancing it to *e* leaves another that far, and the thread leaves the rib, being carried to *f*, as above stated. Thus the base or beginning of each rib (at *a* and *c*, etc.) would consist only of a single thread, but while the spinneret is there it is passed several times up and down that part, and the thread is thus strengthened, and sometimes while at work on the reticulated net, the larva, on reaching the floor, would pass its spinneret over it in various directions, advancing under it up to its very beginning, thickening the floor, and fastening the attachments of the ribs to it, and sometimes retiring and entirely leaving the net-work so far that I thought it had left it finally; but it always returned, and continued its work on the reticulated frame which, as before stated, forms at first only the outer covering of the true cocoon. Hitherto the larva has been building in front of, around and over its head, gradually retiring as the work advanced towards it; therefore to make a line in one of the ribs it would retract its head, while to double the line it would advance its head or spinneret. Each of the obliquely transverse lines was permitted to sag down between the ribs and was long enough to do so by its own weight. To make each line in a rib the head was retracted the distance between three transverse lines, and