

The Succeeding Stages.—As Edwards has pointed out, the coloration has altered considerably by the time the first moult is passed. The general colour is light green, with markings distributed as in *irus* and *augustus* (when mature), these markings of a yellow-green, not the intense yellow-green of *augustus*, but of a tint that may properly be described as "flat," and lacking in brilliancy. On either side of the faint (and not always present) mediodorsal yellow-green stripe the dorsal blood-vessel shows *dull red-brown*. Moreover, all the body-green (*i.e.*, all excepting the mediodorsal stripe, the summits of the laterodorsal ridge, the oblique lateral dashes—in *Henrici* run in with the laterodorsal marks and not distinguishable from them—the spots which represent the vestige of a spiracular line, and the stripe on the substigmatal fold, all of which are markings due to modification of the tissues)—with the exception then of these markings *the whole upper part of the larva may be a deep red-brown*. There are all degrees of intergrading between the two extremes, *but the dorsal stripe was red-brown in all of the larvæ carried through to the second stage*. As no such colour appeared in any of the hundred-odd *irus* or in any of the six *augustus* examined, it is probably a reliable diagnostic character for this stage, and as it persists throughout larval life, for the subsequent stages also.*

The more elongate shape and the *prominent* ridge on each of the first eight abdominal segments differentiate the larva of *Henrici* from the congeneric caterpillars without reference to coloration, though the differences in the latter respect are more striking, *irus* being *pale pea-pod-green*, with faint white or very light green markings, *augustus* *vivid* yellow-green, with (or without) *bright* yellow markings, and *Henrici* dark green or "*port-wine-red*," with broad, prominent markings of a *dull, flat* yellow-green. These points will be discussed and illustrated later.

Larval Variation.—In the spring of 1881 Mr. Edwards found his first caterpillar of this species feeding on a wild plum. It was nearly full-grown, and eventually became a chrysalis which did not disclose the imago. It was described as having been "entirely green in shades, *except for two subdorsal red-brown stripes*." The following year eggs were secured from an imprisoned butterfly, and one larva was bred to maturity on plum; when full-grown it differed from the other caterpillar in that the

*The dorsum is red in *I. polios* during the second larval instar, but other characters make the separation of *Henrici* and *polios* a simple matter.