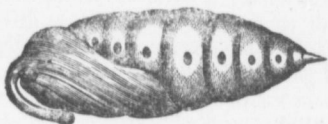


having eaten their way out through the side of the egg. In some cases one-half or more of the egg-shell was eaten; in others, only a hole just large enough to allow of the escape of the larva, while in a few cases it was almost entirely consumed. July 10. Some out this morning; length, .22 inch; head very large, rounded, pale yellowish-green, with a few very short, whitish hairs, mandibles tipped with dark brown, body above pale yellowish-green, with a few whitish slightly elevated tubercles on every segment, from each of which arises a single short fine hair; those along each side of the dorsal line dark brown, the others yellowish-white. The tubercles are arranged in a double transverse row on the middle and hind segments; caudal horn, .10 inch long, nearly erect, black, thickly covered with very short, stiffish black hairs, slightly furcate at the apex; each tip terminated by a pale brownish hair, longer than the others; under surface similar to upper." The larva, when full-grown, measures about three or three-and-a-half inches. Its colour is a beautiful apple-green; the head is also green, with lateral brown or black stripes. On each side of the body are seven broad oblique bands of a white colour, bordered in front with light purple or mauve. The stigmata or breathing pores are very distinct, and are of a bright orange-yellow colour. The caudal horn is long, of a dark brown colour, with a yellow tint at the base of the sides. The body is cylindrical in form, and smooth to the touch. The caterpillar, after satisfying its appetite, or upon any sudden alarm, assumes the peculiar rigid appearance shown in the cut, and will remain thus, with its head raised, for a considerable period. The formidable-looking horn on the last segment gives the insect a rather alarming appearance; but it is perfectly harmless, and in fact, even at this date, naturalists can find no use, either for offensive or defensive purposes, for this horn, which is peculiar to nearly all the caterpillars of the *Sphingidae*. The larva of the Plum Sphinx is generally found in Ontario about the month of July, or the early part of August. When it has attained its maturity it ceases eating, and seeks shelter in the earth, where it excavates for itself a convenient chamber, which it lines with a water-proof, gummy cement, and there undergoes its transformation into the *pupa* or chrysalis state.

FIG. 20.



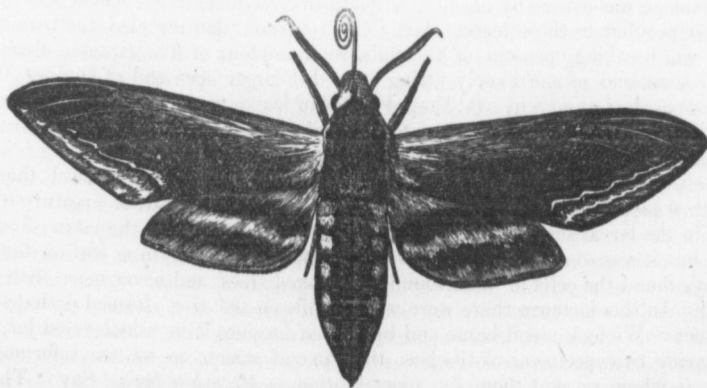
Colour—Dark reddish-brown.

being shorter, somewhat thicker and more obtuse at the anal segment, while that of the male

The *pupa* (fig. 20) is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; its colour is dark reddish-brown, and it has a short, thick projecting, or, as naturalists term it, exerted tongue-case. The insect remains in the ground all through the winter and spring, and emerges in its perfect winged state about the early part of June.

The moth (fig. 21) is a large one, its wings expanding from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The body is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, varying slightly in the sexes as to length, that of the female

FIG. 21.



Colour—Black and brown, with fawn-coloured white.

is longer, and tapers almost to a point. Describing this moth from five specimens (two mal-