

entirely to light greenish-white, with slight traces of the old dark stripe remaining along its edges; sublateral white stripe narrow and distinct; stigmatal stripe nearly black and irregular in width, being narrowed between segments and broadened around stigmata; substigmatal stripe white, below this there is still another dark stripe which is interrupted between the segments; anal plate light coloured and set with numerous spines. Tubercles and spines upon body as in previous stages, but less conspicuous on account of darker colour of body; each tubercle terminated by a shining black ring around base of spine borne thereon; each stigma marked by a shining black, oval border, enclosing white area in centre.

Venter light green; thoracic legs somewhat yellowish, claws brownish; prolegs concolorous with venter or with slightly yellowish tinge; prolegs upon fifth abdominal segment vestigial in all stages, crotchets upon them arranged around end of leg in the form of a horse-shoe opening outwardly (Fig. 4); of the eight or nine little crotchets on each vestigial proleg, the three posterior ones are largest; each proleg of the two functional pairs bears crotchets arranged in two groups of from 7 to 9 each at the extremities of a crescentic or semicircular pad borne upon inner side of tip of proleg, with its convex edge inward (Fig. 5). The crotchets vary in length alternately, thus forming two rows of hooks; along the convex edge of pad between the two groups are vestiges of from 8 to 14 more crotchets. (Plate 4, Fig. 6.)

*Moulting.*—As the larva approached a moult, it ceased to feed, became quiet for a time, which was longest before the third moult, lasting then for nearly two days, and when fully ready to shed its skin, firmly attached its prolegs, let go with its thoracic legs, and stood out at an angle to its support. Successive contractions now took place in various parts of the body, the thoracic legs were withdrawn and the skin stretched backward, after which the skin began to rupture on the ventral side of the throat, and through this transverse opening the under side of the prothorax appeared, the rupture continuing around the throat thus severed the old head-covering entirely from the rest of the integument. The thorax was soon freed, and by successive expansions and contractions of the body running backward with a wavelike motion the skin was drawn back over most of the abdominal segments. When about half the length of the body had been thus freed, the old head integument, which had in the meantime remained attached to the head over the mouth-parts,