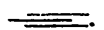


death to olive green, and in old specimens becomes almost imperceptible, while the three posterior spots retain their color, the term *5-punctata* loses its significance. Indeed, on reading Dr. Hamilton's remarks on the species in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, I examined some specimens taken several years since, and came to the conclusion that they were Randall's species. The description given by Walsh and Riley, American Entomologist and Botanist, vol. 2, p. 4, has, I think, been taken from cabinet specimens, as they give it as "more or less pale dull olive color, dotted with pale yellow. *Thorax* with three black spots behind the middle. Before the middle black spot a double dark olive spot, composed of two trapezoidal spots transversely arranged, and not unfrequently more or less confluent with each other." I have taken the beetle abundantly last summer, and bred a number from the larva, and all mature specimens were pure black and white when living, but they fade soon after death, when they answer to the description given by Walsh and Riley, but in time the anterior spot almost entirely disappears. This double spot appears to be the only difference between *helianthi* and *5-punctata*, and may perhaps have been overlooked by Randall; there may, however, be a form with only three spots on the thorax, as described by him. All taken by me had the double spot, but in many it was confluent.

I found the beetles to be very sluggish, none being observed moving about or feeding. Although living in communities, but one beetle was generally found on a leaf, and they appeared to prefer the leaves situated near the head of the plant. Along with the beetles I found a solitary larva, of which I took the following description: Body depressed, oblong oval. Length almost half an inch. General color dark olive green. Head black. Throax dull greenish yellow, lightest in front. Abdomen dark olive green, with three short yellow stripes on dorsal surface, the central stripe commencing nearest the thorax, thus, . Tail bifurcate, yellowish green at base, prongs black. Lateral surface with a row of ten simple spines, the first short, black, the next three longer, black at base, central portion white, tip black, remaining spines short, black. Under surface pale olive green, terminal segments black. Legs pale olive green, feet black. When undisturbed this larva kept its tail curved over its back, but frequently altered the angle at which it was inclined. When disturbed it jerked the tail forward and downward until it nearly touched the body. Both body and tail were wet with semifluid excreta, and when thus covered, the prongs of the tail and the lateral