instar. The line of areas in the dorsal region may be unsymmetrical, which is often the case in lepidopterous larvæ. The osmateria secrete a bright yellow liquid of a sweetish, disagreeable odour, which is non irritating to the hands.

In this larva the antennæ are very short as usual, but the long fleshy processes on the prothorax seem to function in their stead. When in locomotion they are held before the head, waving up and down, and the larva is guided by them. The caterpillars occasionally leave a silken trail behind them.

The larvæ may become carnivorous when hungry. Some young larvæ, more than half-grown, were placed in a breeding cage with chrysalids, and kept well supplied with food for several days until it gave out. After the growing larvæ had been without food for about 24 hours, they began to attack the chrysalids, generally eating away the entire upper half. In one case one whole side of the pupa from prothorax to abdomen was eaten, including most of the viscera, and two of the caterpillars, evidently concerned in this, were resting quietly beside the remains, plump as if surfeited. The chrysalids were eaten with apparent relish. This habit can hardly be termed cannibalism, as it was appeasance of abnormal hunger, and the larvæ did not attack the chrysalids in the presence of an abundance of their natural food.

Method of Girdling.—The larvæ began to prepare for pupation on June 23rd, along the wire gauze sides of the breeding cage. In preparing the girdle with which the pupa is suspended, the caterpillar first spins a loose web or mat of silk under its body. The girdle is then commenced by fastening a thread to this mat well under the side of the body, and then bringing it over across the venter of the thorax, inclosing the legs (the venter of thorax being arched), by bending the head backward, and then attaching the other end of the thread on the other side of the body about the same distance back and under, or just opposite the first attachment. This forms a loop of silk over an arch or curve of one side of the body. These movements are repeated five or six times, a single thread being added each time to the girdle, and the larva in fastening them from side to side has to be very careful and agile in movement. The head is thrown back, the thoracic venter arched, while the rest of the body is straight and flat against the support; therefore, the movements are nearly all cephalic and thoracic. When the girdle is finished, consisting of five or six threads of closely-applied strands of silk, the larvæ pushes or works its head under it, and by a forward and then a backward movement of its body, incloses the latter also within the loop or girdle. It is then gradually worked back to its usual position, passing