

interspaces being easily disposed of. After tearing through two or three of the striæ, the larva rests awhile from its efforts, and then begins afresh. On the upper flat surface there appears a black forked line, which varies in different specimens, which is caused by the diverging lines on the front of the head showing through; the lines varying as the position of the head is changed. After one hour and thirty-five minutes had been spent in these efforts (including frequent rests), the top was gnawed nearly around, when the head was pushed up, and the lid tilted over. The larva now rested for about ten minutes, although there was no obstacle to its egress, and then commenced to extricate itself, by first bending its head backwards and forwards, and stretching upwards. The second segment, with the first pair of feet, was soon extricated; the feet were placed on the side of the egg-shell, and thus a foothold gained by which to help to withdraw the third segment with the second pair. In like manner the fourth segment was soon extricated; then working its body from side to side with the head upwards, and alternately working it round with the head downwards, grasping with its jaws at adjoining eggs, or anything else within reach, the remaining segments were speedily withdrawn, the whole operation not occupying more than five or six minutes.

Description of young larva fresh from the egg :--

Length about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch, cylindrical.

Head large, rounded; colour dark greenish-brown, nearly black, with a forked line in front like an inverted Y, the diverging lines uniting a little above the middle, and the single line continued to the tip.

Body above dull pale yellowish, each segment with a transverse row of slightly darker raised dots, each emitting a single pale brown moderately long hair; on terminal segment is a yellowish patch above.

Under surface similar to upper; feet pale, semitransparent; prolegs pale yellowish.

Not knowing the food plant of this species, I tried the larvæ, in vain, on a great variety of plants and shrubs, including violet, pansy, willow, grass, clover, polygonum, and purslane, changing the food about every two or three hours for about two days and a half, by which time all but three had died of starvation. Then on examining "Abbot's Notes on Georgian Butterflies," as published by Mr. Scudder, CAN. ENT., vol. 4, p. 85, I found that the larva of *ismeria*, a closely allied species, feeds on *Helianthus*. No time was lost in procuring some common sunflower