

Body, above, yellowish-green, streaked and spotted with white, intermixed all through with green, thus dividing the white into a series of streaks, dots and broken lines; there is also a line of greenish-white on each side, close to the undersurface. Each segment has a few tubercles of a green color, striped with white; these are small on the second, third and fourth segments, but much larger from fifth to twelfth, inclusive, and entirely wanting on the terminal segment. On each of the hinder segments, with the exception of the last three, are ten or twelve of these tubercles, which almost cover the whole surface, and from each of the tubercles throughout there arises a single whitish hair.

The under surface is of a deeper green than the upper, with a few short whitish hairs, chiefly on 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th and 12th segments. Feet green, prolegs, of which there are three pairs, green also.

This larva became a chrysalis on the 18th of June, and produced the moth on the 13th of July.

In the caterpillar state, the insect feeds on the hop, consuming the leaves, but we have never known it to occur in sufficient numbers to do much damage. The moth, (see fig. 6,) measures, when expanded, about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches. A large portion of the upper surface of the fore-wings is covered with brilliant, metallic green scales, which are



Fig. 6.

darker on the lower portion of the middle and on the tips of the wings, and much paler towards the inner angle. The wings are covered by two oblique, irregular brown lines, and parts of the upper and outer portions are tinged with purplish. The hind wings are of a brownish dusky grey, without markings. The anterior portion of the body is pale brown, marked with buff and curiously crested above, the hinder portions of the body are paler. The under surface of both front and hind wings is dull, varying in shade from pale buff to brown, one of the brown lines on the upper surface of fore-wings being reproduced and extended across the hind wings.

This moth has been found in various parts of Canada, but in no instance have we heard of its being met with in any considerable numbers.