

The body above is of a deep, rich green color, with patches and streaks of dull white ; the second segment is smaller than the head, and thickly covered with whitish tubercles ; the third segment, which is dull whitish green, is raised considerably above the second, and has a flat ridge above with a long brownish horn on each side of it thickly covered with very short white and brown spines ; the fourth segment has a similar ridge, with a small tubercle on each side, each tipped with a bunch of short whitish spines. All the segments behind the fourth have two tubercles, one on each side, of varying size and in a line with the long horns on the third segment, each being covered with a cluster of whitish spines. The tubercles on seventh, eighth, tenth and eleventh segments have a streak of white at their base, and each segment behind the fourth, excepting the ninth, has several smaller tubercles of a bright blue color. A large whitish patch covers nearly the whole of the ninth and parts of the eighth and tenth segments, and another of a similar character covers the second, third and part of the fourth. A white stripe extends along each side, close to the under surface, from the fifth to the terminal segments, in which is set a small cluster of whitish spines about the middle of each segment, from the sixth to tenth inclusive. On each side of the seventh, eighth and tenth segments is an elongated blackish spot, just above and behind the spiracles ; the latter are rather large, oval, and of a brownish black color.

The under side is whitish green, with a central dull white stripe on the hinder segments ; the feet are brown, ringed with brownish black ; the prolegs pale greenish, faintly tipped with brown.

The chrysalis, fig. 7, *d*, has a curious mixture of colors—brown, grey, flesh color and white—and is characterized by a remarkable, thin and almost circular projection sticking out from the middle of its back, which has been likened to a Roman nose.

There are two broods of this insect during the year ; the larvæ of the second brood scarcely attain half their growth when they hibernate, and complete their development the following spring. On the approach of inclement weather the little caterpillar constructs a curious case in which to dwell, see *c*, fig. 7, which has been likened to the leaf of a miniature pitcher plant ; having first, by means of silken cords, firmly secured the stem of the leaf it uses to the twig on which it grows. These cases are frequently found upon willow bushes, and also on the American poplar during the winter season.