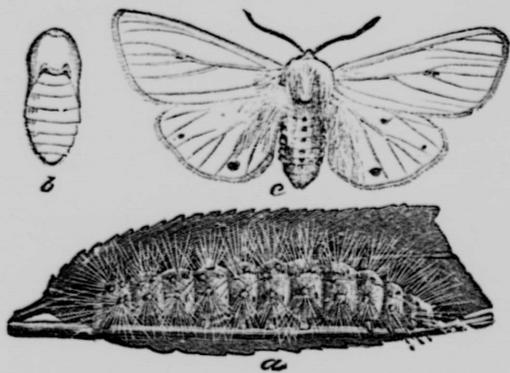


numbers in the salt-marshes about Boston, and was then given the above popular name. It is not, however, we now know, restricted to salt marshes, and the name is therefore misleading. This Woolly-bear, which is widely distributed throughout the United States and Canada, is noticed particularly in flower and vegetable gardens. It is a general feeder and seems to be satisfied with almost any low growing plant. When mature it measures about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and has a dark body with yellow markings along the sides. The hairs on the body are slender and mostly reddish or reddish-brown.

This caterpillar becomes full grown in autumn, and the winter is passed in a different state from the preceding species, viz., as a pupa, inside a cocoon. This cocoon is much the same as that of the Hedgehog Caterpillar, only a little larger; it is formed in any convenient place where shelter can be obtained. Towards the end of May, and during June, the perfect moths appear and often come to lights at night. The female moth is a beautiful insect. The wings are pure white, spotted with black, as is also the body, excepting the central abdominal segments above, which are orange. The male differs from the female in being slightly smaller and in having the two hind wings bright buff yellow. The under-side of the wings are also buff yellow. The male moth is shown in the figure.

THE YELLOW WOOLLY-BEAR, *Diacrisia virginica*, Fab.—Occurring also in gardens, feeding on many low plants, and even sometimes eating the foliage of trees, is another hairy caterpillar, called the Yellow Woolly-bear. This kind resembles very much immature specimens of the Salt-marsh Caterpillar, but differs in not being so large when full grown, the hairs being shorter, and the body not so dark. It also lacks the distinct yellow markings on the sides. Although called the Yellow Woolly-bear from the colour of the hairs of the majority of the caterpillars which were first studied,



Yellow Woolly-bear, pupa and moth.

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