

time in my house in the country, I brought an oak branch which was covered with them into my study, where I could much better follow the order and regularity of their march than I could have done in the woods. I was very much amused and pleased at watching them for many days. I hung the branch on which I had brought them against one of my window shutters. When the leaves were dried up, when they had become too hard for the jaws of the caterpillars, they tried to go and seek better food elsewhere. One set himself in motion, a second followed at his tail, a third followed this one, and so on. They began to defile and march up the shutter, but being so near to each other that the head of the second touched the tail of the first. The single file was throughout continuous; it formed a perfect string of caterpillars of about two feet in length, after which the line was doubled. Then two caterpillars marched abreast, but as near the one which preceded them, as those who were marching in single file were to each other. After a few rows of our processionists who were two abreast, came the rows of three abreast; after a few of these came those who were four abreast; then there were those of five, others of six, others of seven and others of eight caterpillars. This troop so well marshalled was led by the first. Did it halt, all the others halted; did it begin again to march, all the others set themselves in motion and followed it with the greatest precision. That which went on in my study goes on every day in the woods where these caterpillars live. When it is near sunset you may see coming out of any of their nests by the opening which is at its top, which would hardly afford space for two to come out abreast, one caterpillar, as soon as it has emerged from the nest, it is followed by many others in single file; when it has got about two feet from the nest, it makes a pause during which those who are still in the nest continue to come out; they fall into their ranks, the battalion is formed; at last the leader sets off marching again, and all the others follow him. That which goes on in this nest passes in all the neighbouring nests; all are evacuated at the same time."

According to "Harris," the caterpillars of the Io Moth do not spin a common web, but when not eating they creep under a leaf where they cluster side by side. When about half grown the caterpillars disperse, each seeking a location for itself. They moult five times, the larvae devouring their cast off spinous skins. After being in the larval state about eight weeks, they arrive at maturity, and are then about two and a half inches long, and present the appearance of Fig. No. 1.

Their food plants are very numerous. They have been found on Black Locust, Indian Corn, Willows, Sassafras, Wild Cherry, Elm, Hop Vine, Balsam, Balm of Gilead, Dogwood, Choke Cherry, Currant, Cotton and Clover. I this year found two larvae on the English Filbert, and bred them to maturity on that plant. I have, however, more commonly found them on the Choke Cherry. The larvae when full grown ceases eating, and crawls to the ground, where, amongst the loose leaves and rubbish, it forms a rough outer covering, within which it makes a slight cocoon of tough, gummy, brown silk. In this retreat a transformation is soon effected to the pupal or chrysalis state, from which, having remained therein during the winter and spring months, the moth emerges in the perfect winged condition about the month of June.

The moths are remarkable for the difference between the sexes both in size and colour.

Fig. 3.



next to the body; near the hinder margin is a curved purplish band, and within this again is a smaller one of a dark purple or violet colour. In the centre of this last band and the middle of the wing is a large round blue spot, with a whitish centre and a broad border, almost black. It is from these prominent eye-spots that the moth derives its name, in allusion to

The male (Fig. 3), which is much the smallest, is of a deep Indian or maize yellow colour.

On the forewings are two oblique, wavy lines near the hind margin and a zig-zag line near the base. There is also a large, dark, reddish, central reniform spot or blotch; this is very marked in all the Canadian specimens I have seen, although in the cut, which is drawn by Mr. Riley, probably from a specimen taken in the Western States, the spot is not so distinct. The hind wings are broadly shaded with purple

the classical G
jealous Juno,

The under
margin broad
hinder wings
distinct white
also deep yellow
the bombyces,
male varies slightly



hind wings are
wings have the

The body is
narrow, reddish

"The moth
a low roof, the fi
and curving up

The eggs are
being compressed
colour is cream
sides. A cluster
moths are nocturnal

Among appl
some borer infest
the injuries may l

Fig. 5.



Al
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remain
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under
It is
It flies

summer months r
in the sunshine.

The larva, fi
enlarged, round an
years ago. Acco
from which a wo