

flakes of bud scales, preparatory to hibernating. By August 18, all the larvæ in the rearing cage had deserted their shelters on the leaves and were to be found snugly housed in their hibernacula, awaiting the opening of the buds in the spring.

DESCRIPTION OF *Argyroproct consanguinana* Wlsm.

THE EGG.

Oval to pear shaped, some more irregular. Average length .86 mm., .65 mm. wide. Naturally laid singly on the under surface of the leaves, but in captivity sometimes in clusters of three or more. The eggs closely resemble a small flat drop of wax. In the majority of cases the edge of the egg is flattened into a flange like area which varies in width with the different eggs. The upper surface is closely marked with netted, vein-like ridges which converge into each other to form many irregular cells. General surface finely granulose, while the whole egg is translucent, in parts almost transparent.

THE LARVA.

Stage I. Length soon after hatching 1.6—1.8 mm. Head .20 mm. wide, black and shiny. Prothoracic shield olive-green. Upon hatching, the larvæ are of a pale yellow colour. After a short time, however, this deepens until a shade between amber orange and lemon is reached. Tubercles very distinct, slightly raised, each furnished with a short yellow hair. Anal plate and all legs concolourous with body.

Stage II. Length 2.25 mm. Head .27 mm. wide, black and shiny. Mouth parts light brown. General body colour a shade darker than chrome yellow. Prothoracic shield brownish-orange. Tubercles concolourous with body, inconspicuous, raised slightly, each furnished with a short yellow seta on the venter. The third thoracic and first six abdominal segments each bear a single, round, reddish brown spot in the centre; these spots are not superficial but lie below and show through the skin. Thoracic feet and prolegs concolourous with body; anal plate a shade darker.

Stage III. Length 2.70 mm. Head .33 mm. wide, pitchy black, shiny, anterior third a shade lighter in colour; mouth-parts much lighter. Prothoracic shield olive green. General body colour pale orange. Tubercles indistinct, slightly raised, concolourous with body, each bearing a short yellow hair. Spiracles round, ringed with black. The reddish-brown spots described in the previous stage still distinct. Thoracic feet and prolegs concolourous with venter. Anal plate shield-shaped, much darker than general body colour. Hibernation takes place in this stage.

Stage IV. Length 4.5 mm. Head .51 mm. wide, jet black, shiny. Mouth parts for the most part very light yellow. Prothoracic shield also black and shiny. General body colour dark green, first and second thoracic segments a shade darker. Tubercles distinct, darker than body, tipped with black. Spiracles raised, bounded by a jet black ring. Anal plate shield-shaped, much darker than body. True legs, black markedly so at tip. Prolegs concolourous with body. The large reddish-brown ventral spots on segments 3-10 are also distinct in this stage.

Stage V. Length 6 mm. Head .79 mm. wide, piceous, shiny. Mouth parts translucent, brownish at tips. Prothoracic shield very dark brown. General body colour dark green. Tubercles a shade darker, tipped with black, each bearing a single hair. Spiracles slightly raised, surrounded by a dark ring. True legs piceous, prolegs concolourous with body. Anal plate shield-shaped, very dark green, almost black. The ventral reddish brown spots are now very indistinct.

Stage VI. Length 11.5 mm. Head 1.2 mm. wide, piceous, shiny. Mouth parts light brown in colour, in part translucent. Prothoracic shield, pitchy black. General body colour very dark green. Tubercles distinct, black. Spiracles slightly raised circular, bounded by a dark-coloured ring. True legs jet black, prolegs concolourous with body, posterior pair marked with black. Anal plate shield-shaped to circular black. Ventral reddish-brown spots only faintly discernible.