

yellow ; the tubercles on 5th segment are tipped with three upright black spines, the others with only one each ; 11th segment with one large central tubercle, the extreme base of which is white, remainder yellow with an irregular circlet of small black warts about the middle, tipped above with three small blunt black spines ; 12th segment with four short white tubercles, anterior pair largest, tipped with four short black spines, posterior pair with a single black spine.

Lateral tubercles white, the upper row with a brown ring at base, the lower with a black ring at base ; 2nd and 3rd lateral tubercles tipped with seven black spines, 4th with five, remainder with one each. Spiracles white, surrounded with a narrow black ring. Feet green, claws black, prolegs green, claspers mauve.

I received the larva from which the above description was taken by mail, on August 1st, 1877, from J. C. Stockwell, Esq., of Danville, P. Q. Unfortunately no details were given of its capture or food plant. In the box in which it was sent were some black currant leaves ; as these were withered, I obtained a fresh supply from the garden of a friend ; it fed on these, but did not appear to be quite satisfied with them. I then tried it with apple, maple, elm and various other leaves, but it would touch nothing but the currant, and of that it ate less and less, finally, to my very great disappointment, pining away until it died. It occurred to me afterwards that it might have been found on the wild currant, as the leaves sent with it seemed to be finer than those of the cultivated species.

Although the form of this larva and the position of the tubercles is similar to that of *cecropia*, the difference in coloration will at once distinguish them, the ground color being much lighter in *columbia*, and the green inclining as much to yellow in that species as it does to blue in *cecropia*. The tints of the larva of *columbia* are more decided, not having the watery appearance noticeable in *cecropia*, the yellow being brighter and the red more intense ; but the great points of distinction are the additional red tubercles (as noticed by Mr. Bowles in 1864, see CAN. ENT., vol. 3, p. 201), and the absence of blue, the tubercles that are blue in *cecropia* being white in *columbia*. That this larva is generically the same as *cecropia* is undoubted, the only distinctions being those of size or coloring. The absence of blue in the larva of *columbia* seems to be against the supposition that it is produced by the union of *cecropia* with *promethæa*, the larvæ of both these species being conspicuously marked with that color.