

The colour has faded toward the conventional translucence of maturity, though there still remains a flush of purple-brown on the first four abdominal segments. Length 1.48 inches.

Mature larva: All traces of the longitudinal lines have disappeared, its shade may perhaps be designated as a translucent flesh colour, lightest on the thoracic joints. The tubercles show no gain in importance, and compared with its congeners are not strongly defined. On the seventh abdominal segment iv is low down below the line of the spiracles, very low down, in fact, and close beside v. Other features remain as before. Head now measures .11 inch across; length of larva 1.65 inches. The actual duration of the various stages was not noted, but the entire time consumed after feeding had begun until maturity is reached was reckoned at about fifty-one days.

The pupa is similar to its allies and agrees with the regulation noctuid type. From being formed in more or less of a cell, it does not show the cylindrical shape of some others which, by reason of the small diameter of their burrows, are so confined as to be unable to assume a truly normal form. It is of the usual shining chestnut brown, with ordinary delineations, armed with a bifidate spur of slender proportions. Length .65 to .80 inch. Pupation occurs about August 20, but the species are in no way regular upon this event. Imagoes appear twenty-eight days later.

It was a matter of some gratification that the specimens bred last season proved to be partly those forms or variations of the imago having the orbicular white-marked. Previous acquaintance with local examples had only encountered those in which the ordinary spots were concolorous, and it seemed possible the species might be subject to some geographical or racial variations where these features might predominate. That this variation occurs indiscriminately and does not bear on geographical lines is slightly important, since the matter of variation in *Hydræcia* is still open to some study, and any fully-established points in evidence offer a help toward final solutions.

*Hydræcia limpida*, Gn.

This species had never been taken in this locality; in fact, the writer had not been able to secure an example from any source, so that the discovery of its larva and the subsequent acquisition of a good series of imagoes was as great a surprise as it was a pleasure. Like many of its associates which are strictly root-borers, this larva gives but a slight intimation of its whereabouts, and one is indebted to some chance incident