

the head is nearly transparent, any colour which it may appear to have being due to the internal organs behind it.

*Larva at Birth.*—Pale yellow, with four series of long, recurved colourless hairs, two laterodorsal and two substigmatal; a series of short, straight, dusky, backward-directed bristles accompanying the laterodorsal series. Spiracles brownish. Head dusky-yellow above, labrum and mandibles rich brown, ocellar fields black. Length, 1.24 mm. Breadth head, .19 mm.

During the first instar the general appearance of the caterpillar alters but little. Being usually distended with food, the body appears to be nearly cylindrical, the segments smooth and rounded except for the substigmatal fold. As the first moult approaches the colour becomes tinged with green.

*Second Stage.*—Body onisciform, at first greenish-yellow, with a dusky dorsal stripe from the second thoracic to the eighth abdominal segment (in reality the dorsal blood vessel showing through the transparent skin) threaded by a light mediodorsal line extending to the seventh abdominal segment; a lighter cloud on the top of the laterodorsal ridge and a similar though less pronounced one on the side of the substigmatal fold, on each segment excepting the first thoracic and last two abdominal. Covered with short red-brown pile. Thoracic shield and spiracles brownish, the posterior edge of the former darker. Head (.54 mm. broad—from exuviae) much as before.

During this stage the body becomes gradually greener until it is about the colour of young lettuce—a rather bright yellow-green quite unlike the watery pea-green of *irus* larvae. The lighter parts of the laterodorsal ridge and the substigmatal fold do not stand out sharply, but blend with the ground colour, and form vague longitudinal stripes. Similarly coloured spots appear faintly on the sides just above the spiracle line.

*Ultimate Stage.*—Not differing from preceding stage at first. Later the colour deepens and becomes a vivid, intense green, with the following markings of a green-yellow: the slender mediodorsal line, broader laterodorsal and substigmatal lines—interrupted by the incisures—much as before. In addition, a series of short oblique lateral dashes, one to a segment except the first thoracic and last abdominal, fainter and usually much reduced on the second and third thoracic and on the seventh, eighth and ninth abdominal segments, elsewhere meeting the laterodorsal marks anteriorly, thus forming acute angles directed forwards; a faint cloud