

The abdomen is of a greenish olive, having a reddish hue on the sides and spotted with white and black.

There are differences, however, which would enable the most casual observer to separate them without difficulty. There is a difference in size, *lineata* (fig. 3) being the largest, measuring when its wings are spread about three and a half inches, while *chamænerii* (fig. 2) rarely exceeds two and three-quarter inches. The central band on the fore wings in *chamænerii* is wider and more irregular, but the most striking point of difference between the species is that the veins of the fore wings in *lineata* are distinctly margined with white, a character entirely wanting in *chamænerii*. These differences will be readily appreciated by reference to the figures.

The larva of *lineata* varies considerably in color. Mr. Riley says: "The most common form is that given at fig. 4, where the body is of a yellowish green, with a prominent sub-dorsal row of elliptical spots, each spot consisting of two curved black lines, enclosing superiorly a bright crimson space and inferiorly a pale yellow line, the whole row of spots being connected by a pale yellow stripe edged above with black. In some specimens these eye-like spots are disconnected, and the space between the black crescents is of a uniform cream color. The breathing holes are either surrounded with black or black edged with yellow. The other form of the caterpillar (see fig. 5) is black, with a yellow line along the back and a series of pale yellow spots and darker yellow dots. This dark form is, however, subject to great variation, some specimens entirely lacking the line along the back."

According to Mr. Riley, it feeds upon purslane, turnip, buckwheat, water melon, and even grape and apple leaves, and is found in the larval condition during the month of July. Mr. Pyle, of Dundas, Ontario, has found it feeding on the common plantain. When full grown it is said to descend into the ground, where within a smooth cavity it changes into a light brown chrysalis, emerging as a moth in September.

LARVA OF D. CHAMÆNERII.

Described from three specimens found feeding on grape, July 5th.

Length, two and a half inches, onisciform.

Head small, rather flat in front, slightly bilobed, and of a dull pinkish brown color, with a black stripe across the front at base. Basal half of