

lateral line between the sub-dorsal and stigmatal, the latter most distinct on anterior segments; terminal segment forked.

Under surface pale whitish green, feet and prolegs greenish, semi-transparent.

Its growth was very slow for the next two months after which it ceased growing, becoming semi-torpid, eating a very little occasionally for a short time longer, and then it settled down for a lengthened fast which no morsel however green and dainty would tempt it to break. No perceptible change has taken place in its appearance up to the present, December 31, and will not we presume, until the warmth of spring infuses new life into it. The following description was taken a few days since.



Figure 9.

Length half an inch—onisciform (see figure 9). Head large; bilobed, with each lobe slightly pointed above, appearing almost square when

viewed from the front. Color yellowish brown, thickly covered with granulations of the same from which arise short brownish hairs visible only with a magnifier; there are two or three small black dots on each side, one larger than the other; mandibles tipped with black.

The body above is a little paler in color than the head, of a uniform pale brownish yellow throughout entirely covered with like granulations emitting also short brownish hairs. The second segment is constricted, giving the head a much more prominent appearance than it would otherwise have; it is also free from granulations on its anterior edge not observable when the larva is at rest; but when in motion this smooth edge appears, of a paler hue than the general color and sprinkled with a few black dots. The body is thickest from seventh to tenth segments, and there is a faint dorsal line of a darker shade most apparent on the posterior segments; terminal joint forked; stigmata small, nearly round, and black.

The under surface is similar in color and appearance to the upper, with a ventral row of faint brownish dots; feet and prolegs tipped with brown.

From the facts thus gathered, we can give a short summary of the history of this species. The butterfly appears from the 10th to 25th of June, depositing its eggs singly—fastened on blades of grass—from the middle to the last of the month. Duration of the egg stage, from ten to thirteen days. The larva is then hatched and continues growing until September, when having attained the length of about half an inch, it looks out for a hiding place in which to pass its long wintry sleep. The early spring calls it again to activity, when it begins to feed at once on the young and tender grass, completing its growth probably during the second or third week in May when