

beetle larva resembling that of a *Brachys*, one of the Carabidæ one-half an inch long, one of a small bee, and one of a wasp, the names of which have been given me by Mr. W. H. Patton, but to which I cannot just now refer. Mr. Patton also informs me that the ants found in the thorns and mentioned in the former papers (loc. cit.) do not belong to the species and genera there suggested. I mention these species as being on the food of the *Mordella* larva.

But in the pith of the *Veronia* and *Ambrosia* I have found only the *Laverna* larva, that of the *Mordella*, that of one of the larger moths and which I have not succeeded in rearing, and some small Dipterous larvæ. It may be that the Hymenopterous larvæ found in the thorns will yet be found in *Veronia* and *Ambrosia*; but if not, then of course the *Mordella*, if it feeds upon them at all, is not confined to them. This latter larva excited my attention by its singular structure and mode of locomotion. Its maxillæ are much like its legs, and are used as legs; the body is arched so that the feet are brought to bear on the lower surface, and the dorsal tubercles (or as I have elsewhere called them, the dorsal prolegs) are brought to bear upon the upper surface, and all are used as organs of locomotion, and the larva is unable to crawl when in any other position.

Dr. Packard, in the Guide, says of *Mordella* that "the larvæ are said to live in the pith of plants, and are long, sub-cylindrical, and the sides of the rings are furnished with fleshy tubercles." In this species the tubercles are on the back. Westwood (Introduction, vol. I, p. 293) figures and describes (after Schilling) a form of *Mordella* larva certainly quite different from that of this species. It is called the larva of *M. pusilla* and is said to feed in the pith of *Artemisia*. He also mentions a larva found in the pith of Hoarhound as that of *M. pusilla*, whilst the larvae of the genus *Rhipiphorus* are parasitic upon other insects. This larva most probably feeds upon the pith, but possibly it may feed upon some of the other larvae, Lepidopterous or Hymenopterous, which it meets sometimes in the pith. Not being a Coleopterist, I do not know what is known by them as to the habits of the Mordellidæ now, and perhaps the facts above given may be new to some of them.

I do not know the duration of the larval state in this species. The larva may be found in the stems in fall and winter and spring, and passes into the pupa state in April and May, remaining in that state for two weeks or more.