

most carefully examined, they were double on segments eight, nine, ten and twelve upon one side, but only on eight and nine on the other, and on segment five there was no disk of this series on one side, but it was present on the other. On segments two, three and four, they are on supra-stigmatal line. On segments five to twelve, below supra-stigmatal line. On segment thirteen on supra-lateral stripe, larger than the others.

The second series is single throughout, posterior to the spiracles, except on segments two, three and four, where they are slightly anterior on the fold above the thoracic feet. The third, ventral, series occurs only on segments five, six and eleven, just beneath the stigmatal fold.

The shape of the larva when mature was different from that of the first stages, the body being largest in the middle and tapering off to each end. The full-grown larva measured one inch and one-eighth on September 12 (twelve days after the last moult). After this, it fed sparingly for about two weeks, and then spun a mat of silk on the face of a blade of grass and drew two other blades over it with single strands of silk. The furrow down the face deepened and appeared to open a little, and I felt sure pupation was going to take place. This, however, was not the case, and two days later the larva left the grass and spun another mat on the sloping side of the lamp chimney. It now ceased to eat, and the colour changed gradually, all the green fading out, and in ten days the body was of a yellowish cream colour with white stripes. This again darkened until the ground colour was a very pale brown or dove colour. The moisture which condensed on the side of the glass kept the lower part of the larva's body constantly wet; but I did not like to risk removing it, as I looked for pupation at any day. After remaining still, and evidently, in hibernation for about five weeks, I found it had fallen from its mat to the ground on 29th October. After about a fortnight discoloured spots began to appear, and I found it was dead. It was at once put into alcohol for preservation and examination.

These larvæ fed freely on all grasses offered to them, but seemed to prefer wide-leaved species; this, however, may have been an instinctive preference for protection, both from the shape of their bodies and the coloration, added to a habit of lying extended down the midrib with the body closely appressed, the lower part of the head protruded, and the apex drawn back, these larvæ are well hidden from observation. The favourite grasses were *Panicum crusgalli*, *P. sanguinalis* and *Triticum repens*.