

grey to a deep chestnut brown. The larva, which is about half an inch in length, black on the upper surface, with a pale spot on the under edge of the prothoracic ring, and furnished with six rows of stout spinulated spines, is an inveterate foe to the larvae of the Colorado Beetle, and on page 169 of the third volume of the ENTOMOLOGIST we have a most graphic account of the summary way in which the young lady despatches the grub.

The *Chilocorus biculnerus*, Mulsant (see fig. 15) is an obese little thing, with minute legs, of a black color, and beautified with two yellow spots.



Such are a few of the very many Lady-birds that creep among our trees and adorn our Entomological cabinets.

REMARKABLE VARIATIONS IN COLORATION, ORNAMENTATION, &c., OF CERTAIN CREPUSCULAR AND NOCTURNAL LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

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Having spent considerable time during the past season in the collection and study of various larval forms of our twilight and night-fliers, I was peculiarly impressed with the novel colors, markings, and external structural characters presented by those that were taken late in the autumn, at the period when the leaves were donning their autumnal hues. To one who has rendered himself familiar with their usual outward characters, a moment's inspection was sufficient to show a marked contrast between those taken early in the season, when the leaves were fresh and green, and those captured later, when the foliage of the trees had sustained a check to their vitality. That these larval changes have a producing cause it shall be my aim to show in the conclusion of the present article.

Of the many specimens taken by the writer during the past season, and they were confined to but a few species of as many genera, none exhibited these variations more clearly and prominently than *Telea poly-*