

of face on either side of apex of frontal triangle there is a small shallow depression. The skin of body is a beautiful deep black velvety colour. Dorsal tubercles are grayish, with the exception of those on 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments, which are whitish—all other tubercles are whitish. All tubercles above spiracles on segments 5 to 13 bear long silvery hairs from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length—some tubercles bear as many as twenty silvery hairs. Besides the silvery hairs, these tubercles also bear many black bristles about a quarter of an inch in length. On segment No. 2 the bristles are all reddish, and many hang down over the head. On segment No. 3 the bristles are rust-red, with a very few black ones, and a very few long silvery hairs. On segment No. 4 the tubercles bear hairs and bristles the same as those on the other segments, with the exception that they also bear rust-red bristles in numbers sufficient to give the anterior portion over which these bristles extend a reddish appearance. The row of tubercles posterior to spiracles bear mostly rust-red bristles, but there are also a few black bristles and a few long sweeping silvery hairs. All bristles below spiracles are bright rust-red. Spiracles white. On the 5th and 6th segments and 11th, 12th and 13th segments are two small blackish medio-ventral tubercles and two sub-ventral tubercles bearing sparse rusty bristles, the sub-ventral tubercles having more bristles, which are also longer. The medio-ventral tubercles are close together, almost touching each other. Thoracic feet black, shiny, tipped with brownish, and bearing sparse, short rusty bristles. Abdominal feet and prolegs black, shiny, reddish at ends, and also bearing short rusty bristles.

On the 20th June this larva spun a cocoon and in due course pupated, the moth emerging on the 29th July—length of pupal stage being about 39 days. In the case of this specimen, the cocoon was much darker than in those bred in 1899; this cause being largely due to the additional number of reddish hairs from dorsal tubercles on segments 2, 3 and 4, being interwoven.

The above two descriptions of the mature larva differ slightly in some respects, but this in all probability is due to variations which doubtless occur in the species.

*Food Plant.*—The larvae bred in 1899 were fed on lamb's-quarters (*Chenopodium album*). The one taken this year fed on this plant, as also on dandelion and plantain.