

within, commencing under the hood and feeding downward on the cellular tissue, leaving only the epidermis. As it proceeds, the lower part of the pitcher above the putrescent insect collection becomes packed with ochreous excrementitious droppings, and by the time the worm has attained its full size the pitcher above these droppings generally collapses. This worm, when full grown, is beautifully banded transversely with white and purple or lake red, which Dr. Mellichamp poetically likens in brightness to the Tyrian dye. It is furthermore characterized by rows of tubercles, which are especially prominent on the four larger legless joints. It is a half looper, having but six prolegs, and keeps up, in travelling, a constant, restless, wavering motion of the head and thoracic joints, recalling *paralysis agitans*. The chrysalis is formed in a very slight cocoon, usually just above or within the packed excrement. The species, kindly determined by Mr. A. R. Grote, was many years ago figured by Abbot, who found it feeding on *Sarracenia variolaris*, in Georgia. Guenée's descriptions were made from these figures, for which reason I have made some descriptive notes from the living material.* The species feeds alike on *S. variolaris* and *S. flava*, and there are at least two broods each year, the first brood of larvæ being found during the early part of May, the second toward the end of June, and disappearing with the dying of the leaves.

The second species is a still more invariable living accompaniment of both kinds of *Sarracenia* mentioned. By the time the whitish efflorescence shows around the mouth of the pitcher, the moist and macerated insect remains at the bottom will be found to almost invariably contain a single whitish, legless grub or "gentle," about as large round as a goosequill, tapering to the retractile head, which is furnished with two curved, black, sharp hooks, truncated and concave at the posterior end of the body.

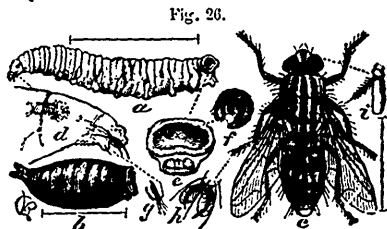


Fig. 20.
SARCOPHAGA SARRACENIE.—a, larva; b, pupa; c, fly, the hair lines showing average natural lengths; d, enlarged head and first joint of larva, showing curved hooks, lower lip (g), and prothoracic spiracle; e, end of body of same, showing stigmata (f) and prolegs and vent; h, tarsal claws of fly with protecting pads; i, antenna of same. All enlarged.

This worm riots in the putrid insect remains, and when fed upon them to repletion, bores through the leaf just above the petiole and burrows

* These will be found in the Transactions of the St. Louis Academy of Science.