

black dots encircled with white. Duration of this stage about seven days. At this period, the larva was observed to use all its legs in walking ; but the exact period when this power was acquired was not noted.

AFTER FIFTH MOULT.—The body now appears green. A row of white spots, one on each segment, above the interrupted sub-dorsal line. Duration about seven days.

AFTER SIXTH MOULT.—Head rounded and smooth, slightly depressed at the vertex, partly withdrawn beneath the skin of joint 2. Pale-whitish, mouth-parts darker. Body semi-transparent whitish-green ; a lateral white line edged with blackish above. On each segment to the twelfth, an oblique blackish shade, running back from the base upward, and terminating in a white point on the next segment, these points forming a sub-dorsal row. The two points on joint 12 are nearer together and larger than the others. Joint 12 is thickened and larger than the other segments. There is an interrupted dorsal blackish shade with white points. Body furnished with thin, fine, short, whitish hairs. Duration of this stage seven days.

AFTER SEVENTH MOULT.—Mature larva. Similar to the preceding. Head slightly shaded with blackish above. The dorsal line appears as traces of a white dorsal stripe, edged with blackish on both sides, occurring in the fold between the segments. The color of the body is a darker, more velvety green, less transparent, but whitish beneath. There is a row of small whitish dots, one on each joint, above the spiracles, and another similar row between the dorsal and sub-dorsal lines. Each dot of both rows furnishes a short whitish hair. The two spots on joint 12 are quite conspicuous. Spiracles black. The larva rests with its body bent near the middle, forming a loop, the head touching the last segment. It feeds mostly at night. Length about 23 m.m. Duration of this stage about eleven days.

Pupation occurs in a very slight cocoon beneath the surface of the ground. There appear to be two broods annually, the winter being passed in the pupa state. This insect is common to America and Europe, according to Dr. Speyer.* Humphreys and Westwood give a figure of the mature larva,† and the same stage has been described by Edwards and Elliot.‡

* Entomologische Zeitung, Stettin, Vol. XXXVI., page 153.

† British Moths, Vol. I., plate 35, figure 5.

‡ Papilio, Vol. III., page 133.