

larva. Mature larva: Length, 1.6 inches; very cylindrical. Colour livid, mottled brown; darkest on first four and last three segments. Head shining, brown; mandibles black, as are the true legs. On side of head is a black line which has a continuation on the thoracic shield. The latter a lighter shade of brown than the head and merges into black where it meets the line mentioned. A dirty white stripe extends along dorsum. A similar stripe on subdorsum, but is lacking on first four abdominal segments. On either side of this line on each segment are two minute black dots, and two more near each spiracle that are also black. Anal shield shining; dark brown. Begins to pupate August 16; to emerge, September 12. There seems a variation in the larva of the form *nebris*, but I am not prepared to speak with certainty concerning it at present.

Pupa is cylindrical, longer than usual compared with its diameter, varies greatly in size according to sex; the average is about .75 inch in length. Cremaster not prominent, composed of two divergent spines. Wing-cases slightly creased, moderately prominent. Colour light brown. Pupa is always found below opening for moth's emergence, frequently down at the bottom of burrow.

*Hydræcia cataphracta*, Grt.—In the search for larvæ here at Rye this species is everywhere found in numbers. At light the imago would be classed a rarity. Preferred food plants are burdock and thistle. Two or three specimens are often found in the former plant, as the branches, as well as the main stalk, offer sufficient substance for their work. When working in thistle but one will be found. The presence of larva in burdock can be detected quite easily by the unhealthy appearance of the plant and by the evidence at the base of stalk. When in thistle the larva keeps well up to near the top, for the plant becomes hollow from the ground up to the main branches, but is solid above. Infested plants may be detected from afar by the top part of the plant having died and fallen down to one side, the walls of the plant being so thin that the larva's work has caused a collapse of the portion above it. Pupa will be found near this break; of course, always below.

When a hole is made for the moth to escape, the inner substance is eaten away to the cuticle. When this skin that is left dries it shrinks and pulls away on one side, but still hangs as a screen against intruders.

Besides ichneumon enemies, there are other casualties that affect the mortality of this species to a considerable extent. When feeding in burdock the plant frequently dies prematurely, and becoming dried, shrinks