width 1.2 mm. Body moderately slender, smooth, subventral fold prominent. Whitish green, dorsum with four narrow white lines; lateral band blackish, geminate, reaching joints 2 and 13, but not continued on the anal foot; subventral fold yellowish white, two white lines in the subventral space. Ventral band blackish brown, composed of four fine lines united by a shading. Thoracic feet brown dotted; abdominal foot of joint 10 lined before and behind, that of 13 with triangular plate produced above into a prong. Anal plate triangular, pointed. Spiracles black ringed, that of joint 2 the largest. Tubercles small, ii slightly larger, blackish. Setae short, stiff, dusky.

Stage V. Head as before, faintly longitudinally streaked with white; lateral band mottled, red-brown, edged with white behind; width 1.9 mm. Body elongate, uniformly yellowish opaque green, shading to whitish green on joints 2 and 13; a faint, more transparent and darker vascular dorsal line showing especially as V-marks between tubercles ii, the point on the posterior edge of the segment. A slightly more opaque subdorsal line below tubercle ii; lateral band reddish brown, obscurely triplicate, nearly obsolete except at the ends, where, especially on joints 10 to 13, it forms a broad diffuse shade; ventral band separated into four lines and obscure except on the thorax between the feet, red-brown. Spiracles white, black edged except on the bottom. Thoracic feet appressed, green, brown dotted. Foot of joint 10 brown bordered. Subventral fold lighter, white posteriorly, running narrowly on the lower part of anal foot. Anal prongs exceeding the triangular plate. There is

occasionally a brown form of the larva which is similar but head and all shaded with vinous brown, darkest in the dorsal V-marks, subdorsal line and ventral region, the pale band on subventral fold contrasted.

Cocoon. Leaves spun together and united by a moderate amount of whitish silk.

Pupa. Bright green, somewhat transparent, the abdomen with a whitish green deposit beneath, leaving a dark green vascular dorsal line. Spiracles, eyes and a small semicircular raised disk on each side of the prothorax behind black. End segment and cremaster also black, the latter a thick cone, densely punctured with a group of recurved hooks at the tip. The last segment is sharply wider than the cremaster and its upper edge is roundedly serrate. Surface smooth and shining.

Food plants various. These larvae fed on several species of Polygonum. Double brooded, the second brood hibernating in about the penultimate stage (Ent. News, V, 62) and probably having more than five stages as here recorded for the Spring brood. Larvae from Washington, D. C.

HEMIPTERA ON VERBASCUM—It is always interesting to examine introduced plants, and see what native insects have succeeded in utilizing them for food or shelter. Last July at Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M., I found the European *Verbascum thapsus* growing plentifully, and three species of Hemiptera very much at home upon it. These latter have been submitted to Mr. E. D. Ball, who identifies them as *Thyanta custator* Fabr., *Neides muticus* Say, and *Lygus pratensis* L.

T. D. A. Cockerell.