

to any other host plant. The same insect is called the tomato fruitworm and the cotton bollworm on these other hosts.

The early generation of corn earworm larvae on corn is known as the budworm. There are other species of lepidopterous larvae that cause similar damage and are also known as budworms. Budworms usually appear when the corn plant is between its fifth and thirteenth leaves. None of the plantings under observation has been free from attacks of one or more species of budworm.

Corn earworm larvae hatch from yellowish-white, prominently ribbed eggs which are approximately $\frac{1}{20}$ inch in diameter. These eggs are laid singly on the leaves of the corn plant. Literature (10) records as many as 500 to 3,000 eggs per female moth, the average being over 1,000. Eggs hatch in three or four days, the time varying with the temperature. Newly hatched larvae are about $\frac{1}{25}$ inch in length, white or nearly so, with the cervical shield and head black and body marked with numerous black tubercles. Larvae feed on leaves and the immature tassel. They later migrate to the silks and enter the ear through the silk, or less frequently through the husk at the side and shank end of the ear. Since these larvae may migrate to the ears over a period of several days, control measures are difficult.

Approximately 17 days from the time of hatching are required for larval growth in the early fall, during which time they moult five times. When full grown the larvae are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, and are of variable colors ranging from pink, green or yellow to almost black. The side is marked with a longitudinal stripe, consisting of a pale stripe edged above with black. There is a dark stripe along the middle of the back divided longitudinally by a narrow white line (see Fig. 1).

When full grown the larva chews out of the side of the husk or crawls out of the tip of the ear and crawls or falls to the ground. The mature larva burrows into the ground and enters the pupal stage for approximately nine days. The pupa is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, first green in color and later brown. The moth which emerges has a wing expanse of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In color it varies from a dusty yellow to grayish, with a dark-grey to olive-green irregular line across the front wings. The hind wings are light in color with irregular dark markings. The moth is commonly observed flying during the day, and egg deposition generally occurs in the late evening.