

On 25th July, 1881, I again received eggs from Mr. Wm. E. Gallagher, of Whittings, Lake Co., Ind. When I opened the box there were about 35 newly hatched larvæ. Another smaller lot came from same source 1st Aug. From one cause or other, the most efficient being minute spiders in the sod, and which I discovered only when too late, I had but 3 of these larvæ on 30th Aug., all past third moult. They retained their green color until a few hours after that moult, then turned buff. I sent one of these to Mrs. Peart, in Philadelphia. By 10th Sept., both my larvæ were in lethargy. I recorded on 19th Sept., that one of them had shifted its position. The same thing occurred 29th Sept.; and on 1st of Oct., the same uneasy larva left the grass and climbed four inches up the glass cylinder which covered it. On 12th Nov., this larva had moved again, and next on 4th Dec. Meanwhile the one which had been sent to Philadelphia behaved differently, and went on to fourth moult, passing it 27th Oct. One of my two died, but the other I brought into a warm room on 13th Feb. (temp. outside 65°), and placed in the sun. In about fifteen minutes it moved and soon after had eaten. When brought in, it was much shorter and smaller than when it went into lethargy. It had been .6 inch then in length, now it was less than .4 inch. By 25th Feb., it had reached .5 inch, and 2nd March had fully recovered its former length, .6 inch. Early in March, it began to change color, and by the 6th had become green. It reached .66 inch before it passed fourth moult, which occurred 24th March. The larva which had passed the winter in Philadelphia had escaped, and I sent this last survivor of the brood to Mrs. Peart. It passed fifth moult 25th April, and continued to feed, by the 7th May becoming full grown. After which it did not increase in size, seemed to be at rest all the time, and finally died 2nd July, before pupation. So that the egg which had been laid in the middle of July produced a larva which had not pupated 2nd July the next year. So protracted are the stages in several of the *Neonymphæ* larvæ that rearing them becomes excessively tedious, the more so as during the months when they are feeding they require daily looking after.

When at rest, the *Canthus* larvæ, as do those of all this genus, have their heads turned down and under, so that the horns are nearly in same plane as the dorsum, after the fashion of *Apatura* larvæ. When feeding, *Canthus* has the tails elevated at about 45°, and separated. They rested much on the glass cylinder at times, especially just before and during the moults, and spun for these occasions quite a web on which to support