segment by sordid white. Extreme cold, as well as prolonged low temperature, with the males, seems to destroy or disintegrate the black of the scaling near inner angle of primaries, reducing it near apex more or less, leaving in extreme forms only a few costal spots and at base two broad black dashes; the hind wings losing besides the black marginal spots even the pinkish abdominal margin.

The females are far less inclined to yieid in regard to colour and design to the stimulating influences of temperature. Heat mostly widens especially the transverse anterior band, and the deep red of the hind wings is changed to a much paler colour. Low temperature, namely excessive cold, also affects the inner angle of primaries as in the male, but in a far less radical manner; while at the middle and basal area the black predominates, replacing even the transverse bands; leaving only the white submedian stripe with a trace of median line. The hind wings also change to a paler colour and the maculation is reduced in size.

Among the immense number of individuals reared, not a single male was obtained with pinkish hind wings, or a female with yellow secondaries; though many specimens had the black maculation bordered by pale orange, as is often the case with other species of the genus. Melanic forms have a dusky shade cast over the white bands, often only the upper part of primaries to median vein is thus affected.

The weakened condition of the inbred generations made itself evident by an inclination to morbid diseases during the larval period and in general smaller size and less intense colours of the moths.

Arctia proxima may be at once distinguished from its nearest relation and neighbour, Arctia incorrupta, Hy. Edw. (Papilio I., p. 38*), by the total absence of the basal half-band in proxima; besides, the "median vein is narrowly and continuously lined with white scales" in the latter species (Neum. \& Dyar, Revis. of Bombyces).

In size proxima varies not inconsiderably; the offspring reared from Los Angeles parents reaching 4.3 Cm . $\delta^{ \pm} \delta$, and 5.2 Cm. q q; Morelos and Arizona progenies from 3.5 to 4.2 Cm . of of and 3.7 to 4.7 Cm. $\ddagger$.

Male and female proxima mostly remain in coitu for about twelve hours ; one pair even being unfortunate enough to be unable to separate

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[^0]:    *Probably by an error in proof-reading the text on page 39, Papilio, I., reads: " 3 females, Prescott, Ariz.; I male, Dalles, Oregon." Henry Edwards had no females of this species. In his collection at the Museum of Nat. Hist., New York City, are 3 males
    from Prescott, Ariz., and I male from from Prescott, Ariz., and I male from Dalles, Oregon,

