

*phontes*. I forgot to get food for them before it froze, but found in a book a lot of leaves of *Ptelea trifoliata* (Hop-tree) gathered two years ago last spring. These I soaked over night, laid between blotting paper, and put in the glass. The larvæ eat them readily." This shows the way to carrying through belated larvæ in the fall, but also how larvæ from far off regions may be saved, if the dried leaves of their plants are sent with them.

7. Larvæ supposed to have been killed by Electricity.

Miss Annie M. Wittfeld wrote me 23rd Sept., 1884, from Georgiana, Fla.: "Yesterday about daybreak, the sky was completely clear. Some twenty minutes later a small black cloud rose in the southeast, and moved very fast, though there was a dead calm with us. All of a sudden came a stroke of lightning and at the same instant a fearful clap of thunder and a puff of wind that took all before it. It lasted but a second and then all was clear and calm again. After breakfast I went to my glass of *Limenitis Eros* larvæ, of which I had six fully grown, and found all to be dead and stiff. All my other larvæ were not affected; these last were in wooden boxes, while the *Eros* were between glass."

8. On pairing Butterflies in Captivity.

It is common enough for certain Sphinges and Bombycidæ to mate in boxes, and immediately after leaving pupæ. This may happen when the eggs are mature at birth of insect. With many species of butterflies the eggs do not mature for several days after chrysalis, as is the case with the large Argynnids, but with others, as *Phyciodes Tharos* and *Nycteis* and *Myrina*, they are mature from the start. I have not experimented in this direction, but from what Miss E. L. Morton, of Newburgh, N. Y., tells me, it may be possible to induce butterflies of some species to mate and so to obtain eggs, for the eggs are laid very shortly after copulation, as I have several times observed. Miss Morton had by mistake placed a male *Satyrus Alope* under a bag of netting on grass. Three days later she introduced a female, which up to that time was supposed to be the second female. Almost immediately the pair mated, and a few hours later eggs were laid. In attempting to get eggs in this manner, it would be best that a male caught in the field should be introduced to a female, just from chrysalis, for in the field it is these last which are sought by the males. Almost always when a pair of butterflies in copulation are taken