

Vicia Cracca, *Desmodium Dellenii*. One ♀ was found dead, and one very feeble and apparently dying. The living ones were fed with sugar and water, and here I may be permitted to say that the only success I have ever had in feeding butterflies was when I uncoiled their tongues with a pin bent at the point, and then put a camel's-hair pencil dipped in the syrup to the tongue. They will then continue to feed as long as they are hungry; but holding the brush in front of them and blowing gently towards them, as the authorities tell us to do, I have found a failure, and putting a saturated sponge in a cage utterly useless. No eggs were observed at this time, but one at least must have been laid some time before, as a larva hatched on 30th. On the 29th I was ill in bed all day, but on the 30th I found that from 28 to 30 eggs had been laid, nearly all on the *Vaccinium*, and that one larva had hatched as above stated. One egg was laid on *Amphicarpæa Monoica*. One or two eggs were laid after the 30th. I divided about half of the eggs between Messrs. Fletcher and Scudder, sending eight to the former and six to the latter.

Of the eggs that I kept, one hatched on 30th July, four on 4th August, eight on 5th, and two on 6th. The egg period must therefore have been about six or possibly seven days in one or two instances.

The egg and first stage of the larva have been described by Mr. Scudder in his great work on butterflies, but as that work is unfortunately not available to all entomologists, it will do no harm if I give my notes, imperfect as they may be, in full.

Egg.—Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; diameter, .48 mm. Similar to *Philodice* in shape. Number of ribs, about 20. At first, white tinged with greenish-yellow, soon turning reddish-orange. Just before hatching turning dark. The larva can then be seen through the shell, standing on its tail, with a clear, vacant space above the black head. The larva emerges a little below the top, just where the head is. One that was watched crawled slowly down the shell on to the leaf, moving its head from side to side on the leaf as though spinning a silken path, and as soon as it was all on the leaf, it turned round, climbed to the top of the shell, and began to devour it, and ate it all up, its meal taking 40 minutes. Most of the larvæ did not eat more than half of the shell, and some did not eat any.

Young larva.—Length, 1.91 mm.; width of head, .366 mm.; head black, the hairs pellucid. Body brownish-green, finely transversely striated, with about five striations to each segment. Skin faintly shagreened with yellowish-brown; the striations are of same colour; the raised points