

others the bristles were more of a yellowish tinge, those from tubercles on segments 2, 3 and 4 being slightly rusty. In these specimens the skin of the body was not so black, and did not have the velvety appearance which the larvæ with the black bristles from dorsal tubercles had. In some larvæ all the bristles, with the exception of a few black ones from tubercles above spiracles, were a pale rust-red, those from tubercles on segments 2, 3 and 4 being brighter. In most cases the bristles from tubercles above spiracles of larvæ bred in 1900 were black, the only exception being that in some specimens all the dorsal tubercles bore a very few bristles of a dark rusty colour; none, however, possessed any pale grayish or yellowish bristles as above mentioned.

On the 14th July, 1901, some of the specimens had changed to pupæ, and on the 23rd July the first moths emerged. Early in August 2 males and 2 females, which had just emerged, were placed in a cage out of doors, and another batch of eggs were secured. These hatched in due course, and about 32 of the larvæ passed through all their stages by the 1st September, and by the 14th and 15th the first moths of this brood appeared, the date of the last emergence being 14th October. The larvæ which did not pupate, having showed signs of hibernation, were placed in a cool cellar on the 21st October, to be afterwards put outside for the winter.

In 1900 there was a remarkable lack of variation in the moths bred, but this cannot be said of those reared the past year. While the majority, however, did not show any material variation, yet in some specimens the W mark on the primaries was indistinct, and in a few moths (females); nearly obsolete. In fact, there was much variation as to the width of all the bands on the primaries. In some specimens these were quite wide, in others the bands were narrow. Then, again, the colour of the secondaries in four of the females reared was quite yellow, almost as yellow as the secondaries of the males. In the moths of the two broods bred the past season, the black edging of the primaries in both sexes was more in evidence than those reared in 1900.

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South Kensington Museum loses a distinguished lepidopterist in Dr. A. G. Butler, the head of the entomological section, who retires under the age limit after nearly forty years' connection with the zoological department. Dr. Butler is a great authority on African butterflies, and he has also won world-wide reputation as an enthusiastic ornithologist. It is stated that his successor will be Sir George Hampson.—*London, Eng., Daily Telegraph.*