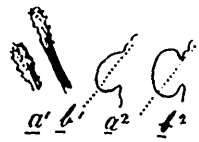
number of individuals are examined, each species is found to vary so much in itself, as to render these unreliable as distinguishing traits.

FIG 24.



The accompanying diagrams (Fig. 24), which are sketched from memory, are, perhaps, a little inaccurate and exaggerated; but will serve to illustrate the true distinguishing traits at a glance - a' a^2 showing the larval horn and pupal hump of *Disippus*, and b' b^2 the same of *Ursula*. In the full-grown larva of *Disippus*, the horns on joint 2 are, on an average, but 0.20 inch long; while in *Ursula* they average 0.40, or double the size: in *Disippus* they are heavy, decidedly club-shaped, and generally covered with granulations or prickles to the base; while in *Ursula* they have a more uniform diameter, are more slender, with fewer prickles at the end, and with the basal half generally quite smooth and highly polished. In the pupa of *Disippus* the hump is less regular, with the upper edge less rounded than the lower, so that an imaginary line run through it as at a^2 leaves the larger portion below. In the pupa of *Ursula*, on the contrary, the hump is quite regular, the upper edge being, in outline, almost the counterpart of the lower, so that the same imaginary line would leave the larger portion above.

I have not my library at hand, and cannot tell whether Boisduval, Smith and Abbott, or any other authors have pointed out these distinguishing characters; but I have an impression that they have not, and more modern authors certainly have not.

London, Eng., July 13th, 1871.

[Mr. Riley's friends will no doubt be glad to learn, from the date of the foregoing article, that he has safely crossed the Atlantic, and that, though amongst old friends and old haunts, he has not lost his interest in the investigation of the insects of this continent. We wish him much enjoyment in his visit to his native land, and a safe return to his valued labours in the Western world.—Ed. C. E.]