

a shallow depression; on the abdomen three rows of small tubercles, corresponding to the larval spines of dorsal and first lateral rows; the latter continued to mesonotum, on which they are larger than elsewhere; color dark brown, specked with buff; or sometimes light brown, specked and streaked with darker; the head and wing cases clouded with olivaceous; about the hind margins of the wings two parallel rows of whitish points; the tubercles yellowish, but on the anterior side mostly black.

2. *PHYCIODES VESTA*, Edw. The butterfly figured in *But. N. A.*, Part 7, Vol. 2.

*CHRYSA LIS*: shape of *Tharos*.—Length .4 inch, cylindrical; the wing-cases a little raised above surface; head-case stout, narrow at top and a little convex; excavated at sides; mesonotum moderately prominent, rounded, followed by a shallow depression; abdomen stout, the segments elevated at their anterior edges, and the foremost one quite prominently, as in *Tharos*; on abdomen several rows of fine tubercles, two of which pass to mesonotum; color apparently had been yellow-brown, specked with black and dull white, but the example was dead, and I could not be certain as to the shades of color in life. This was sent me recently by Mr. Boll.

3. *MELITAEA BARONI*, H. Edw.

I received from Mr. Oscar T. Baron, at Mendocino, Cal., about twenty larvæ in hybernation, after third moult, in fall of 1878. Mr. Baron wrote that the eggs were laid 29th June, in clusters, one large and several small ones, besides a few scattered eggs. The large cluster contained 60 or 70 eggs, the small ones from 5 to 20. The larvæ hatched 20th July, or after 21 days. The first care of the young larvæ is to spin a web which covers the whole brood, and they occupy this, enlarging as necessary, till the time for hibernating comes. Then some of the larvæ leave the common web and spin for themselves in the wilted leaves of the food plant. (I infer from this that some of the larvæ still remain in the common web.) Mr. Baron sent me roots of the plant, which I forced in the winter and got weak stems and a few leaves, but eventually all died. The larvæ did not survive the winter, though I treated them as I did the hibernating larvæ of *Nycteis*, which lived. On 18th May, 1879, I received from Mr. Baron quite a number of chrysalids of this species, of which several were in good condition on arrival. From these emerged 6 butterflies.