

a central elongated black patch with a larger granulation on each side. Stigmata small, round, and dull red.

Under surface slightly paler than the upper, with a darker central line.

Feet pale green, spotted with red; prolegs greenish, semi-transparent.

NOTE BY ED. C. E.—This description corresponds very nearly to that of the larva of *Smerinthus excrucatus*, by Mr. Lintner (Pro. E. S. Phil. iii., p. 665). We have never ourselves met with any Lepidopterous larva that emitted sounds; the imago of *Sesia thysbe* is described by Dr. Gibb (Can. Nat. and Geol. 1859, p. 122) as giving forth a loud and most striking note, "something like the squeaking of a mouse or a bat," which he attributes to the action of the respiratory organs. The well-known European Death's-head moth (*Acherontia atropos*) emits a somewhat similar noise, even before leaving the pupa case, as well as afterwards; Kirby & Spence state further (letter xxiv.), that "its caterpillar, if disturbed at all, draws back rapidly, making at the same time a rather loud noise, which has been compared to the crack of an electric spark."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

DOUBLE BROODS.—If others take as much pleasure in reading your little Journal as I do, possibly my mite of information may be acceptable. Mr. W. Saunders has asked a question, in the concluding part of his paper, No 2, for November, although I cannot give an answer, yet I believe I can throw a little light upon the subject. In the summer of 1865 I fed upon the potato the larva of *Macrosila celeus*, G. & R. (*Sphinx 5-maculata*), which came out of the chrysalis in August. I then made record of the fact which to our entomologists was new. The following year I also raised upon the potato *Macrosila carolina*, Clemens, a pair of which came out in September. The same year I also raised from larva *Hemileuca maia*, Walk. (*Saturnia maia*, Harr.), part of the brood coming out in October, and one deformed specimen in the following May. Miss O. Guild, of Walpole, Mass., a close and careful observer and a reliable naturalist, informs me that her experience with the last named species is, that of the same brood of larvae all going into the chrysalis nearly at the same time, part come out in October and others not until the following October, some lying in the chrysalis one year longer than others. I have been puzzled to account for their seeming irregularities, but as instances of the fact increase, conclude it is a provision of nature that our lack of knowledge only makes it strange. In Mr. B. Billings' article in the same number of your paper he enquires if *Melitæa phæton* may not be double brooded. Mr. Scudder, in his list of butterflies of New England, says, "I have taken the caterpillar just ready to change, upon the barberry