

disappeared, or were represented by a few specimens worn almost beyond recognition. I had about given up meeting with *interrogationis* that spring, when on the 16th of May I captured a large but badly worn *umbrosa* fluttering over lilac blossoms. I was surprised that it should be of this form instead of the more common *Fabricii*, but what was my astonishment to see four or five more of the same form the same day. During the rest of May and first part of June the species was common, but not one *Fabricii* was seen. A large female was captured while ovipositing on elm, and netted over a branch of that tree. She deposited a large number of eggs indiscriminately on leaves, branch, and net, in most cases singly, but in a few instances in "chains" of three or four. In order not to disturb the eggs, I let the net remain as it was until the larvæ should hatch, and then, thinking that the larvæ would do better in the open air, left it until they had passed the second moult, when on removing it I found only eight remaining. These pupated without further accident, and on the 13th of July and the few days following five imagoes emerged—three *Fabricii* and two *umbrosa*. This was after the larger part of the brood of *j-album* had emerged and several weeks after the first brood of *comma*, and as the former species is probably but single brooded here, I was not expecting a second brood of *interrogationis*. It was with some surprise, therefore, that a large colony of young larvæ were discovered in the latter part of August feeding on the heads of hops. Later several other colonies were found on hop and elm, and a number of larvæ were transferred to my breeding-boxes and carried successfully to pupation, but as many of the pupæ rotted, only about thirty imagoes, all *Fabricii*, were obtained. The last specimen, delayed by a long continued "spell" of severe weather, did not emerge until November 6th, after being in the pupa state nearly six weeks and freezing at least once. It was smaller and darker than the average, but not otherwise remarkable.

Now, the question which I wish answered is, Where did the large number of *umbrosa* come from that appeared here so suddenly in May? They certainly did not breed here, because every specimen seen was badly worn, and they could not have flown in any such numbers either the same spring or the fall before, and besides, the fall before it was *Fabricii* that was in the majority. The only explanation which I can offer is that they migrated thither from some other locality, probably in the South. *Pyrameis atalanta* appeared about the same time in very large numbers, but as the species has always been more or less common,