butterfly must deposit its eggs on some other plant, so that it is evidently much less limited in its diet than many of our caterpillars.

The egg is a beautiful object, blue-green, flattened and depressed at the top, and covered with a net work like lace ; raised on the surface.

The larvæ, when full grown, are a little over one fourth of an inch long and in shape a long oval, the head very small, black, and drawn—when at rest—within the next segment, which falls over the head like a hood. The body is green, dark dorsally, pale at the sides, and is marked dorsally by eight sagittate, tuberculated, yellow-green spots, one on each segment, pointing forwards, and truncated.

The chrysalis is dark brown, covered with minute hairs; of a long oval shape, compressed at the middle. Length $\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

We obtained eggs of *Thecla poeas* also, but only after trying many species of plants, as the food plant of this butterfly was entirely a matter of conjecture. But several eggs were laid on Blackberry. The larvae hatched, but did not eat, and soon died.

Eggs of *Phyciodes tharos* were obtained on grass, after trying the butterfly on every plant we could think of. The eggs were laid on the leaves and stems of a clump of grass placed under a glass jar. Many were laid directly on the sides of the jar. These eggs hatched, but the caterpillars refused to eat.

We had better success with *Phyciodes nycteis;* a female having been confined with a plant of *Actinomeris squarrosa*, she forthwith proceeded to deposit a large cluster of eggs, about 100, side by side and in regular rows, on the under side of a leaf. The larvæ hatched after a long interval, 13 or 14 days, and we at once from the cuticle of the leaf transferred them to a glass and supplied them with fresh leaves, and in due time the caterpillars reached the third moult. At this they stopped feeding, and are now in a state of hybernation. These caterpillars are dark brown, covered with pencils of short bristles of the same hue, that proceed from longitudinal rows of tubercles. When feeding they consume the whole surface of the leaf, which becomes very filthy from the excrementitious matter mixing with the juices of the leaf. But the caterpillars emerge from the mine as clean as a mole from under the ground.

I have also hybernating specimens of the larvæ of *Diana, cybele* and *aphrodite*, the eggs of which were obtained by Mr. Mead in the same manner. I consider this process of obtaining eggs, provided the food