preserved some examples at every stage in alcohol, and so reduced the number, but there was no death among the larvae which were allowed to proceed, and I obtained at last seven perfect butterflies, 1 ♂, 6 ♀. They were also of very large size, equal to any taken in the field. It is evident, therefore, that freezing did not injure the larvae, but on the contrary, invigorated them, enabling them to pass their successive stages rapidly.

Comparing the length of these stages with larvae bred in 1873–4.

Iced larvae, 1880.

Time from removal to 1st moult		8 to 18	days.
" 1st to 2nd	"	8 to 12	"
" 2nd to 3rd	"	4 to 9	"
" 3rd to 4th	"	5 to 8	"
" 4th to 5th	"	4 to 8	"
" 5th to chrysalis		9 to 12	"
" chrysalis to butterfly		16 to 20	"
Total period		54 to 87	"

Larvae kept in cool room, as related.

Time from removal to 1st moult		44	days and upwards.
" " 1st to 2nd	"	17	" "
" " 2nd to 3rd	"	11	" "
" " 3rd to 4th	"	12	" "
" " 4th to 5th	"	14	" "
" to chrysalis		12	"
" in "		24	"
From removal from cool room to imago.		134	" and upwards.

From 1st moult to imago, 90 days.

I have no doubt that by freezing any species of larvae which hybernate, they may successfully be carried to imago—such as Argynnis, Melitæa, Colias, Apatura, Satyrids, Hesperians, etc. Probably it would be better not to remove them from the ice until spring has fairly set in, instead of rousing them prematurely, as I did in case of *Cybele*.

Comparing the coloration of the butterflies from the iced larvae with examples taken this season in the field, I see no difference.