

In 1882, I carried three larvæ to chrysalis, and all passed but three moults. I received these larvæ from Dr. Wm. Wittfeld, Indian River, Fla., 17th July. He mailed the eggs 11th July, and had obtained them by confining a female over grass. When the larvæ reached me they were in their first stage, and the

1st moult was passed 20th July.

2nd " " 29th "

3rd " " 5th Aug.

2 larvæ suspended 16th "

They pupated 17th "

A third " 20th "

Imago from last chr. (♂) 30th Aug.

(The other chrysalids I put in alcohol.)

But Mrs. Peart carried one larva to chrysalis, and it passed 4 moults.

This came from

Egg laid 7th May, 1882.

Egg hatched 12th "

1st moult 2nd June.

2nd " 15th "

3rd " 3rd July.

4th " 15th "

In chr. 28th "

I have the casts of the face of this larva, which so passed 4 moults, and can compare them with casts from the larvæ raised by myself, calling the former A, the latter B:

A.—Diameter of head at 2nd moult, .023 in.; B, same stage, .023.

" " 3rd " .04 " " .057.

" " 4th " .065

" " chry. .1 " at chry. .08.

So that A and B were alike at 2nd moult; B at 3rd was between 3rd and 4th of A, and at pupation was smaller than A. In fact the larva which passed 4 moults was larger than either of mine, and the chrysalis from it measured .54 inch in length, against .48 in the other case. This chrysalis failed to give an imago, but probably it was a female, and it is possible that the difference in number of moults may be sexual.

I have had great difficulty in bringing larvæ of *Areolatus* to maturity, and I may say the same of *N. Caninus*, and in repeated instances have failed when feeding them on lawn grass. The eggs of both species are