

over two inches ; lateral red and white stripes similar to *Saturnia io*, with an anal red horn and two pairs of similar horns on each of the 2nd and 3rd thoracic segments, with short red spines along the dorsal line. In appearance much like *Citheronia regalis*, though but one-third its size, of a hard stony make, evidently an *Anisota*. The pupa has the long spur and indented segments common to the species. I collected quite a number. They are two-brooded, and may be three, as I found them of all sizes at the same time. Female moth measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches between the tips of wings, the male 2 inches. Primaries light brown in the females, with and without the central discal brown blotch ; the male with darker primaries, with the outer third slightly roseate, and with two white discal superposed spots duskily fringed. Hind wings rose color on both sexes, darkest near the body. The wings of both mottled with brown on the primaries. Should like to have it named.

I had so much trouble with ground for larvæ last year that I concluded to try sand, and got a lot of fine yellow sand similar to that used by moulders, moistened it thoroughly two months since, and it is as moist and loose as ever, and if I may speak for the larvæ that have tried it, they are just delighted with it and plunge right in.

I find empty butter tubs very convenient, having wooden caps and not warping like boxes, but it is necessary to scald them out thoroughly and then lime the sides. Failing to do this last summer, I found some *E. imperialis* larvæ covered with small house ants that had eaten the epidermis full of holes nearly through ; they, however, all got over it, though covered with black spots.

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## ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF GALL INSECTS.

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The natural history of the interesting gall insects is still somewhat mysterious. A large number of observations have been made here and in Europe by prominent Entomologists ; nevertheless, a careful study