

anterior parts streaked with fine, abbreviated, brown lines; on the margins of the wing cases a series of dark brown spots; beneath the abdomen two brown stripes, and on the middle of each side a row of brown points extending from the mesonotum to extremity. Duration of this stage 11-days.

*Eurytris* is a common species in this section of West Virginia, found in the borders of the forest and in the adjacent fields, especially if these last are more or less overgrown with brambles, &c. The eggs are easily obtained by confining the female in a box, or over a flower pot in which a bit of sod has been placed. They are laid upon the grass, or dropped loosely upon the sod or the earth. The first eggs so obtained by me were laid 30th May. The earlier stages were rapidly passed, as related above, but the last were very much prolonged. About 20th July, soon after the third moult, the larvæ all ceased feeding, and some appeared to be in profound lethargy. But others, after resting for several days, would arouse and eat a little, then sleep again. But every one, notwithstanding the lethargic condition, was found to have changed its position several times. After keeping them so two weeks, I left home for some months, and on my return found all were dead. But one larva that I had sent to Miss Peart before 20th July went on to imago, and I inferred that probably some of the others would have done so after sleeping for an interval, had I been at hand to feed them. This was in 1876. In 1877 I raised a small brood from eggs obtained 31st May. With these every stage of the larvæ, after the first, lingered. When about to moult the larva remained for three or four days before this event motionless, and as many after, and there were periods of several days between the moults when they rested and took no food. As I kept them in small glasses it was easy to determine this. The larva is sluggish at all times, moves very little and with great deliberation. Part of this brood at last ceased feeding altogether and contracted themselves for a long sleep. But I eventually lost all but one of these, probably from the heat of the weather, as one after another dropped off its support, dead. The single larva spoken of continued to feed and reached the length of about one inch, when winter set in, and I then set it in a cold room to preserve it till spring. By an accident this one was lost in January. It appeared to be healthy up to this time, and the imago would probably have emerged from chrysalis in early spring. It will be seen that breeding these larvæ is an excessively tedious matter, requiring months to perfect, and involving many risks. As fresh butterflies