

As soon as possible, with the help of a magnifying glass, I took the following description :—

Length, 0.45 in., greatest width, 0.20 in.—onisciform.

Body, above, dull rosy red, with a diffused yellowish tint on the sides, most distinct along the middle segments, and a dorsal line of a deeper shade of red. Body downy, with minute yellowish and brownish hair, scarcely visible without a magnifier.

On the 16th of May it changed to a chrysalis, and on the 28th the following description of it was taken :—

Length, 0.40 in., greatest width, nearly 0.20 in.

Color, pale, dull brownish red, with many black dots; a ventral streak of brown, dotted with black, with two diverging branches on anterior portion of body; a band of the same color across the base of the head, and a short cross line about midway between these. On each side of the body are three rows of black dots, one dot on each segment in each of the rows, the two upper ones extending from the 6th to the 11th segment inclusive—the lower one the whole length of body. Below these are a few additional black dots, very minute. Body thickly covered with very small brownish dots, and roughened with minute pale tubercles.

On the 3rd of June the chrysalis began to grow darker, and soon a reddish lustre shone through the thin membrane covering the wings; on the 5th the imago was produced, which proved to be *Polyommatus Americana*.

These observations seem to establish this point: that the insect passes the winter in the larva state, probably nearly full grown. The chrysalis period was no doubt prolonged in the present instance by being kept in a cool room.

*Drasteria erecthea* is one of our commonest moths—common almost everywhere. It is one of the earliest on the wing in spring, and specimens of the second brood may be found up to quite a late period in the autumn. It frequents open places on the grassy sides of railway tracks, in fields and meadows, suddenly starting up before you and, after a short but rapid flight, as suddenly alighting.

About the middle of August I captured a female specimen and confined it in a pill-box, where, a few days afterwards, I found it had deposited a number of eggs. These, in a short time, hatched, and from a number of different kinds of leaves, put in for the larva to feed on, they selected clover, on which they were easily reared. By the 21st of September they were full grown, in fact several specimens had already entered the chrysalis state. On that date the following description was taken :—

Length, 1.25 in. Body thickest along the middle segments, somewhat smaller towards head, but tapering much more towards posterior segments. Head medium sized, flattened in front, pale brown, with darker longitudinal lines.