

they stopped feeding and gathered in a cluster on the cover of the glass in which they were kept, and became lethargic. Their behavior throughout was like the larvæ of *nycteis*, though they are cleaner in feeding than that species, which keeps itself in a mire on the leaf. No web at any stage was spun for protection or other purpose, and they are hibernating now on a slight mat of silk made upon the cover of the glass.

Earlier this year, May 24th, I received from Mr. Whitney about a dozen larvæ of this species, found by him soon after awaking from their hibernation. These were of all stages from just after second moult to the fifth, or the mature larva, and one made chrysalis 26th May. From this the butterfly emerged 4th June. Evidently these larvæ hibernate after both second and third moult, as do those of *phaeton* and *nycteis* and *tharos*, though all which I now have in hibernation (16 in number) have passed the third. In all stages the larvæ resemble closely those of *phaeton*, changing from ochraceous, lighter or darker, to deep fulvous, and striped with black. So the spines and their branches are those of *phaeton*, and differ much from *nycteis*, as the coloration of the body differs. The egg also is nearer *phaeton* than *nycteis*, but the sides are more sloping and less rounded, and the ribs spring from the base instead of the middle of the side. The chrysalis is shaped like that of *tharos*, and colored like that of *phaeton*. There is much variation in the coloration in individuals. One of the larvæ was nearly black at maturity, the fulvous being represented merely by a few dots and small spots. The butterfly from this larva is very melanic on both sides, in as strong contrast to the rest of the brood as was the larva. The species is single brooded, like *phaeton*, while *nycteis* is double brooded in W. Va., and *tharos* many brooded.

EGG—In shape a frustum of a cone, flattened at base, the top a little depressed, the sides but little rounded, ribbed, the ribs standing well apart, 15 or 16 in number, and starting from the base, increasing in elevation above the surface as they approach the middle, then decreasing to the summit; color lemon yellow.

YOUNG LARVA—Length $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch.; cylindrical, the segments well rounded; color yellow-green, semi-translucent; somewhat pilose; head obovoid, bilobed, the vertices rounded; larger than second segment; color dark brown.

AFTER FIRST MOULT—Length $1\frac{2}{16}$ inch.; thicker in middle segments; armed with seven rows of short black spines, thick at base,