

were brought out, two short stubby horns, bifurcated low down, color, greenish-yellow, with a tint of brown.

On 22nd, the first larva which passed first moult was swollen for second; remained in that condition a long time, and finally passed second moult 27th. On 6th March, another was swollen for same moult. There were then but half a dozen left out of perhaps three score larvæ from the egg. Day after day they died, and by 11th every one had died. So that only one passed 2nd moult. This is but a melancholy showing, but it was much to get descriptions of three larval stages, and greatly enlarged drawings by Mrs. Peart of the first two stages. I learned something by the experience, and with another opportunity, I may perhaps reach pupa and imago. I got from Dr. Staudinger a beautifully prepared blown skin of *Parn. Apollo*, and from that could see that the larva of *Smintheus* at maturity would be closely like it. It was like it at the second stage, that is, with the first moult the larva had put on the characters of maturity very nearly.

I will give herewith the description of the stages observed, as it may be long before any thing more is known of this species, or of the preparatory stages of any of our Parnassians.

EGG.—Flattened, depressed at summit about the micropyle, the sides curved; the surface encrusted in hexagonal pattern, at each angle of every figure a minute cell; color chalk-white. Figured and described in *But. N. A.*, vol. 1. The shape is like that of a *Lycaena*.

YOUNG LARVA.—Length .08 inch; cylindrical, tapering both on dorsum and sides from 3 or 4 to last segment, each segment well rounded; much covered with long, stiff, black hairs, or bristles; on dorsum are four rows of these, each hair springing from a little tubercle; on 2, 3, 4 these are arranged in a cross row, on the middle of the segment, on 2 they are equidistant, but on 3 and 4 there is a wider space between the 2nd and 3rd tubercle than the others; also on 2 is another cross row of 4 near the front, the pair on either side mid-dorsal line nearer together than the posterior tubercles on same segment; segments 4 to 13 inclusive have these hairs disposed in two rows, one being on the front part, the other on posterior part, and more widely separated; so that on these segments there are formed two dorsal longitudinal rows, and two sub-dorsal; the hairs on anterior segments are curved and directed forwards, from 5 to 10 are nearly erect, but still turned forwards; on the last segments turned back; high on the side is a row of large, flattened tubercles from 2 to 11, and