

*The Chrysalis.*—Distinguished at once from the chrysalids of *irus*, *augustus* and *niphon* by its squat, compressed appearance, the abdomen being relatively stouter. This may be readily seen by comparing the figures (1, 2 and 3) in plate 5 with the figures of *irus* and *augustus* pupæ given in Vol. XXXVIII, No. 6 (June, 1906) and plate 3 of the current volume (May).

Ground colour warm orange-brown, marked with very dark brown, as follows: Each abdominal segment with a moderately large medio-dorsal blotch crowded toward the posterior incisure; a larger supra-lateral area from just above the spiracle to a point somewhat dorsad of the lateral pit, extending the entire width of the segment and including the lateral and infra-lateral pits, which are black; a rudely-triangular infra-stigmatal spot, largest near the posterior incisure, tapering forward; on the ventral surface of those segments not covered by the wing-cases a few scattered, minute spots. The metathorax and sides of the mesothorax are of the same deep brown (in a strong light burnt-sienna), leaving the orange-brown as an irregular mediodorsal streak. Prothorax with an obscure dark transverse stripe near the posterior incisure, and a medio-dorsal slender line of the same colour. Face and wing-covers very dark from the many crowded small spots. Spiracles very noticeable, each bright yellow, set in an orange-brown area, except the thoracic. Prothorax with a delicate medial "ridge." Described from three specimens showing scarcely any variation.

Were it not for the fact that the darker colour covering most of the surface has been determined to be due to the presence of pigment I should have spoken of this as the ground colour, and the smaller orange-brown areas as markings. Such a description would have been, perhaps, easier to apply in identifying the pupæ, but would not have been accurate in the use of terms.

*Possible Correlation between Larval Characters and Sex.*—Unfortunately the numbers affixed to the leaf beside each chrysalis became detached, and the suggestion offered here is based upon my memory of where the three caterpillars spun their final mats and the position of the numbers as they lay after having fallen off. I regret that it did not occur to me to sketch the larvæ as they rested upon the leaf. To the best of my knowledge and belief the *green* caterpillar yielded a larger pupa containing a female; the two *red* larvæ yielding smaller pupæ containing males. I shall endeavour to verify this with others now being bred.