

difference. In the chrysalis *Carlota* is like *Tharos*, and differs much from *Nycteis*, which is built on the plan of *Phacton* and the true *Melitæas*. In habits, all three are essentially alike. I should put *Thraos* and *Batesii*, with *Camillus*, *Picta*, and other western species in one group. *Carlota* in the next, and *Nycteis* in the third, of the genus *Phyciodes*.

I first received larvæ of *Carlota* on the 15th of July, 1893, from Mr. Charles A. Wiley, of Miles City, Montana, about a dozen, past second and third moults, found on sunflower. On 24th, one larva pupated, on 28th another, and a third adult was put in alcohol. The rest of this lot went into hibernation immediately after third moult, gathering in clusters on a leaf, on a slight bed of spun silk.

On 10th August, I received another invoice of larvæ in younger stages from Mr. Wiley, after first and second moults. All these hibernated after third moult.

On Sept. 8th, came a cluster of about seventy-five eggs, from Mr. Gillette, at Fort Collins, Colorado, laid by a female confined on leaf of *Iva Xanthifolia*, 2nd Sept. Mr. Gillette informed me that at the same date full-grown larvæ were abundant on same plant and also *Helianthus annuus*. These eggs were laid three deep, the bottom layer in rows of nine eggs each, standing on their bases and close together; the next layer consisted of about a dozen, laid mostly on their sides, and the third layer of three or four only. These eggs hatched, Sept. 11th, or after nine days. Mrs. Peart compared these eggs with eggs of *Synchlœ Lacinia*, which we had at the same time, and wrote me: "There is very little difference between the two, about the same number of ribs (24), which reach a little more than half way the length of sides, not so much as two-thirds, but variable as to length; the indentations below the ribs shallow and irregular, the meshes between the indentations not sharply defined; the same is true of the ribs also; the tops of both are very little depressed, but *Carlota* is of lesser diameter." These larvæ went on to third moult, passing each moult the same day. I noticed the habit they had when alarmed of swaying the anterior half (or more) of the body from side to side, all moving together, and just as may be seen in larvæ of *Melitæa Phacton* and other species of that genus. Almost at once after passing the third moult, 20th September, they gathered in clusters on the side of the box or on the leaves, shrunk up