

of the caterpillars which I had fed up from the third and last moults developing into these parasites—gave me the opportunity of examining the mechanical skill of these insects and of noting some peculiarities of habit. From the cocoon of *T. Polyphemus* I have obtained *2. Macrum* Linn. This parasite forms a very tough oval-shaped cocoon, occupying the larger portion of the cocoon of the moth. It is composed of very fine silk agglutinated by a dark secretion. The exterior is of a dark brown color, with a faint yellowish or golden band around the centre; the interior is lined with a thin transparent substance, possessing a brilliant metallic polish. Distinguished Entomologists have asserted that this parasite commonly deposits from eight to ten eggs on the *Polyphemus* caterpillar. I cannot reconcile this statement with the observations that I have made. Out of three cocoons of the *Polyphemus* caterpillar, I have in each case obtained but one of the parasite; indeed there is not sufficient space within the cocoon of the moth for more than two cocoons of the parasite. It is possible that some of the parasitic larvæ may escape from the cocoon of the moth, and undergo transformation without, yet in such cases as came under my observation no such evidence existed. From the chrysalid of *P. Troilus* I have obtained *T. Exesorius* Brullé, which transforms without other covering to serve as a cocoon beyond that supplied by the chrysalid. I note that the point of exit of this parasite from the chrysalid was the same in every case, viz., on the right or left side, about midway of the thorax, at the widest part. From a cocoon of *P. Cecropia* I am furnished with eight cocoons of *B. Flavator* Fabr. They are three quarters of an inch long, and very narrow. The outer covering is of loose silk; within it is rendered more dense, the threads being drawn together by a gummy secretion. They are grouped, side by side, lengthwise within the cocoon of the moth. I would state in this connection that one of my *Cecropia* cocoons contained a number of parasitic larvæ, apparently half fed, starved out, dry and hard. I make this note in view of the remarkable instinct that governs this family in commonly providing the necessary food for its progeny. The insufficiency in this case is possibly accounted for in that the caterpillar may not have been full fed at the time of spinning its cocoon, and that the parasite, with an instinct as to quality, but not quantity of food, and following the habit of many generations, makes a deposit of ova in correspondence with the ordinary size or common growth of the caterpillar. The pupa of *P. Achemon* gives me twelve cocoons of *Perilampus*; they are of a dark brown color, about a