color of the aphides on alder that I should not suppose the wool would be necessary to their preservation."

Also: "I have never found a chrysalis. though I have looked for them whenever I have been in the swamps. My larvae generally seek a leaf, but I think it probable the wild ones crawl down the stems and pupate among sticks or grass." The larva of Lyc. *Pseudargiolus* when ready to pupate drops to the ground.

The observations settle these points: that the eggs are laid directly among the aphides, and in case of stem-aphides, on the bark; that the ants do not destroy the eggs (though usually ants destroy every egg they find); that the larvae from egg to past second moult conceal themselves under the aphides, and under spun webs of loose texture, through the meshes of which they devour their prey, and which webs also serve to protect them from injury, especially at moulting time; that the larger larvae, that is, from before third moult on, are in full view, but besides being coated with wool from the aphides, have ways of protecting themselves from enemies, as by falling off the stem, throwing out a thread, or by falling to the ground; that there is no period, at any moult, of much length when the larva is helpless, and apparently none at all at third moult, when it is most exposed; that there are but three moults, and the whole larval period is exceptionally short; that the larvae will eat many species of aphides (possibly any, unless deterred by certain species of ants), but prefer the large, woolly ones.

I have repeatedly had letters from different parts of the U. S. and Canada, asking if I knew on what the larva of *Tarquinius* fed, and in nearly all cases the writers stated that the butterfly had been taken on or near alders.

Prof. Riley, in the Science paper quoted, notes that this is the only butterfly known whose larva is carnivorous. But next to nothing is known of the early stages of tropical butterflies, especially in the great family of Erycinidae. Both there and among the Lycaenidae there may be species which have this same peculiarity.

Godart conjectured that *Tarquinius* should be classed with Erycina. His instinct was right; Fenesica belongs to the Erycinidae. The present classification of butterflies, based as it is solely upon one stage of the four, is imperfect and at best but temporary, and is sure to give way to a better as the early stages of species become known.

At Coalburgh there would appear to be at least three broods of the