

same way. The species of hickory upon which they were found was what is known as the Mockernut, or *Carya Tomentosa*.

The eggs hatched, or about one-fifth of them, April 17th, 1887, the rest coming out from day to day after this, and they emerged from the pupæ from June 14th to 16th, giving an egg period as above of at least 194 days, to which it is probable that at least two weeks more should be added; and from the time of hatching to the emergence of the imagines 58 days, of which one month is in the pupa state. I have no reason to think that this, or any other species we have here, is more than one brooded. I am also of the opinion that they pass through changes sooner in the hatching boxes than in their homes in the woods, as I never find this species on the trees before July; and the same may be said of some other species, though *C. Ilea* should probably be excepted.

After one had moulted, at the last moult, I saw it turn, after its usual period of rest, and eat the cast off skin.

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### THREE MOTHS NEW TO OUR FAUNA.

BY HY. EDWARDS.

In my article with the above heading, to which my friend Mr. J. B. Smith takes exception, I at once confess that an error occurs, and that the title should have been new to "our lists" and not to "our fauna." Mr. Smith wrote me a day or two after the publication of the paper, and I *at once* replied that I should have used the word "lists" in the place of "fauna." I am therefore somewhat surprised that in his printed remarks he did not allude to the correction I had personally made, but that he should take me to task *after* receiving my letter, and charge me with adding the species mentioned to our "fauna," when I had disclaimed the meaning he attributes to me. But though I am free to allow that the species I spoke of may not with propriety belong to the U. S. fauna, I am by no means willing to admit that they are on that account not deserving of a place in our Check List or Catalogue. This is, as I take it, not a philosophic account of species belonging to a certain faunal district, but merely the names of those species found to be inhabiting a geographical limit, and is intended chiefly for the purpose of enabling collectors and