

another, sometimes several patches upon the same leaf. On page 152, it is also stated that the species is *triple-brooded in Canada*. Finally, Prof. Fernald, But. Maine, 1884, briefly describes the mature larva, adding that the spines are arranged as in *V. Antiopa*, which, as I shall show, is in some degree erroneous. That is all I have been able to find of the history of this common butterfly, and that is very little.

The egg of *Milberti*, in shape and ornamentation, is like that of *Antiopa*. The young larva is like the young of that species also in every particular, so far as I can discover. Every hair in the one has its counterpart in the other. Of the second stage of *Antiopa* I cannot now speak, but of the third and subsequent stages, comparing them with *Milberti*, there is a difference in regard to the dorsal row of spines. In *Antiopa* these begin at segment 7 (head being No. 1) and end on 12, whereas in *Milberti*, as in *Vanessa Urtica* and *Polychloros*, also in all our species of *Grapta* observed, the dorsal spines begin at 5 and run to 12. (A table of the spines of *Vanessa* and allied genera may be found in Weismann's Studies, English Ed., p. 448, with interesting remarks on the relationship of all these species).

I received 7th May, 1885, from C. F. McGlashan, Esq., Truckee, Cal., a great cluster of eggs, on nettle leaf, mailed 30th April. There seemed to be about 200 eggs, but they were piled so that it was not possible to count them. The bottom layer was right side up, and the eggs square on their bases, so far as could be seen; at each layer above there was wider departure from this, till at the top the eggs were more or less on their sides. In the thickest part the cluster was five layers deep. These eggs failed to hatch. On 2nd July, the same year, I received three similar clusters of eggs from Mr. H. Roy Gilbert, of Rochester, N. Y., piled up in same way. I had a large plant of *Urtica dioica* in flower pot, the branches nearly two feet long, standing at an open window in my room. On the upper side of a leaf of this I pinned one cluster. In about six hours thereafter the larvæ were hatching, and a few hours later had gathered at the base of the leaf, on upper side, and were nibbling at and through the leaf. There was no web or shelter. The next day the larvæ were on same leaf, and had eaten it almost wholly, leaving the frame. There was still no web. The same afternoon they left this leaf, and had got on the end of the next branch and were eating the terminal leaves, still without web or any shelter. They were in a dense mass, and when not feeding, their heads were all protruded, and at the least alarm, as the