

Food-plants.—Though we have every reason to believe from the facts as given that *Vaccinium vacillans* is a natural food-plant, I am not satisfied that it is the only local food-plant. I have spent many hours, both of daylight and at night, in the search for *augustus* larvæ on the same plant, and have never yet found a caterpillar of *Henrici*. Mr. Edwards's discovery of a full-grown larva on wild plum suggests that other species of *Prunus* may be the food, and this is borne out by the coloration of the insect, which renders it very conspicuous on a green surface, and the rosy tints here and there on *vacillans* are altogether too ill-defined to make it any the less so on that plant. Although wild plum is not found hereabouts, *Prunus pennsylvanica* and *P. cuneata** are common, and are likely to prove the usual food-plant locally.

I was unable to secure any wild plum, or I should have tried my larvæ with it; they would not touch cultivated varieties when *Vaccinium* was to be had, and I did not risk losing them by removing the latter from the breeding-glasses.

Pupation.—When ready to pupate the caterpillar descends from the plant and turns to chrysalis among the twigs and dried leaves on the ground. When from their actions it became evident that my larvæ had finished eating, they were placed in a box with a plentiful supply of rubbish, among which there chanced to be an old alder leaf caked over and nearly black with dried "honey-dew." This was found by all three caterpillars, and on the lower surface (as it lay) they took their stations preparatory to casting the last larval skin.

The Change to Chrysalis.—I witnessed the ecdysis of the chrysalis of all of the three insects which pupated, though the greater part of the precursory peristalsis took place during my absence. The skin split first along the thoracic dorsimeson, and was more or less torn as the soft pupa worked its way out. The latter was dingy gray-green on the wing-cases and abdomen ventrally, dusky orange-brown on the dorsum. The series of pits (distributed as in *augustus*) were not as marked as would have been expected from the deep foveæ of the larva, the pigment in them was dark brown instead of black, and appeared to be absent in some. By morning the chrysalids were brownish-yellow, sprinkled with pitchy spots, the pits scarcely noticeable, the straw-coloured spiracles standing out in sharp contrast. During the succeeding 24 hours the skin became steadily darker, the spiracles remaining light until the final coloration was attained.

*Recently separated from *P. pumila* according to Britton and Brown.