

## SPILOSOMA ISABELLA.

About 70 eggs were found June 7, 1876, in a compact group on a leaf of *Triticum repens*. The larvæ were fed on *Polygonums* and native asters. Record made July 12th of several larvæ of sizes from 1 inch to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch, which differed from the ordinary pattern by being almost entirely black, and thus nearly lacking the red-brown area usually seen on the intermediate group of segments.

Nine pupæ were carefully recorded, with dates from July 15th to August 3rd:—

Pupal term 11 days—one.

" 12 " three.

" 13 " three.

" 14 " two.

Average pupal term,  $12\frac{2}{3}$  days.

The remaining larvæ were apparently all mature by August 1st, and on September 3rd there were still 22—none having pupated since August 3rd. Only one more pupation occurred before winter, dating Sept. 12th, and imago was disclosed not long after.

## CATOCALA GRYNEA.

Larva found June 1st, 1876. Began forming pupa the same day. Moth emerged June 24th.

Another larva found June 11th, pupa formed June 12th, imago disclosed June 30th.

Another pupa dated July 1st, imago July 17th. Pupal terms approximately 16, 18 and 22 days.

## CATOCALA ULTRONIA.

Larva found on apple-tree trunk June 5, 1876; began forming pupa June 6; imago appeared June 27.

Another larva was taken on native plum tree in garden; pupa formed June 9; imago appeared July 2.

Pupal terms approximately 20 and 23 days.

## HYDROECIA SERA.

Larva found June 11, 1876, on native anemone, *Anemone pennsylvanica*, or closely allied species.

Pupa June 15; imago June 28.