

twisted, sharp on tip, much shorter than the tube. I believe it probable that the difference mentioned may be explained from the fact that McLachlan had before him only a dry specimen, and I only one in alcohol. As soon as this species can be more easily got for study, we may hope to have detailed descriptions from a larger material.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAST LARVAL STAGES AND CHRYSALIS OF MELITAEA RUBICUNDA, H. EDW.

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On 13th Sept., 1884, I received from Mr. James Fletcher 22 larvæ in hibernation, part of a lot sent him shortly before by Rev. Geo. W. Taylor, of Victoria, V. I. The larvæ, on exposure to the light, moved about, but refused to eat *Chelone glabra*. I placed them in cellar, and in October forwarded to Clifton Springs, N. Y., with larvæ of other species, to go in the "cooler." On 7th March, I received them again, and found about one half to be alive. These I put in the ice house till I could get leaves of the food-plant. In last days of April they were brought to the house and given *Chelone*, the living larvæ now being reduced to six. On the third day, I noticed that the leaves had been eaten, and three or four days later the larvæ looked healthy and had recovered the length and diameter which they had on 13th Sept., larvæ always shrinking much during hibernation. The description then taken is as follows:

After supposed third moult: Length $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; cylindrical, rather thickest in middle, and tapering equally to either end; color black and gray-white; a mid-dorsal band of the latter color, cut longitudinally by a black line; then a broad black band reaching to middle of side, dotted with gray on the tops of the cross-ridges; below this to base about equally black and gray, sprinkled and mottled; the spines arranged as in the allied species, there being seven principal rows, one dorsal, and three on either side, besides a row of minute ones along base; these upper spines are rather long, broad at base and taper to a blunt top, and are beset thickly from base to top with long black hairs; the dorsal row spring from large orange tubercles, and for a little distance above are orange, the rest black; the other rows have black tubercles and the spines are black,