

Satyrus, Chionobas, and, in part, Chrysophanus. I can add *Melitæa* to his list, which oviposited on two different occasions under circumstances extraordinary but exactly the same. Two years ago I received from a friend, who collects for me in California, but is not a practical entomologist, a lot of *M. chalcon* papered up. My instructions to kill specimens with chloroform by brushing a little of it over head of each, and at once paper the same after capture, were carried out to the letter. How much or how little each received I do not know. I received the specimens after being in the mail bag six or seven days on their journey from Oakland to New York. On opening paper box I found a lot of little, hairy, black larvæ crawling over contents of box, and soon traced them to an envelope containing a ♀ *M. chalcon*, with quite a number which had not yet escaped therefrom. There must have been more than fifty living larvæ, which, not knowing their food-plant, I placed in my garden or back yard, so to speak, scattering the lot over cultivated and wild plants, including a White Birch, in the hope that some might find suitable food, and then watch their progress. But all soon died.

In another envelope I found a second ♀ of *M. chalcon*, which had laid quite a number of eggs, and which I kept a few days pending development of those living larvæ. When those perished I threw away the ova of *chalcon*. Both females were found dead in their envelopes. But out of some half a dozen females received I found one alive which had to be put into the cyanide bottle.

Another instance of similar ovipositing was that of a Dioprid, *Phryganidia californica*, received in the same way from the same party two years ago. This was not discovered until I took the specimen in original envelope with a lot of other California specimens to my friend, Mr. Charles Palm, of this city, for identification. Most of the larvæ of *P. californica* appeared to have died during period of hatching or shortly afterward, inasmuch as many were not freed from shell of ovum. A number of ova, but very few out of a total number of fifty-three counted, were not hatched or possibly sterile. I did not discover the dead larvæ of this Californian Bombycid until a few months ago while trying to get it determined.

I should also state that the females of *M. chalcon*, which oviposited in envelopes, were taken a week apart during a period covering two weeks, and would allow about twenty-one days or less for hatching of ova.