

Food plant, *Aster corymbosus*, on the stems of which it makes an elliptical, hollow gall, 1.25 inches in length, .48 of an inch in diameter, the diameter of the plug (fig. 2) being .08 of an inch.

The galls are found a few inches above the ground, the terminal bud

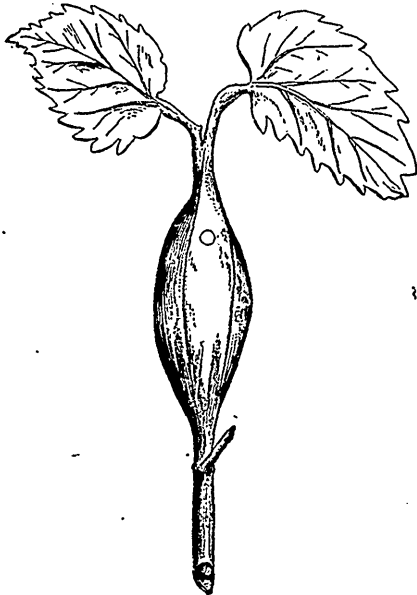


Fig. 2. Nat. Size.

Twelve galls collected August 3rd contained four without parasites, while eight had an elliptical, dark cocoon suspended in the centre.

developing very little after the larva begins operations. May 22nd I found full-sized galls, the inhabiting larva at the time being quite small. July 1st I discovered the first pupa which disclosed a moth, August 1st. The larva just previous to its change makes a perfectly round hole (leaving a thin scale of the epidermis) through the thin walls near the top of its house, which it fills with a closely-fitting plug of silk; on the outer border of this plug is a flange which prevents its displacement inwards, but allows the escaping moth to readily push it outwards. It then lines the interior with silk and soon changes to a chrysalis.

NOTES ON PAPILIO CRESFONTES AND CATOCALÆ.

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This season I have seen some peculiarities in rearing *Papilio cresfontes* that seem worth noting. I had at one time four of the larvæ in a cage of three different broods. The two older ones changed to chrysalids June 29th; one from the top of the box with the head down, number two