

fourth series of punctures at a little distance from the lateral margin, and the interstice between them is impunctured; epipleura dark-green.

N.B. The two lower branches of the above stripe are surrounded by a common series of punctures.

VARIETY B. Smaller, green-bronzed, green spots of the elytra more numerous, epipleura pallid.

C. Sutural stripe with only one branch, the two lower ones forming separate spots; epipleura pallid.

This varying species may be known from the succeeding ones by the green colour of its body; all the varieties are distinguished by the obtus-angular spot at the shoulders of the elytra: the varying number of green spots on these organs is produced by the separation of some of the irregular ones into distinct ones, and the lower branches of the sutural stripe doing the same. Variety C comes nearest to that figured by De-Geer and Olivier. [Quite common in Canada].

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—On page 258 of his Guide to the Study of Insects, Dr. A. S. Packard describes and figures what purports to be the larva of *Melitaea Harrisii*. His description, "made from an alcoholic specimen in the collection of Mr. Sanborn," is as follows:—

"It (the larva) is cylindrical with six acute, small tubercles in each side of each thoracic ring, while on the abdominal rings the four dorsal tubercles are large and remarkably boot-shaped, the toe being formed by a lateral prolongation of the tubercle, and the heel is also well formed, from which arises a short bristle. The specimen is dark, with a lighter stripe along the back on each side of the median line of the body. Its length is .80 of an inch."

About the middle of last May, a larva, agreeing with the above description, was handed me. It was found in or upon decaying wood, and, in confinement, fed upon that and also upon wild Aster. I supplied it with the latter, because Dr. Packard states that "it feeds on *Diplopappus umbellatus*." With me it fed freely upon *Aster dumosus*. June 14, the supposed *Melitaea* spun a slight cocoon, and, on the 29th of the same month, emerged. The imago proved to be an *Aglossa*, and is, I think, *Aglossa debilis*. It is difficult to conceive how the same characteristics, characteristics too, so striking and unusual, can distinguish the larvæ of