from above the antennæ and eyes one each side to the apex where it is a little more purple, mottled slightly with whitish, the rest of head dul! dark lilac with whitish stripes that are as usual moniliform, with a dull purplish-orange stripe across these on the apex; venter white with a black patch in each joint; fringe rather copious, whitish with a faint lilac tint. These characters will answer for the mature larva, with the addition that at the time of pupating it was 2.50 inches long. Duration of this period, 21 days.

Chrysalis.—This is of the usual shape of the genus. Length, 1.10 inches; diameter, .34 inch; length from head to end of wing and tongue case, .70 inch, these extending to posterior part of joint 5; cremaster slender, ending in two small hooks, with a few more small ones at the base. Colour chestnut-brown, covered with a white powder. Duration of this period, 28 days.

The eggs were obtained September 11, 1892, from a moth in confinement, one of the darkest of the forms of Retecta. Two were carried through to the imago state and produced moths that were not so dark as the parent, though not quite so light as some of the lightest forms, about half way between Retecta, as Mr. Hulst describes it in Buffalo Bulletin, vol. 7, page 53, and his Luctuosa. In CAN. ENT., vol. 24, page 19, I have referred to these two forms, stating that I regarded them as only one species from my observations of them in the field. My raising intergrades from the dark form shows that they are identical. The fact is the early fresh specimens are a combination of the light form and intergrades with some dark forms, while later as they become worn the dark forms predominate. I want to say again that Flebilis is not a variety of Retecta, but a smaller species and an insect of different habits from Retecta, although feeding on the same food-plant. I have taken hundreds of them and have never seen one grading towards Retecta. In fact it is one of our most constant species.

The total period of the preparatory stages of *Retecta* were 306 days, but this would of course vary with the deposition of eggs of different examples in the woods. The food-plant is hickory. The one described through its changes emerged July 22, 1893. My field notes record the capture of *Retecta* in 1892 from August 5th to September 24th, which will give a fair range of its appearance here.