

10 days. Whole period from laying of egg to imago, in summer, 49 days, of which the egg was 12 to 13, larva 25 to 26, chrysalis 10.

After the second and third moult, which took place last of June and early in July, all the larvae but the one which went to pupation 30th June, became lethargic, and evidently would hibernate. I put four of these on ice, 26th July, and nine others, 4th August, to see if some weeks of that treatment would not serve for their resting period as well as the entire winter, with ordinary exposure. On 23rd August, I brought in one of the first lot, on ice four weeks. This had passed three moults. On 24th, it began to eat; on 26th, was .48 inch long; grew slowly and eat at long intervals. By 20th Nov., was .56 inch; and passed the fourth moult 2nd December. On 30th Dec., pupated. The pupa I put in alcohol. Another larva passed 4th moult, 6th January. Another same, 17th February. This last pupated 23rd May, and gave imago 3rd June. So that the exposure on ice, though it more or less fully aroused the larvæ, does not seem to have shortened the hibernating period, except in case of the single one which pupated 30th December.

The eggs of *Ampelos* were sent me by Mr. James Fletcher, then at Victoria, V. I., and were laid 22nd May, mailed 23rd, and reached me 3rd June. The first larva hatched 4th June.

On 21st June, I received a second lot, or rather, young larvae just hatched, and two eggs. These were laid on 9th and 10th June, and were mailed 11th. In both cases the females which laid the eggs were sent.

There seems to be no dimorphism in this species. The butterflies which came from chrysalis with me did not differ from the parents, and examples sent, taken in May and in August, were of the one type. Mr. Fletcher informs me that this was his experience. This species is of the size of *C. Ochracea* (smaller than *Galactinus*), of a paler color; the under side of hind wings gray brown, sometimes paler beyond disk, sometimes of one shade from base to margin; with an interrupted, irregularly crenated band across disk; with no other mark, no spot towards base, no ocelli or spots along hind margin (all these spots are characteristic of *C. Ochracea*). Mr. Fletcher writes: "I have never succeeded in finding an ocellus, and I am sure I have examined hundreds of examples." He also adds that the species is extremely abundant at Victoria.

*Ampelos* was described by me, 1871, in Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., from a pair received from Oregon. So that it probably is found at least from Oregon