

America. I used to take a few specimens in August in the Catskill Mts., but the species was rare there. I have had many eggs sent me from Truckee, Cal., and from Rochester, N. Y., the latter by Mr. H. Roy Gilbert. The larvæ sent me by Mr. Gilbert in former years refused our native broad-leaved nettle, and starved to death on it, so that I was obliged to import several roots of the food plant, *U. dioica*, from Rochester, and grow it in my garden. I desired to see whether or no this species in larva behaved like other of our Vanessans. Although so common, very little has been published of *Milberti* at any stage, or of its larval habits. Say, under the name *Furcillata*, figures the butterfly, 1825, and says it was several times observed in the North-west territory during the progress of the Long Expedition, but says nothing of the larva. Boisduval & LeConte, 1833, also figure the imago, and say of the larvæ merely that they live in cluster on a species of *Urtica* in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Kirby, 1837, repeats Say, adding Canada as a locality. Harris, 1862, briefly describes the caterpillar and chrysalis; says the butterflies are rare about Boston, but common in north-west Mass. and N. Hampshire, and appear in May and again in July and August. Prof. Lintner, Proc. E. Soc. Phil., 3, 61, 1864, describes the mature larva, in part at least from an alcoholic specimen, and the chrysalis; and says there are two annual broods of the butterfly (at Schoharie, N. Y.), in April and August; that the larvæ are usually very abundant on *Urtica dioica*, but that nearly all are destroyed by a parasite. Mr. Wm. Saunders, C. ENT., 1, p. 76, 1869, describes the adult larva, and says that the first brood of the butterfly appears (London, Can.) toward end of June, and again in August, but says nothing of larval habits. Mr. Scudder, in Syst. Rev., 1872, says of *Milberti*, that the eggs are laid in clusters on some of the terminal leaves of the nettle, that the caterpillars feed in close company during the earlier stages, but subsequently scatter. Mr. Henry Edwards, Proc. Cal. Ac. N. Sci., 1873, briefly describes the mature larva and chrysalis. Mr. T. L. Mead, in Report on Wheeler Expedition, 1875, says that *Milberti* larvæ were common about Denver early in June on nettles, and that almost every plant had many on it, in various stages of growth, while the females were still depositing their egg clusters. Mr. Scudder, in "Butterflies," 1881, p. 138, figures the butterfly, says there are two broods (in N. E.) in June and September; and on p. 99, gives figure of cluster of eggs on under side of nettle leaf; says the eggs are laid upon the under surface in large open patches, in which they are rarely if ever piled upon one