

of broods is still an open one, but it can hardly be with such species as *Illecta*, *Insolabilis* and many others.

The eggs were kept through the winter in a room away from any fire, but not allowed to freeze. At the time of hatching the temperature was about that of the open air. At this time the oak buds had scarcely begun to swell. These were cut open and the young larvæ ate readily of the interior, and in doing this showed a trait not noticed before in the genus. Instead of eating the edges of the folded leaves I had flayed up for that purpose, they bored into the centre of the buds, as often beginning on the outside scales as where there were cut places, and this they continued to do till the leaves had begun to expand. When the larvæ were two inches long the leaves of *Quercus coccinea* were only one inch long. I had before found larvæ of this species in the woods of this size, when the leaves were no further developed, and could not understand why they should be nearly ready to pupate when the leaves were only just coming out, but this trait explains it. They hatch during the first warm days of spring, when the buds begin to swell, and play the part of borers in these buds till the leaves are sufficiently expanded to enable them to eat from the edges of the leaves.

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### CETHERONIA REGALIS, HUBNER.

BY FREDERICK CLARKSON, NEW YORK CITY.

On the 22nd of August, 1882, while entomologizing along the border of a wood at Oak Hill, New York, I was agreeably surprised by a call from a lady companion—an earnest devotee of the floral kingdom, who was but a few yards distant in the pursuit of her favorite study—that she had discovered something which she appeared to regard with that sort of honor which one might bestow on a venomous reptile. Knowing her dislike of all crawling things, I at once conjectured that the cause of the alarm was a spinous caterpillar, and that my attention, no, doubt, was being directed to that over which I at least would be enthusiastic. It proved to be the formidable looking larva of this moth, popularly known as the Hickory Horned Devil, and on account of its rarity, a goodly, and in no sense an evil sight to a naturalist. It was found feeding on the hickory. It burrowed a few inches into the earth on the 19th of Sep-