

Pupal mortality, none.

Pupal hybernation, none.

Of the outcome from the pupae thus obtained previous to winter, the sex was noted of 196, 115 being males, 81 females.

The pupal term and mature sex of 165 were carefully recorded, summing up as follows:—

Pupal term nearest 10 days, 2 males, 8 females.

" " 11 " 14 " 34 "

" " 12 " 40 " 21 "

" " 13 " 37 " 3 "

" " 14 " 6 " no "

Average pupal term of 99 males, closely 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ days.

" " 66 females, " 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ "

The pupations of early dates produced a large excess of males. The earliest 10 pupae, July 23rd and 24th, gave 9 males and 1 female. From 43 pupations dating July 23rd to 27th inclusive, resulted 32 males and 11 females.

Pupae of intermediate dates, especially from July 28th to August 3rd inclusive, gave about equal numbers of both sexes.

In the later dates the males were again considerably in excess.

In spring of 1876 two *Arctia nais* larvae were collected; one gave pupa May 18th and male imago May 31st—pupal term 13 days; the other pupated June 15th, and female moth emerged June 27th—pupal term 12 days.

HYBERNATION OF *SPILOSOMA ACRÆA*.

This moth was rare in vicinity of Galena in 1875. Three larvae collected Sept. 19th and one Oct. 21st.

One made pupa Oct. 8th, the others Oct. 23rd to 25th. Moths appeared the following April, 17th to 26th, 2 males, 2 females.

The larvae showed no disposition to hibernate, although reaching mature stage so late in the season.

SPILOSOMA VIRGINICA.

Larvæ collected in September, 1875, spun up late in Sept. and during Oct., and moths emerged the next spring in cool room April 24th to May 9th. No observable tendency to larval hybernation.

Extreme color-variation found among the larvæ; from pale yellow to dark red-brown.