

The most remarkable thing in the history of North Am. butterfly larvæ is the making these cases by all the species of *Limenitis*, and it would seem incredible that the merest collector should not have known that. How comes it then that no mention of such a habit should be found in a work professing to have been written for instruction of beginners? Nothing is said under *Ursula* of such cases, but under *Arthemis* we are told that the larvæ "construct a case of leaves," instead of a case from a single leaf. Moreover the larvæ of these three species of *Limenitis* are described as regards the processes on them as if they were radically different from each other, whereas they are all built on the same pattern, and where one has a process all have a similar one.

Of *Argynnis Myrina*, we read that the larvæ moult three times. Now the larvæ of the early brood moult four times, and of the late brood, five. C. ENT., vii., 189.

Under *Mel. Phaeton*, we read that these butterflies have restricted areas, living in peaty meadows, and that the larvæ make a web, but no mention is made of the food-plant, *Chelone glabra*, which grows in such meadows or in swamps, and is the reason for the presence of the butterflies there.

Under *Thecla Irus*, we read that Mr. Edwards says the eggs are laid on wild plum, etc., "very interesting," etc. I said nothing of the kind. My account was of *T. Henrici*, and I expressly said that I could not get *Irus* to lay on plum.

Under *Lyc. Pseudargiolus*, Mr. Edwards is quoted as saying that hibernating larvæ produce typical *Pseudargiolus* in spring. On the contrary, the larvæ in no case hibernate, but the pupæ do, some to produce *Viola*, some *Pseudargiolus*.

Of *Fenesica Tarquinius*, we read that the larvæ feed on wild currant, whereas they feed on aphides only.

Of *Anthocharis Genutia*: "There are two broods in the season, the first of which appears in July." There is but one brood in the year, and the chrysalis hibernates. The early butterflies, from these chrysalids, appear at Newburgh, N. Y., early in May. Doubtless just as early in Conn., which is given as their N. England habitat.

Of *Papilio Troilus*: "The larvæ spin a little roof over the leaf, drawing the edges together." That might do for *Pyrameis Atalanta*, but not for *Troilus*. The larva, as soon as out of egg, cuts into the border of the leaf about one tenth inch and draws the part over, holding it down by a