

completed by Sept. 25th of the same year. This year, although everything is about two weeks behind its usual time, I received two mature larvæ July 5th, both of which had unfortunately been killed; with them came a moth taken the same day, whose wings had not expanded when discovered.

The time from deposit of egg to pupation is about eight weeks, sometimes a day or two more, but usually three or four days less, hence these ova must have been deposited before May 10th, or before even *Colias philodice* had appeared. As I know of no Sphinges emerging here before the middle of June, the contraction of the time of growth would be very remarkable in this case, even had the weather been hot, which it has not.

I have taken this moth (*P. achemon*) in May, flying about the early spring flowers in company with *Dcilephila lineata*, both very ragged and much faded; this would seem to suggest that *P. achemon* (and perhaps other Sphinges) exists as it were in duplicate, the September examples hibernating in the perfect state and depositing ova in the spring. A state of affairs possibly instituted by a long, dry and warm season in summer and autumn, and continuing until a severe winter, destroys the hibernating examples, which must also suffer greatly from mice, and their ova and larvæ from late frosts, thus accounting for their rarity.

This is, I admit, a very weakly supported hypothesis, resting entirely upon circumstantial evidence, as early examples of strong moths like Sphinges *might* travel many miles before a strong south wind; if, however, some collector who has females emerge in September, would dissect them and ascertain how far the ova are developed, the result would probably offer a satisfactory solution as to the probability of occasional or regular hibernations.

It may be a matter of interest that *Pieris rapæ* has reached this point in its westward journey. I took one ♂ example at Maplewood, immediately west of this city, Sept. 8th; seemed to be more abundant than *P. protodice*, which was flying in the same locality.

C. E. WORTHINGTON, Chicago.

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DRYOCAMPA RUBICUNDA (FABR.)

DEAR SIR,—

Mr. Linter, in his "Entomological Contributions," No. 3, has a very elaborate description of this larva, noting, indeed, very minute char-