preservation. They are supposed to be well out of reach of many sorts of enemies in their hiding places. Some years ago, the late Dr. L. K. Hayhurst, in charge of a construction force on one of the railroads running south from Sedalia, Mo., wrote me that his men had cut down a hollow tree, which broke with the fall and disclosed quite a number of butterflies, of different species, in hibernation. For myself, I have never seen a butterfly in that condition.

The larvae of *Atalanta* are remarkable for the construction of cases or pouches in which from the first stage to last they live concealed, and finding them so plenty, I set myself to watch their operations. But first I read up the history so far as books at my disposal gave it. The accounts in these books are very meagre, and but half correct. The fullest is given in Newman's Nat. Hist. of Br. But., pp. 62-3, where we read: "The egg is solitary, laid *here and there on the leaves* of the stinging-nettle; almost immediately after emerging from the egg, the little caterpillar *draws together the leaves* of the nettle and feeds in concealment; as it increases in size, it requires more space, and *continues to increase the size of its domicile* up to the period of pupation; I have never met with it feeding exposed. . . . When full-fed, it constructs a somewhat more elaborate retreat; it gnaws through the petiole of a leaf, or eats the main stalk of the nettle within a few inches of the top, not quite separating it; the part thus almost separated falls over and completely withers, and *this withered portion is formed into a compact retreat*, secured from casualties of weather and from the inspection of birds; *from the roof of this the caterpillar suspends itself* . . and in two days becomes . . a chrysalis," &c. (The italics in all the quotations given are mine.)

Dr. Harris, Ins. 1862, p. 294, says: "It deposits its eggs in May *upon the youngest and smallest leaves of this plant* (Nettle), not "here and there," as Newman has it, "*being cautious to drop only one upon a single leaf*. As soon as the caterpillar is hatched, *it spins a little web to cover itself, securing the threads all around to the edges of the leaf, so as to bend upward the sides and form a kind of trough in which it remains concealed. One end of the cavity is open, and through this the caterpillar thrusts its head while eating. It begins with the extremity of the folded leaf, and eats downwards, and as it gradually consumes its habitation, it retreats backwards, till at last, having, as it were, eaten itself out of house and home, it is found to abandon its imperfect shelter, and construct a new one. This is better than the first;* for the insect has become larger and stronger, and withal, more