

slowly. In their general appearance after the first stage—in shape of body and head, and the form of the second segment—and in their habits, the larvae of some of the species resemble the larvae of *Hesperidea* closely, and there is a marked likeness between some of the *Satyrid* and *Hesperid* chrysalids. The coloration in all the stages after hibernation in *nephele* is that of the grass the larva feeds on, or very nearly, and the larvae, although so slow in their motions, fall from the stems at the least alarm; so that they are sufficiently protected in their natural state against most enemies. The resemblance between the larvae of *nephele* and *sosybius* is very close indeed. So between the chrysalids, while *gemma*, usually grouped with *sosybius*, has quite a different caterpillar and chrysalis. *Eurytris* is much like *nephele*, except in color. I will soon give full descriptions of all these species in their early stages.

EGG OF NEPHELE—Conoidal, somewhat flattened at base, truncated at top, the sides rounded; about 18 vertical ridges, with rounded excavations between, spring from the lower part of the side and run to the edge of the top; this last is rounded, and covered with shallow cells, irregularly hexagonal around the outside, and in the middle long and narrow about an oval central cell. Duration of this stage 28 days.

YOUNG LARVA—Length one-tenth inch; the anterior segments thickest; on each side are three rows of long white bristles, one row being at the edge of dorsum, one on middle of the side, and one over the feet; these spring from very prominent papillae, and the effect is to make the larva seem many sided; the dorsal rows have one bristle on each of segments 2, 3, 4, but two on each of the others to last, and these are all curved back; the second row has one to each segment and all are curved forward except on two last segments; the lower row has two to each, and all are curved back; color of body carnation; there is a medio-dorsal crimson line, and three such lines close together on the side; head large, one-half broader than 2, broader than high, sub-globose; color light yellow-brown, specked with brown, and sparsely pilose; on some examples there are cloudy brown patches over the upper part of the face. Larvae hibernate at this stage.

AFTER FIRST MOULT—Length  $\frac{1}{10}$  inch; cylindrical, thickest anteriorly; the last segment terminating in two round, tapering and sharp appendages or tails, which are green, red at tips; these are not divergent from a common base, but each starts from the extreme side, and the interval between their bases is square; color pale green, crossed longi-