

joints finely punctured; head rounded; wing cases slightly wrinkled. Color, mahogany brown, the wing cases and other anterior parts darker. Cremaster a series of short hooks extending out laterally, fastened into the lining of the thin cocoon. Duration of this period from 269 to 275 days.

The eggs from which the larvae upon which the above observations were made were received from Mr. C. F. McGlashan, of Truckee, California. They were deposited July 6th, 1885, reaching me the 12th, just as the young larvae emerged from them. This gives the egg period 6 days. This would give us a total from the egg to the moth of 296 days. This would give ample time for a second brood, as from the egg to pupation only consumed 27 days of the 296, and add to that 14 days, the usual pupal period of a great many of our moths. But it is quite probable that in its home in the Sierras these periods would be considerably lengthened out, so that the moth would not emerge from the chrysalids till some time in June, instead of from the 2nd to the 6th of May, as these did, as it is generally known that heat accelerates the growth of insects, and that cold retards the same. In the case of *Leptartia Lena*, I find an exception to this general law, however.

The food plant of this insect is willow. In pupating, the larva fastened its cocoon closely against the side of the box (made of soft pine), some of the fibre of the unplanned board being woven into the outer part of the cocoon. The cocoon was thin, firm and tough.

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## NOTES ON SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA.

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### *A. Observations on the Larvæ of certain Bombyces.*

#### 1. *Dryopteris rosea* Walk.

The full grown larvæ, in the beginning of July, feeding on *Viburnum acerifolium*, the "Maple-leaved Arrow-wood,"\* are, in their last stage, olivaceous brown, pale dorsally; dorsal line single, dark; a triangular

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\* The plant was determined for me by Mr. A. Pettingill, to whom I am indebted for more specimens.