

leaves, of which the three remaining weakened specimens at once began to eat ; two of them soon became plump and active, but the other died.

After the first moult, the following description was taken :—

Length $\frac{1}{5}$ of an inch. Head medium size, dark brown : second segment pale on its anterior edge, brown behind, third segment brown also, the remainder of body being very pale brownish, with several round greenish-white spots on each segment. There is also, on each segment, a transverse row of pale slightly raised dots, from each of which arises a single brownish hair.

By the 16th of July, the larvæ had again moulted, and had now grown to a quarter of an inch in length, and were thus described :

Head small, bilobed, black and shining, with a few short pale brownish hairs.

Body above brownish-black, dotted and spotted with greenish. Second segment with a transverse row of tubercles, from which arise brown or blackish hairs. Third and fourth segments each with four black branching spines ; spines and branches all nearly black. From fifth to twelfth inclusive, each segment has six spines, the two upper pairs of which are black, tipped with greenish, and with a little greenish colour at base, the fine hair-like branches being black or brown. The lower pair of spines are set in a band of pale greenish-white ; where they partake of the same colour, both spines and branches, and this greenish-white stigmatal band, has a broken brownish line running through it. On twelfth segment is an additional dorsal spine, placed a little behind the others ; terminal segment with four spines arranged in two pairs, one above the other.

Under surface paler and greenish. Feet tipped with black ; prolegs pale semi-transparent.

Soon after this date, one of these larvæ escaped from confinement, and could not again be found ; the other soon ceased feeding, and became lethargic, and still continues so, but whether alive or dead now I can scarcely tell, although I fancy it is still living. From the observations of Mr. Scudder on *Argynnis bellona*, published in the September number of the *American Naturalist*, and also from remarks made in correspondence by Mr. Edwards, who has closely watched many members of this interesting family, as well as from my own observations, it seems highly probable that most, if not all of our species of both *Argynnis* and *Melitæa*, pass the winter in the larval state, the larvæ becoming lethargic while quite young.