From eighteen larvæ from eggs of *Marcellus*, deposited 2nd July, I obtained fourteen chrysalids, and from these four males, three females, *Marcellus*, between 31st July and 3rd August. One of these chrysalids gave female *Marcellus* on 28th August, several weeks beyond its season, and six went over the winter.

From two larvæ from eggs of *Marcellus* deposited late in August, one yielded in September female *Marcellus*, the other in chrysalis went over the winter.

All these that wintered are alive at the date of this writing.

Mr. T. L. Mead, who spent the summer at Coalburgh, raised a large number of larvæ from several black female *Turnus* (*P. Glaucus*) enclosed in gauze bags on the branches of Tulip Trees, and from these in October we had between 45 and 50 chrysalids. I also obtained several larvæ from *Glaucus* by enclosing the females in a barrel placed over a young tree. We were desirous of seeing the results of breeding from *Glaucus*, and these, when the imagos appear, shall be communicated.

On 2nd June I confined females *Hesp. Pylades*, Scud., in a keg over a plant of *Desmodium Dillenii*, and obtained many eggs. On 4th June, from females *Lycidas* on same plant I obtained eggs. I raised several broods of *Philodice* in same way.

Mr. Mead (July 5) brought in several larvæ of *Melitæa Harrisii*, feeding on *Actinomeris helianthoides*, Nutt. These were of two broods, and some were ¼ inch long others about ½, all alike, black, covered with spines and with a faint yellow lateral stripe. They seem to require dampness, and I succeeded in bringing one of these to maturity by keeping it confined in a close tin box. The previous year I had lost all my larvæ of this species, which I had attempted to feed in open boxes. The chrysalis resembles in form and markings that of *Phaeton*, though the larvæ differed generically from the the larvæ of *Phaeton*. The figure of the larva of *Harrisii* in Packard's Guide is incorrect. Indeed that represents no larva of a butterfly, but of some moth probably.

Sept. 20, Mr. Mead brought in a larva that was quite new to us, generically so, and we thought it might be the coveted *Diana* at last. It was yellow-brown, glossy, with six rows of fleshy spines, all steel-blue in color. Between these spines, in the dorsal rows, white tuberculated spots; the head furnished with two long black spurs like antennae, jointed, and at the end clubbed. This he found on a black alder resting on a leaf. In three days it refused all food (alder), and remained most of the time when observed motionless, but occasionally was very restless, evidently