

"Oct. 12, 1883. *Aletia xyliana* Say taken at decaying apples. Not very common this year."

The decaying apples mentioned were windfalls that had been partly eaten by other insects before they were gathered, and put into heaps or old barrels to be fed to cattle. When these apples had stood in the sun a few days, the smell of ripe fruit from them became quite strong, and many moths, flies, etc., were attracted. It was here I found *Aletia xyliana* most common, resting quietly on the bitten apples, and easily taken with the hand. They are nearly always in good condition, and although they are not easily "rubbed" and have the power of long sustained flight, I find it hard to agree with Professor Riley's opinion that they fly here every autumn from the Southern cotton fields. I think we will yet find there is a Northern food plant.

Dec. 30th, 1881. Found more than one hundred pupæ of *Drasteria crechtea* Hub. in a hollow piece of wood. They must have been collected and placed here by some small animal, possibly a wood-mouse.

Jan. 9, 1882. Found several examples of hibernating *V. milberti* under stones in a stone fence. I thought it worth noting that two or more were almost always found under the same stone or near together, and a considerable distance might intervene between each lot of specimens.

July 25, 1882. Several specimens of *V. antiopa* taken hovering over bushes of choke cherry (*P. virginiana*), the leaves of which were much infested with aphides. The butterfly would alight on the curled leaves containing the aphides, and extending its tongue, insert it among them, and when engaged drinking the sweets furnished by the aphides, it could readily be taken with the hand. *Limenitis arthemis* and *L. disippus* were observed and taken similarly occupied. At a meeting of the Cambridge Ent. Club (Jan. 12th, 1883) I asked the members present if they had observed or known of such habits in these butterflies before, and received a negative reply. Also notice that *Phyciodes tharos* and other small red butterflies sometimes persistently follow *D. archippus* and other large butterflies of the same color. They alight when the large butterfly does, rising only when the larger insect takes to flight again. Is this for the sake of protection from some enemy?

The following note was made at the Experiment Grounds of the "Rural New-Yorker," River Edge, Bergen Co., N. J.:

"July 7, 1883. Found *Pronuba yuccasella* Riley in flowers of *Yucca filamentosa*. They are quiet during the day time, but become active in