Vanessa, Grapta, Argynnis, and Euptoieta. Papilio *Troilus*, plate 7, is simply atrocious. I doubt very much if any one not familiar with the butterflies could identify several of the species of Thecla from the figures, and I am sure they could not identify many of the Hesperians. And the drawing is of the roughest.

In giving a title, the author should have respected the claim of Mr. Scudder, who, as all the world knows, has been engaged for years on "The Butterflies of N. E.," and is about publishing the same.

Whenever in this book larvæ or habits are treated of, there are pretty sure to be errors, both of commission and omission, and this is inexcusable, as in nearly or quite every instance, careful descriptions of the preparatory stages and habits were or could have been before the compiler. The result is such as to destroy largely any value the text might have. Thus:

Under *N. Canthus*, we are told that the larvæ are green. Now there are green larvæ, but so far as has been observed, the larger number are buff. See CAN. ENT., xv., 64. Also it is said of this species that the larva moults three times in fall, then hibernates, and moults three times in spring. No butterfly larva moults six times, and those treated of vary in habit. Some moult twice and hibernate, then three times in spring, while other larvæ go to pupa in one season with but four moults.

Of *N. Eurytris*, we read: "Larva not dissimilar to that of *Alope*, but smaller." There is no near resemblance whatever between the larvæ of these two species in any stage, but a great and generic difference.

Of *D. Archippus*, we read that the larvæ moult three times, whereas they moult four. See Psyche, ii., 53.

Of *Arg. Cybele:* "The earlier stages of this species are not very well known. The larvæ have been kept in confinement by Mr. Edwards, and moulted five times, and during the winter went into the chrysalis state." I gave full account of all stages of the larva, CAN. ENT., xii., 141, and therefore the early stages are very well known, and a life history, vol. vi., p. 121; and the pupation took place, not in winter, but in May.

L. Disippus: Larva described as having a horn on second ring, and on third, fifth, etc., a spiny process each, the eleventh with two short spines. Now every ring mentioned here has a pair of processes instead of a single one. In the account of the habits of this species, not a word is said of the case made by the larva for hibernating. On the contrary, we have the incorrect statement that the larvæ remain in pupa all winter.