

<i>Nonagria fodians</i> , Guen.	<i>Eccopsis olivaciana</i> , Fern.
<i>Glaea inulta</i> , Grote.	<i>Steganoptica fasciolana</i> , Clem.
<i>Plusia ni</i> , Hub.	<i>Gelechia bilobella</i> , Zell.
<i>Cymatophora humaria</i> , Guen.	“ <i>vagella</i> , Walk.
<i>Glaucopteryx caesiata</i> , Borkh.	“ <i>alacella</i> , Clem.
<i>Botis adapaloides</i> , G. R.	<i>Carposina crescentella</i> , Wism.
<i>Eurycreon sticticalis</i> , Linn.	<i>Blabaphanes dorsistrigella</i> , Clem.
<i>Conchylis flocosana</i> , Walk.	<i>Ypsolophus flavivittellus</i> , Fitch.

The first in this list, *Nonagria fodians*, is one of those insects of peculiar habits, which frequent marshy places, and whose larvæ feed inside of water plants.

Some interesting information has been brought out in correspondence recently, about a closely allied species—*Arxama obliquata*—which may in great measure apply to this one also.

The following is a summary:—The food plant is *Typha*, Cat-tail Flag, which grows in such abundance in our marshes. The female deposits her eggs about the middle of the stalk, and when hatched the young caterpillars at once eat their way into it, feeding downwards, growing as they feed, until, reaching maturity at the end of the season, they have arrived near the bottom of the stalk, where some of them prepare for passing the winter; they enlarge their burrow, lining the bottom with fine cuttings, hibernate in the caterpillar state, change to chrysalids in the spring, and to moths soon after.

Some have been taken from the stalk in the fall, under the level of the water, and in winter, when the ice had to be cut to secure them. Others of them prefer passing the winter on dry ground, and will leave the stalk on which they have fed and swim ashore, if it is necessary to do so, seek out for themselves a hibernacula behind the bark of a decaying stump, under sticks and stones, or some such place, where they make a smoothly rounded cavity in which to pass the winter and undergo their transformations in the spring. Thus, bit by bit, we are learning the interesting and wonderful processes in the life histories of those creatures around us, of whose very existence the vast majority of mankind have no knowledge, but, “they are sought out by all those who take pleasure in them.”