

as anthers are to be had, the larvae live on them, but as the flowers mature and fall off, they are forced to eat through and into the hard seed vessel, and I have even seen them boring into the woody stem below. These were belated larvae, and such as when mature produce the variety *neglecta*. The larvae being starved are small, and the resulting butterfly is small. *Neglecta* is flying now, and many examples are very diminutive. The color of the larvae feeding on Dogwood varies much from the color of those which feed on *Cimicifuga racemosa*, few being white in the last stages, but nearly all dull crimson or green, or a mixture of the two. Nevertheless a small percentage of the larvae on *Cimicifuga* are also green or crimson, though most are white. I have not seen ants about the Dogwood, and on introducing them to larvae confined in glasses, they manifested no knowledge of the larvae, and were wholly indifferent to them. And only on rare occasions have I been able to discover the tubes on 11th segment protruded even partially with any of the Dogwood caterpillars kept in the house. When I did see them, they pulsed incessantly, out and in at least once a second. In two instances, after repeated examinations, I chanced to see the tubes fully expanded, but accompanied by this pulsating movement, the withdrawal being more or less complete. No teasing or irritating at any time availed to make them appear, but severe pressure, resulting in the death of the larva, applied to the sides of the 11th segment, did produce them. But even by this pressure I could not discover the organ of 11th segment, nor force any fluid from it. As with the fall food-plant, *Actinomeris squarrosa*, the Dogwood is neither sweet nor juicy, and it may be that the larvae feeding on these plants do not secrete the fluid. Prof. Comstock found it different with the *Viburnum*, and stated that the "tubes on the penultimate segment were seen to evaginate repeatedly at the solicitations of the ants."

From *Cimicifuga* I have collected many eggs and scores of larvae, and day after day I have watched the latter on the stems of the plant. So long as the larvae were small no ants were seen attending; but they have been constantly found with nearly mature larvae. The ants have been of four species, the first scarcely more than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long, the second $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, the third $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, and the fourth $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, but the specific names I have not yet ascertained. Most often it has been the second of these which attended the larvae, and from two to eight in company, on the same stem, with from one to three or four larvae. The third species is frequently seen, but only from one to three have been seen on the stem. Of