

reading the interesting articles on the organs of *pseudargiolus* by Mr. W. H. Edwards, I mentioned this matter to him, and he at once proposed to test it this season. But the disease that, as I mentioned, had attacked the larvæ, evidently a species of Muscardine, left few survivors, and but five males could be found. These, with some pressed organs, I forwarded to Mr. Edwards, who sent them to Dr. Hagen, at Cambridge.

In a letter from the Doctor, October 15th, he mentions that he was sure he had seen an account somewhere of similar organs, but from lack of time had no opportunity to look it up till then. He found that in *Psyche*, Cambridge, No. 6, October, 1874, Mr. H. K. Morrison has described just the same organs in *Leucardtia acraea*, and similar ones in *Agrotis plecta*, *Euplexia lucipara* and *Danaïs erippus*. In *Psyche*, No. 35, March, 1877, Mr. B. P. Mann read extracts from a letter of Fritz Mueller to Charles Darwin, published in *Nature*, vol. x., page 102, respecting the presence and character of abdominal appendages in several glaucoped moths, similar to those described by Mr. Morrison. Dr. Hagen adds: "The fact is indeed very interesting and new for *Callimorpha*."

In capturing the *Callimorphas*, which fly with a heavy darting motion but a few yards at a time, it often occurred that on coming to the place where one had settled, no trace of the moth was to be found, it having continued its flight ten or fifteen yards further under the high weeds on which the larvæ feed, *Eupatorium asperatoides*. These seemed to be double flights, but in the summer of 1877, when sugaring at dusk, I was accompanied a long distance by a male *Callimorpha* in a steady flight among the weeds, either following the light or the odor of sugar, and it finally lit on the trunk of a tree, where I captured it, very much to my surprise when I found what it was.

It is plain that by the aid of these appendages they are able to make a sustained flight in search of females or in escaping pursuit. The tails issue from the sides of the segment next the anal, somewhat underneath, slowly on pressure, but collapse instantly when freed, and come out of the detached body even on pressing the next segment to them, and on the dried males two side tufts of hair can be plainly perceived. They seem to furnish the same assistance to flight as the tails of *Luna*, the *Papilio*s and others do. That *Agrotis* and other darting moths have similar organs is very plausible; where there is a want, there is a way, in nature; where a superfluity, it is dispensed with, like the blind eyes of cave fishes.