

2. *Ceratonia Amyntor* Hubn, (*Quadricornis* Harr.)—Eggs sub-spheroid hyaline, very light yellowish green, without corrugations or striæ, highly luteous. Laid on the 9th June—hatched on the 19th. Larva just hatched, .18 inch, elongated, attenuate, swelling at each extremity, the thoracic diameter being the greatest; colour yellowish-green; and horn .09 inch acuminate and black. After the first moult it assumes the appearance of the full-grown larvæ in everything excepting size. It moulted six times; full-grown specimens being seen in September.

3. *Mamestra Arctica* Boisd.—Eggs laid June 13th. Form above circular, tapering towards the apex, flattened at the base; transverse diameter less than longitudinal; luteous, pale yellowish-green; a cordate impression upon the slightly flattened apex, a little smaller than the eggs of *Chrysophanus Epixanthe*. They hatched while I was not at home, and therefore I am unable to give any further account of the metamorphoses of the insect.

4. *Tetraxis lorata* Grote.—From two females confined in a box, I obtained on June 18th-20th over three hundred eggs. These are subovate, slightly flattened at the larger end, varnished. From 15 to 40 eggs are laid at a time, during the night only; they are deposited about 100 in one spot, in curving, sometimes angulated rows, which have the appearance somewhat of radiating from a common centre. When first laid they were yellowish-green; on the 20th they had become ochra-olivaceous; on the 21st indian red, and by the 28th or 29th the greater part appeared gray, which effect was caused by innumerable minute black atoms on a whitish ground. On the 31st they were all a deep, though rather dull purple. Hatched on the 30th and 31st. Some of the larvæ lived until July 7th. Head several times larger than the prothorax, ochraceous, luteous, sub-globose; anal segment much enlarged, white; prolegs, two pairs, white. The enormous head and anal segments gave these caterpillars the appearance of minute, animated dumb bells. Above, fuliginous; stigmatal line, white; beneath, pale red. They were very active, almost constantly in motion. Each time before looping, it rears itself up on its hind legs, and turns round in every direction, as if scrutinizing with almost every food plant I could think of.

The changes the eggs went through are most remarkable and interesting. I have been unable to learn of anything at all equal to it. If any of the readers of this journal know of any parallel case, or have any explanation to offer as to these extraordinary alterations of the colour, I should be very glad to hear from them.

5. ————— Mr. Scudder has in his collection the larval stage of an insect closely allied to this, both he and Dr. Packard