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ON THE PREPARATORY STAGES OF SATYRUS NEPHELE.

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I have tried for several years past to raise larvæ of *Satyrus nephele* to maturity, but met with no success till this last spring. It is very easy to obtain the eggs by confining the female with a tuft of grass. I tied a gauze bag on such a tuft set in a flower pot, while in the Catskills, and 21st August, 1876, obtained perhaps fifty eggs. Some were laid on the blades and stems of the grass, but many were dropped loose on the ground. The eggs hatched about the 21st of September, and the young larvæ without feeding entered upon their hibernation. I brought them to Coalburgh and transferred them to grass set in a pot. They were not so sound asleep but that they were able to attach themselves to the stems. The plant was placed in as cool a room as I could give it, and allowed to die, the larvæ remaining on the dried stems. On 29th Jan'y I found that about one-third of the larvæ were still alive, and I placed them on fresh grass in the greenhouse. These were feeding 1st February, as I could see by the bits cut from the edges of the leaves. The color of the newly hatched larvæ was carnation, marked by horizontal carmine lines, but very soon after beginning to feed they turned to pale green, and the stripes changed from red to a green darker than the ground. The appearance of the larva at this first stage is very singular, owing to the long curved bristles which arm the back and sides, giving a general resemblance to a fish bone. The 1st moult was passed 26th Feb'y and next following days. The 2nd on 21st March; the 3rd, 3rd April; the 4th, 18th April; the first chrysalis formed 16th May, and the butterfly emerged 30th May. The stages were unusually long, but I find that characteristic of all species of *Satyridæ* that I have bred. And the larvæ are sluggish, moving very little and