

As the weather became cool the plants gradually lost their leaves by drying up; mould began to attack the decaying leaves, and I was compelled to transfer the caterpillars to fresh plants, which at this season I had much trouble in providing. In fact I had to raise a number of plants from off-shoots in the house, to be ready for any emergency. The transfer was effected by using a pin bent at the point. The larvae would curl up when touched, and were easily hooked and so moved. When placed on the new plants they would soon straighten out, and change position sufficiently to make themselves comfortable. But as the process had to be repeated several times as the winter progressed, a great many of the larvae were lost. I placed the pots in a small greenhouse about the 1st of January, hoping to see the caterpillars revive and commence feeding, and had the satisfaction soon after of seeing this desired result take place. On the 9th of January I noticed some of the *cybele* were active and had been feeding; on the 21st, *aphrodite* and *diana*. They very soon began to increase in size perceptibly, and were active in running about the leaves and in wandering off the flower pots. I should have lost these lively ones had I not confined them to the plants by glass lamp chimneys and glass globes. But in these the air was no doubt too confined for an *Argynnis* caterpillar (though a *Grapta* would have thrived,) for many died; and I came near losing them all in a way that I had not provided for, the gardener having taken occasion one day, when I was absent from home, to smoke the entire house with tobacco, forgetting to remove my pots.

From this catastrophe emerged about a score of *cybele*, half a dozen *aphrodite*, and a few of *diana*. These larvae all throughout this period grew very slowly, no doubt owing to the cooling down of the house at nights, so that it was the 27th of January before I was able to see that any had passed the first moult. The first to change was *cybele*, which now appeared in a coat of smoky brown, covered with long fleshy spines, from which sprung many short black bristles. These spines were of the general appearance shown in the several successive moults. In all there were five moults to each of these species, and until the fourth they maintained their close resemblance to one another, so that had one from either lot escaped to another, I could not have separated them. They were cylindrical, thick, furnished with six rows of stout black spines, from the ends and sides of which sprung stiff bristles. The color of the body was silky brown or black, and at bases of part of the spines were yellow or fulvous spots. The heads were bilobed, brown or black, much tubercled,