

endeavoring to drive a Zygaenid moth (*Anatolmis Grotei*) off the blossoms of a large species of Senecio. The moth, which is a sluggish creature at all times, would not fly, but slowly backed round the corymbose head of flowers, occasionally lifting its front legs in feeble protest. *Hesperis* followed it, flapping its wings and clawing at it like a cat, till the persecuted moth at last escaped by slipping over the petals, and hanging on the under side. It is probably owing to this restless and quarrelsome disposition that individuals are so soon worn and broken. They vary much in size and in the color of the spots on under side, some being of a deep buff, others a dead white, and others with a trace of frosted silver. I have taken *Hesperis* just below the timber line, but it is not common at such elevations, nor below 6,500 feet in Colorado."

Mr. Bruce sent me eggs of this species from Denver, Colorado, which I received 9th July, 1886, and a second lot three days later. The eggs hatched at ten days, and after eating the shells, the larvæ went into lethargy. I sent them soon after to Clifton Springs, N. Y., to go in a cold room there, and they were returned 21st March, 1887, nearly all alive. But they came unexpectedly, and a month too soon, and before I could force a plant of violet for them nearly all had died. Of the few survivors, one passed 1st moult 20th April, the second 3rd May, the third 11th May, the fourth 15th, the fifth 23rd. This larva pupated 6th June, and the imago came out 16th June. Another pupated 11th June, but died before imago. The habits of the larvæ in confinement are similar to those of *Atlantis*. The butterfly is figured in Vol. 1, Butterflies of N. America.

SOME NEW NOCTUIDÆ.

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Cucullia Hartmanni, n sp.

Expanse 1.75 inches, length of body .75 inch. General color of fore wings pale gray, so suffused in places with dark gray as to give the wings a moderately dark gray cast, but not so dark as *C. intermedia*, Spey. Lines black, basal half line only indicated on the costa. T. a. line double; the inner part almost imperceptible; strongly dentate, from its origin projecting obliquely outward to a strong tooth on the fold in the discal cell,