

finely punctate, highly polished, the pleura with a row of fine black dots, and an extra dot outwardly; connexivum acute, the intersegmental sutures indented and marked with a black dot. Tergum black, the sutures, exteriorly, with a double black spot. Length to end of abdomen, 9 to 10 mm. Width of pronotum, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 mm. A pair of these insects taken in Massachusetts have been kindly given to me by Mr. A. H. Kirkland. Other specimens have been sent to me for examination from Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. I have found it once, July 4, in a sandy pine woods district in southern Maryland. Only a few specimens have thus far been reported. It seems to be of rather uncommon occurrence."

GRAPTA INTERROGATIONIS.

BY ARTHUR J. SNYDER, N. EVANSTON, ILL.

Under the title "Notes on *Vanessa Interrogationis*," in the February number of CAN. ENT., Mr. W. F. Fiske gives some interesting statements corresponding to observations made here. I kept bait for moths on the trees in and near my yard from the beginning of the year 1896, and captured Noctuids during January, February, and March.

Diurnals came to the bait for the first time on April 12th. *Vanessa Antiopa* led the van, followed closely by the *Graptas* and *Pyrameis Atalanta*. In a few days *Interrogationis* and *Atalanta* were abundant. *Grapta Comma* appeared on the 17th of April.

April 24th I made the following note in my record: "Previous to this date all the *Grapta Interrogationis* were hibernating specimens and of the form *Fabricii*. This evening (my observations were made from four p.m. 'till dusk) all were of the dark form *Umbrosa*, but also all old hibernating specimens."

On the 25th both *Umbrosa* and *Fabricii* were seen. During the last of April and first part of May *Graptas* were exceedingly abundant.

On May 7th saw the first *Grapta* depositing eggs on elm. Captured the ♀ and found it to be *Umbrosa*. A single butterfly procured from these eggs was of the form *Umbrosa*.

Soon the eggs and larvæ of *Graptas* were abundant on the elm trees and shrubs, especially on the low branches of young trees. One could hardly turn over a bough of one of these without finding several larvæ.