

about a dozen ♀ ♀, *P. Marcia* and *Tharos*, were introduced. In a few days I examined the leaves and found six patches of eggs upon one of the plants, etc. The plant proved to be a species of aster, * * * from the leaves I think it will prove to be aster *Novæ-Angliæ*. No eggs were found on any of the other plants." He also says that he afterwards found a brood of young caterpillars upon a plant of this aster in a meadow.

In CAN. ENT. IX. 1, 1877, I related that I was in the Catskills with Mr. Mead when he made the above mentioned discovery, and that I afterwards got eggs for myself by tying the female butterfly over the stems of *A. Novæ-Angliæ*, and brought the larvæ while young to Coalburgh. "On the journey, stopping at several points, I had to give them leaves of such species of aster as I could find, and they ate any and all readily—even German Asters from the garden." Then I related how I repeatedly got eggs of *Tharos* in same way at Coalburgh, W. Va., (where *A. N.-Angliæ* does not grow). I do not know that *Tharos* will feed on any other plants than asters, but they will eat any sort of aster surely.

IV. On p. 1926: "Mr. Edwards tells me that Mrs. Peart observed one case (of *G. Interrogationis*) in which the final egg of a chain had eleven ribs, when all the others had nine. Could a second female have possibly placed an egg upon a chain laid by another!?" I did not know what the author meant to imply by the italicised word and the note of surprise. The observation as to this chain of eggs is mentioned in Part VIII., Vol. 3, Butt. N. A., in the paper on *Interrogationis*, as follows: "I had supposed the number of ribs in all eggs laid by one female was the same, but Mrs. Peart found that, in a string I sent her, the topmost egg had eleven ribs, while all the rest had but nine, as shown on the plate, fig. a¹." The eggs were laid by a single female in confinement, and were put in alcohol and so sent Mrs. Peart. It occurred to me to ask Dr. C. S. Minot, an authority in biology, if he could explain how this could have been, and he replied: "The eggs of insects descend from the ovarian tubes into the so-called uterus, where they lie for some time, and have the shell formed by the secretions of the uterine walls. These walls are thrown into folds, which are characteristic of the genera and species, and the egg shell, so far as its outer pattern is concerned, is a cast, so to speak, of the folds in question. It seems to be quite possible that the number of folds (and therefore the number of ribs on the shell) should vary in different