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METAMORPHIC CHANGES OF PLATYSAMIA CECROPIA.

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In the early part of May, 1876, I secured a newly-developed female moth of the above species to a branch of the common red currant (*Ribes rubrum*). It was about seven o'clock in the evening of May 6th, to be more precise in regard to time. On the next morning, I visited the spot, and a lusty male was discovered in coition. This condition of things continued until the close of the day, when her amorous partner, lured by the presence of dusky night and midnight revels, gradually loosened his embrace, and hied him away to other scenes. During the night some fifty eggs had been laid, which continued to be deposited at intervals during the succeeding day, until the number had reached about seventy. These eggs were not arranged with any view to order, but were agglutinated in masses to the reposing surfaces, or appeared in small isolated patches.

They were beautifully elliptical in contour, and measured one-eighth of an inch in length, and one-twelfth in width. The thickness was about one half the width. They were yellowish-white in color, and thickly coated with a brown viscid secretion.

These eggs did not hatch until June 3rd. Another batch was laid by a second female on the night of May 9th, which hatched on the same day as the first. A third lot by another female was deposited on the 22nd of the same month, which hatched on the 6th of June, just three days after the first and second lots. During favorable weather I have known the eggs of *cecropia* to develop in six days. This being the case, it is evident that the necessary conditions were wanting in the above-cited instances. A temperature ranging from 80 to 90 degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer, and a comparative freedom from undue atmospheric moisture, are essential conditions.