

the newly formed chrysalis has fully hardened to effect a change of form in case of *tharos*. Last year I found that chrysalids which were exposed at 9 hours after forming changed fully as much as those exposed at 6 and 3 hours. The temperature then was maintained at about 40°, and for 7 days only, and the changes were complete in nearly all the examples treated, but there was no case of suffusion, as has appeared in the present experiment at temp. 33° continued for 20 days; though probably the length of this last period had little to do with the matter, and a much shorter time would have produced the same result. Even with the first experiment this season as related, with an irregular temperature ranging from 45° to 55° and perhaps higher, though no change of form resulted, the cold completely retarded the development of the imago, as the butterflies did not emerge till their full period had passed after removal from the ice.

I think the facts I have stated throw light upon the cause, or a cause, of the phenomena of suffusion, instances of which are recorded in books and are occasionally seen in the field. Severe cold, as, for example, the enveloping of a chrysalis newly formed with ice or snow as it lies under a rock or on the ground, would apparently suffice to cause a blending of the colors in the butterfly.

TINEINA.

BY V. T. CHAMBERS, COVINGTON, KY.

ADELA.

A. biviella Zell.

I have received both sexes of this species from Prof. Feraud, of Orona, Maine. It is a prettier species than *A. bella* Cham., with the fascia much more distinct. Zeller describes only the ♂. It has the head and palpi dark brown, with a very faint purplish tinge; the antennæ with annulations of dark purple and silvery white; the body and legs dark purple, the legs annulate with white; hind wings pale purplish with darker ciliæ; thorax and fore wings rich deep purple, appearing in some lights to be thickly