again. With many of our eastern species *(virgo, phalerata,* etc.) the pairing generally takes less than an hour.

A sound fertilized female lives about seven days, disposing of about a thousand eggs at intervals, in loosely connected clusters or clumps of more than a hundred eggs each, rarely in patches; some liberated themselves of their whole stock of eggs in two large clumps; others again, as is often the case with *virgo* and *phalerata*, resting on the under side of a leaf and bending the abdomen downward, drop the eggs singly, occasionally changing the place; the eggs are dispersed considerably on account of their springiness.

The eggs of *proxima* are in appearance like those of almost all of our eastern species; rather bright, pale yellowish, more conical than rounded (blunt cones) and measure at base about 0.7 mm. Magnified they show essentially a like reticulation; the same is the case with the eggs of *Arctia incorrupta*, and as Mr. Gibson (CAN. ENT., Vol. XXXII., p. 321) describes the eggs of *Arctia americana*, Harris, also as pale yellowish and semi-ovoid, it is interesting to compare the eggs of *Arctia caja*, L., from Europe, which are decidedly rounded and apple green; while those of *Arctia caja*, from beyond the Ural Mts., are described as pearly white (Berliner Ent. Zeitschr., Vol. XLIX., Aug., p. 36).

The mature larva forms a voluminous resting place, with little spinning, between moss or rubbish on the ground, changing after several days to a dark brown or pale pinkish-brown pupa, which soon becomes covered with bluish bloom; pupæ remaining without this bloom will not develop. The pupal rest extends from fifteen to twenty days; the females appearing first, mostly in the morning.

The wide range of *proxima* still seems to be limited to certain altitudes. In more southern regions the habitat of the moth may be extended to far higher elevations than, for instance, at Phœnix, Ariz., but it seems to avoid continuous severe cold.

All the females obtained from Dr. Kunzé and taken at Phœnix at an elevation of about 1100 ft. were *Arctia proxima*, Guérin, and with every generation derived from these there were always nearly one third *autholea*, Bdv., as well as all intermediate forms to the one with marginal row and discal dots of hind wings. At Prescott, Ariz., with an elevation of about 5400 ft., *proxima* seems to be replaced by *Arctia incorrupta*, Hy. Edw.