

the abdomen is short, thick, and blunt, placed on a moderately stout pedicel nearly its own length. The abdominal rings have about the same relative size as in the female, but the posterior edge of third overhangs the fourth, the latter appearing as if partially drawn within the projecting edge of third ring.

I am indebted to my esteemed friend, Chas. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, for the correct placing of this insect, and would refer those who desire further information on this and other closely allied genera, to a valuable paper by the Senior Editor of the *American Entomologist*, in that interesting periodical, Vol. I., No. 8, illustrated by excellent figures, from accurate drawings made by the Junior Editor.

Having kept the grapes in bottles, only occasionally opened for ventilation, in a dry room, they had become quite hard, dry and shrivelled. In consequence of this many of the flies were unable to make their way out, the seed having become too hard for their jaws to eat through. On opening some of these the flies were found dead with wings fully developed and surrounded by small fragments of the interior coating of the seed which they had evidently gnawed off while endeavoring to escape. Those which had found their way out had eaten a small nearly round irregular hole through seed and skin. In many similar cases where the larva feeds within a hard substance it provides for the escape of the perfect insect by eating away the hard enclosure until it is reduced so thin as to appear almost transparent, then a very little effort is sufficient to remove the obstruction to the outward passage of the imago. In this instance I have been unable to detect any such preparation, and believe that the whole work of escape is accomplished by the perfect fly.

Notwithstanding the abundance of this insect last year, I have as yet been unable to detect their presence or any evidence of their work during the present season, probably the cold and wet character of the summer has been unfavorable to their operations.

BRIEF NOTES ON THE TRANSFORMATIONS OF SEVERAL SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA.

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1. *Actias Luna*.—Eggs laid at night by a female in confinement, on April 30th, (this is an exceptional case, they are not generally laid until June.) They are lateriform, obrotundate, smooth, approaching in some cases a spheroid, opaque, very dark sepia with a faint tinge of olivaceous, though some specimens were marked with broad white bands irregularly disposed, and a very few almost entirely white.