

bent down the edges and bound them together for one half inch. Next morning they all rested under their awnings, two under one, as at the first, and had fed off the tip end of the leaf. Twenty-four hours later the two larvæ had left what remained of their leaf, now scarcely longer than themselves, and each had betaken itself to another leaf. I had to transfer them to a larger plant, and next day found two under one leaf, again brought together as before. The other was upon the *upper side* of its leaf, and had closed that at the top. Still later this larva had drawn down the top of the plant and was concealed very nearly as much as the larva of *Vanessa Atalanta* is, which uses this same plant. Here it passed 4th moult. So that these larvæ can adapt themselves to circumstances, and cover themselves on the upper as well as the lower side of the leaf, if expedient. I noticed that at the older stages the ribs were not bitten, nor were the edges of the leaf slit, the larvæ being able to draw down the edges without that aid. When lying under the shelter the larvae are at the inmost part, and are coiled up much like figure 6. In nature I do not remember to have found more than one caterpillar under one leaf.

The nearest ally of *G. Comma* is *G. Satyrus* Edw., a species common in the Pacific States to Rocky Mts., and taken even in Ontario. Mr. T. L. Mead captured two examples some years ago, north of London, Ont. *Satyrus* is dimorphic, its other form being *Marsyas* Edw., and the larvae remarkably resemble those of *Comma* in color and markings. So they protect themselves in precisely same manner as do *Comma* larvae, and these are the only two American species of *Grapta* which have that habit, so far as known.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF LYCAENA, FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

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LYCAENA ASTER.

MALE.—Expands 1 inch.

Upper side purplish-blue, the costal margin of primaries silvery; both hind margins narrowly edged black; secondaries have a marginal series of black points or minute spots; fringes white.

Under side white; primaries have the hind margin edged by a fuscous line thickened at each nervule; a submarginal row of rounded black