NAPTHALINE CONES. As a defense against destructive insects, I can bear ample testimony to the value of these cones. Last year I suffered greatly from the depredations of the well known small red ant, the bodies of freshly caught Lepidoptera being eaten entirely away, and great damage done to the wings, by the scales being bitten off by these pests. This year, in each of my store boxes, I have placed one of the Naphthaline cones, and though the ants have been as abundant as ever, I have not lost a single insect, out of nearly 3000 specimens. I desire also to say that I do not observe the smallest trace of "grease" arising from the use of the cones. HY. EDWARDS.

CALLARCTIA ORNATA. Packard. I find after careful investigation, that this form, which has long been a puzzle to entomologists, is only one of the innumerable varities of *Arctia achaia*, G. & R. and that it is the same as the No. 1 of my notes on this species, ("PAPILIO," vol. 2. p. 91.) I have a specimen from Butte Co. Cal., which fits the description exactly, even to the median outer spot being divided by the pale median nervules. I believe that at the time Dr. Packard made his description, that of *A. achaia* had not been published. R. H. STRETCH, San Francisco.

LARVÆ OF SPHINGIDÆ. The newly-hatched larvæ of several of the *Sphingidæ* appearing on the *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* and grape, in June and July, are very easily distinguished, even as they emerge from the egg. *Thyreus abbottii* appears earliest, in 1881 about June 1st, in 1882 near the 20th. The larvæ are cylindrical, of a uniform light blue-green with a powdery bloom, body finely striated transversely. Stigmatæ indistinct. Anal horn erect, black, yellow at the base, long and very slender. *Amphion nessus*, from one to two weeks later; is cylindrical except a slight enlargement of the third and fourth segments, increasing at every moult. Body pale yellow-green, with two light, longitudinal, subdorsal lines, straight from the head to the eleventh segment, thence curving to the anal horn, which is short, black, ochrish or red-brown at the base, tapering abruptly, and often carried in a line with the back. *Philampelus achemon*, which should arrive with the close of June, this year comes in July's second week. The larva is cylindrical, of a pale apple-green, with a distinct yellowish line formed by folds of the skin, dividing the segments, and light, perfectly straight subdorsal lines. With this comes *P. pandorus*, the larvæ very similar in early stages. Both species change after two or three moults, to rich dark wine-color, straw-color shading to vandyke brown, or other beautiful colors. A *P. achemon*, bred from the egg, at second moult became a clear, light cherry-color, growing brighter for several days. JULIA E. SANDERS, Davenport, Iowa.

PROBABLE DIFFERENCE IN TWO BROODS OF DRASTERIA ERECHTHEA. Several years ago, while examining specimens of this species, I found that the first brood of the moths captured in New England in May and June were smaller than the August brood. Seven specimens of the spring brood of the ordinary gray tint had fore wings .65 inch in length; the ochreous variety, .67 inch. On the other hand, the average length of the fore wing of the August specimens is .82 inch. If this difference between the two broods is found to be permanent, it might be attributed to the fact that the smaller size of the spring brood is due to the autumnal brood of larvæ feeding in late summer and early autumn on less juicy and nutritious food than the mid-summer caterpillars, the young of the August brood of moths, when larvæ feed on fresh, green clover. It will be remembered that, according to Mr. William Saunders, the food plant of the common moth is the clover. Having received a considerable number of this species from upper California and Oregon, I have found that they are uniformly much larger than Eastern examples. The normal gray form has fore wings .84 inch in length, while those of the ochreous variety measure .95 inch. It thus appears that the Pacific coast specimens are much larger than Atlantic coast examples, and