

the whole series of changes. I record my experience with those of *Papilio cressphontes*. The eggs were found on *Ptelea trifoliatum*. They hatched on October 9, so that they must have been deposited some seven days earlier. They reached their moults as follows: 1st stage, 16th to 18th; 2d, 23d to 25th; 3d, 30th to 31st; 4th, November 10th to 13th; 5th, or pupa, December 11th to 13th, at which time the weather was extremely cold, occasionally 15° below zero. The duration of the changes, 72 days. My method was to gather the leaves of the plant in summer, press them quite dry in a book or under weights as in botanical specimens, and, when feeding my larvæ, soak them all night in pure water, causing them to appear fresh and in growing condition. The larvæ preferred these soaked leaves to the fresh ones of oranges obtained from a greenhouse, though they would feed sparingly upon the latter when driven to it by hunger. I have also tried the experiment of soaked leaves with great success upon *Apatura clyton*. I trust this brief account of an interesting experience may be useful to lepidopterists, as eggs of species may be sent from any distance, accompanied by dried food plants, and the results will surely be satisfactory. The leaves must be kept in the dark, or the green color fades out and the flavor is destroyed.

A. H. MUNDT, Fairbury, Ill.

LIMENITIS URSULA AND L. DISIPPUS. I have expressed my opinion to Mr. W. H. Edwards that these forms arise from the same brood. At three different times I gathered eggs and larva from a willow in my yard, and each time (all hatching within a few days of each other) some produced *Disippus*, and some *Ursula*. I could not perceive the smallest difference in the larva or pupa. The imagos I raised would not lay in confinement, so I was not able to pursue the investigation further.

A. H. MUNDT, Fairbury, Ill.

MELITÆA CHALCEDON. Bdv. This species hibernates socially after the first moult, selecting a place below the radical leaves of cumbrous herbage, from which situation the larvæ do not stir for several months. I have kept them all the winter, and could not induce them to eat, but when they began to move about, they devoured the food-plant with great eagerness.

Berkeley, Cal.
J. J. RIVERS.

ÆGERIA HEMIZONIÆ. Hy. Edw. I have reared this species from the larva, a pallid grub with a darker head, feeding in the roots, rhizome, or base of the canes of the cultivated raspberry, and devouring the pith therein. This is looked upon by fruit-growers as a direful insect, killing the plant, root and branch, but the injury is not so great as supposed. The larva feeds only on the pith, the loss of which is not immediately fatal, even to the part affected, much less to the whole. I have observed these *Ægerian* larvæ always in otherwise unhealthy plants, such as are infested with "scale," and mostly with the tumors of the "woolly aphis" upon their roots. This last condition is usually accompanied by bad cultivation.

J. J. RIVERS, Berkeley, Cal.

PAPILIO CRESPHONTES. Cr. During the past year this species seems to have made its appearance throughout the country in large numbers and in localities hitherto unknown. From Wisconsin, Northern New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Illinois come reports of numerous captures, and many entomologists have been engaged in carrying through their various stages the handsome larvæ of this interesting insect. It is to be hoped that careful observations may be kept so that the perfect life-history of the species may be made known.

HY. EDWARDS.

HYPHANTRIA TEXTOR AND H. CUNEA. I know these forms are generally regarded as belonging to one species, but the larvæ differ considerably in color and markings. Those of the latter do not make a web like those of *H. textor*, they are larger and feed also upon a different plant. The differences in the imago are very striking, the body in *H. cunea* being yellow and black, while in *H. textor* it is wholly white. Has any observer raised broods of the two forms?

N. COLEMAN, Berlin, Conn.



Rivers, J. J. 1883. "Melitaea chalcedon." *Papilio* 3(1), 26–26.

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