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their heads clinging to the gash, which is held together until the gash is perfectly healed.

MIMICRY of *Danaïs archippus* presented itself very strikingly early in September, 1889, while looking for *Catocala* in wood lot well cleared of undergrowth. It was in Astoria, Long Island, late in the afternoon when about to return home that I noticed many Danaidæ flying singly and in a restive way toward a circular clearing on edge of woods, and would invariably disappear in the foliage as I supposed it to be. I lingered there for half an hour and observed their coming in from meadows adjoining, and wondered why they were flying so high when they reached the timber line, and many passing out of sight at a particular spot of that circular clearing. I stationed myself closer and almost under overhanging branches of a Swamp Maple (*Acer rubrum*), on which I noticed an apparently dead or dying branch, having the red leaves of Autumn foliage thereon. It contrasted strangely with the verdure of other branches and trees of vicinity. I have seen such branches in August destroyed by the agency of Locusts (*Cicada septemdecim*) and much resembling that in question. Presently I observed a *Danaid* circling overhead for a few minutes, flying towards this branch and alighting on *underside* of one of its branchlets, then dropping and folding up its wings hurriedly. One more leaf had now been added, and the mimicry revealed to my senses. It was as perfect as it could be. Every *Danaid* hung or rested there limp and lifeless as it were, and not in the least disturbed by the jarring occasioned by subsequent arrivals of others. The lowest part of this dead limb, which it was, because devoid of any leaf, was twelve feet above ground, so that I could not reach it with my net. I calculated that from six to eight dozen *Danaids* were thereon. I tossed the net upward, shaking the limb when it came in contact with it, and the air seemed to be brilliant with fulvous tints of terrified butterflies. I subsequently revisited the spot twice during the following week, but failed to observe *Danaids* in same locality or tree.—RICHARD E. KUNZE, M.D., New York.

NOTES ON MT. DESERT DRAGONFLIES.—The following species of Odonata were taken during the Summer of 1890 on the island of Mt. Desert, Maine, and within a few miles of the village of Bar Harbor.

I am indebted to Mr. Philip P. Calvert, of Philadelphia, who has kindly identified the specimens for me. The notes on the colors of the eyes were made while the specimens were fresh and not yet faded.

AGRIONINÆ.

Argia violacea Hag.—July 1st, ♂.

Ischnura verticalis Say.—Orange variety. June 25th, 1 ♀; eyes brown above.

Enallagma Hageni Walsh.—July 1st, 1 ♂.

AESCHNINÆ.

Neuræschna vinosa Say.—July 25th, 1 ♂; eyes greenish, becoming brown above.

CORDULINÆ.

Cordulia semiaquea Burm.—July, ♂ and ♀; eyes brown.

LIBELLULINÆ.

Libellula quadrimaculata L.—June 28th, 1 ♂; eyes brown above, greenish below.

Celithemis elisa Hag.—June 28th, July 10th; several males and females; eyes chocolate-brown above.

Nannothemis bella Uhler.—July 1st, four females; eyes above brown, below gray, with a brown stripe down the centre.—DAVID JAYNE BULLOCK, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTES ON THE LARVA OF *Catocala habilis*.—Last summer while searching for *Agrotis* under the loose bark of the hickory I was surprised to find many larvæ of the above named species. They are not gregarious, as I afterwards learned, while feeding them in confinement, but are eminently nocturnal and only feed by night and would naturally seek the shade and protection of the loose bark during the day. Every strip of bark sheltered more or less of them. They were made up of two broods. The larger ones were nearly full-grown, while the smaller ones had hardly got through the second moult. The larvæ of this species are so discommoded by light that they seek the darkest corners of the rearing cage during the day, and at night if a strong light is brought to bear upon the bush while they are feeding, they will immediately stop and will not go on with the repast until it is removed. I do not know whether the larvæ of this species has been written up or not. I believe little is known about a majority of the larvæ of this genus, but venture to say this one resembles the larva of *C. Ultronia* in form, but is somewhat smaller and dark iron-gray variegated with small white spots. The last pair of pro-legs are very much spread or technically speaking, divaricate. When about to transform to pupa they leave the bush and form a cocoon an inch or an inch and a half below the surface of the ground. In this respect they differ from others of the genus. The early brood came out winged flies the 15th of July and the others a month later.—R. BUNKER, Rochester, N. Y.

ON Saturday, April 5th, Mr. Wm. J. Fox, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and Mr. Charles W. Johnson, of the Wagner Institute of Philadelphia, sailed for Jamaica. They go solely for the purpose of studying and collecting the insect fauna of that island. They expect to be gone from six weeks to two months.—ED.

THE LARVÆ of *Telea polyphemus* generally are not found in any great number on one and the same food-plants. Late in August, or early in September, 1887, I took from three White Birches, none over fifteen feet high and growing so close together that branches interjoined, fifty-six of these larvæ, about half of full grown size. A number of other adult larvæ of same were collected from *Betula alba*, near by, on the bank of Harlem River, city of New York.—RICHARD E. KUNZE, M.D., New York.