

last summer in the College garden by feeding greedily upon the eggs of *Anthomyia brassicæ*. It was not uncommon to find nearly a half tea-spoonful of empty egg shells about the stems of the plants, and in such cases a number of the mites were always to be found just below the surface near the plant.

For experiment's sake three of these mites were kept in a jar of moist earth for a time, and fed each day upon fresh eggs, when it was found by actual count that they would suck, on an average, twenty-eight eggs each and every day.

Many of the plants did well and produced fine heads, that I am certain would have withered and died had not these mites devoured enormous numbers of the *Anthomyia* eggs.

#### DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

BY WM. BEUTENMULLER, NEW YORK.

##### *Datana integerrima*, Gr. & Rob.

BEFORE LAST MOULT.--Head and cervical shield shining jet black. Body deep reddish brown, with three very fine, narrow, sordid white stripes along each side, and a broader one below the spiracles, which are black, and another stripe along the middle of the venter. Thoracic feet, extremities of abdominal legs and anal legs jet black, shining. The body is also covered with sordid white hairs. Length 32 mm.

MATURE LARVA.—Body wholly jet black, and covered with very long floss-like, sordid white hairs, becoming yellowish as the larva undergoes its changes to the pupa. Thoracic feet black, shining. Abdominal legs black outside and reddish-brown on the inner side. Length 55 mm.

Lives together in large companies on walnut (*Juglans*), hickory (*Carya*), beech (*Fagus*), and also on oak (*Quercus*), but very rarely.

In several individuals of the brood of this species, in the last stage, there are visible a sub-dorsal, ill-defined, white, longitudinal stripe, and a rather broad wavy lateral stripe below the spiracles, and sometimes there is also a white stripe along the middle of the underside. In all else resembling the typical form.

##### *Datana contracta*, Walk.

BEFORE LAST MOULT.—Head and cervical shield jet black, shining. Body black, with four equidistant sordid white stripes along each side,

being as wide as the intervening spaces, except the dorsal space which is the widest. Body beneath concolorous to the above, with three longitudinal stripes, and the intervening spaces much broader. On each of the 4, 5, 10 and 11 segments two reddish brown patches. Thoracic feet and claspers of the abdominal legs jet black, with their bases reddish brown. The body is also sparsely covered with sordid white hairs. Length about 30 mm.

MATURE LARVA.—The cervical shield now becomes orange yellow, and the stripes creamy white. Otherwise as in the previous stage. Length 55 mm.

FOOD PLANTS.—Oak (*Quercus*), chestnut (*Castania*), hickory (*Carya*).

*Datana Angusii*, Gr. & Rob.

Head and cervical shield jet black, shiny. Body black, with four very narrow, pale yellow stripes along each side, all being much narrower than the intervening. On the underside three pale yellow stripes. One along the middle, which is the broadest, and one on each side being broken by the legs; the intervening spaces are much wider than those above. Thoracic feet black. Abdominal legs reddish, with the extremities jet black. On the 4, 5, 10 and 11 segments two reddish patches. Body with sparsely distributed sordid white hairs. Length 55 mm.

FOOD PLANTS.—Hickory (*Carya*) and walnut (*Juglans*).

The following synoptical table may serve in determining the larvæ of the genus *Datana*. The larvæ of *D. robusta*, Strk., and *D. major*, G. & R., are unknown to science:—

STRIPES NARROWER THAN THE INTERVENING SPACES.

Body black, stripes sulphur yellow.....	<i>Ministra</i> .
Body black, stripes citron yellow, confluent posteriorly.....	<i>Drexelii</i> .
Body black, stripes very fine, pale yellow.....	<i>Angusii</i> .
Body black, stripes absent.....	<i>Integerrima</i> .

STRIPES AS WIDE OR WIDER THAN THE INTERVENING SPACES.

Body black or red, stripes bright lemon yellow.....	<i>Perspicua</i> .
Body black, stripes creamy white.....	<i>Contracta</i> .
Body black, stripes yellowish, head and anal plates red.....	<i>Floridana</i> .

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*Hadena turbulenta*, Hüb.

Head jet black, shining; mouth parts sordid white. Body above jet black, with a number of fine longitudinal stripes, beginning at the anterior portion of the second segment and running to the end of the tenth segment; last segments black, with a number of white spots. Cervical shield velvety black, with a few semilunate spots on the anterior portion, and posteriorly margined with white. Body at the sides and beneath dull amber yellow. Along the sides are three white stripes; the two below the stigmata run from the anterior portion of the first segment to the last segment, while the remaining stripe runs the same as those above. Thoracic feet black, shining. Abdominal and anal legs dull amber yellow, with a brownish patch, followed by a white one, on the outside. All the stripes on the black portion of the body are connected in pairs by a fine transverse stripe at the posterior extremity. Lives socially on catbriar (*Smilax*). September.

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THE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB OF THE A. A. A. S.

We are requested to announce that the next meeting of the Club will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, in the High School Building, beginning at 9 a. m., on Wednesday, the 15th of August. This date is a week earlier than that at first decided upon for the meeting of the A. A. A. S. As this location is central and convenient alike for both United States and Ontario Entomologists, it is expected that there will be a large attendance, and an interesting and enthusiastic meeting. All entomologists are requested to come prepared to aid in the matter; those who desire to present papers should send to the Secretary, Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich., the subject they propose to discuss in order that it may be announced in the programme.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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DANAIS ARCHIPPUS.

*Dear Sir:* I wish to enquire through your columns whether any progress has been made lately in explanation of the migratory habit of *Danais archippus*. The last information I have got on the subject being from the vividly descriptive pen of Dr. John Hamilton (CAN. ENT., Vol. xvii., No. 11), who showed clearly, that, up to that time, the facts and