of the *Elaphidion*, until about 20 May, when it pupated, having eaten all but a few shreds of the pupa of the *Elaphidion*. The new pupa, which is represented in

Fig. 7.—Pupa of *Catogenus rufus*. a, ventral view. b, dorsal view.

fig. 7, was that of a coleopteron, and from it emerged, about 1 July, *Catogenus rufus*.

The pupa of *Elaphidion* was 15.5 mm. long, and the pupa of *Catogenus* was 10 mm. long. The pupa of the latter weighed about one-fifth as much as that

of the former; therefore there must have been a remarkable economy in the digestive processes of the larva of *Catogenus* to enable it to utilize, in the manufacture of new tissues, one-fifth of the material which it devoured. No such power of economical assimilation can, of course, be found in the case of herbivorous larvae, nor have I been able to find any such case recorded for carnivorous larvae. It is surely not the case with the different species of larvae infesting collections, for often a single larva of *Anthrenus* will devour dried specimens many times as heavy as the *Anthrenus* it is to produce.

Paris, France, 21 Dec. 1881.

NOTE ON *DEILEPHILA LINEATA*, FABR.

BY HENRY WEBSTER PARKER, GRINNELL, IOWA.

Last summer (1880), *Deilephila lineata*, Fabr. was the most conspicuously common moth in the vicinity of Grinnell, Iowa, especially during the month of August. At all hours of the day, one or more might be seen hovering over nearly every flower of the innumerable weeds, mostly thistles and *Helianthus*, by the roadsides. In places, the moths might be estimated by the hundreds. At Amherst, Mass. I captured

this species, repeatedly, at twilight of the evening. Harris speaks of it as a morning sphinx. Does he mean early morning only? Where it is comparatively scarce, is it mostly crepuscular, and, where common, does it gain courage, and is it even obliged to seek its food at all hours of the day, the supply of food being small in proportion to the number of moths?