

ples of the larva, the latter never having before been described. The following description of this larva was submitted for publication :

LARVA OF EUCHEIRA SOCIALIS WESTW.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Head prominent, rounded, somewhat higher than wide, clypeus reaching half way to vertex, the paraclypeal pieces depressed, especially in a punctiform hollow about the middle; black, shining, with numerous short white setæ; width (at hibernation) 2.5 mm. Body cylindrical, tapering a little posteriorly, joint 2 wider than the head; cervical shield and anal plate weak, but evident, black; leg shields also black. Feet normal, crotchets in a dense line on the inner half of planta, but also a secondary row of small ones on outer half. Dark purplish, approaching black, venter somewhat greenish. An obscure, diffuse, whitish stigmatal band with whitish rings about the small, black, spiracles; a broad, obscure, blackish dorsal band. Segments indistinctly 6-annulate, covered, rather thickly, with white secondary tubercles, varying somewhat in size, each with a fine white hair. The hairs are longer from the larger tubercles and all are absent on the dorsal line. Length about 25 mm. The general appearance is black, finely peppered with white. Shape as usual in Pieridæ.

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Mr. Ashmead, in discussion, said he was very much interested in this note, particularly because the insect concerned is the first example of a social species in the group to which it belongs. He ventured some ideas as to the origin of the social habit, suggesting the possibility of this species being a connecting one between the butterflies and moths on account of this peculiarity. In answer to a question by Mr. Marlatt, Dr. Dyar said this species was the only social butterfly known to him. A discussion on the character of the closing nest or communal sack was participated in by Messrs. Chittenden, Gill, Dyar, Marlatt, Ashmead, Waite, Busck, and Caudell. The subject of finding a local food plant for the young of this insect now in Dr. Dyar's possession was also discussed. The native food plant in the South is a species of *Arc-tostaphylos*, and Mr. Waite suggested that perhaps the northern *A. uva-ursi* might supply the need.