

collapsing with a shower of rain, and we think that by modifications of this method success in obtaining eggs from almost all our moths as well as butterflies might be secured.

We had often tried to obtain eggs from our commonest red butterfly, *Danais archippus*, by confining them in boxes within doors, but never succeeded in this way; but about the last of June, 1870, we captured four females and shut them up in a bag as described, tied on a plant of the common milkweed *Asclepias cornuti*, enclosing a few leaves only. As early as the next morning they had deposited a considerable number of eggs, which operation was continued for about another day when we counted them and found 150 in all, laid singly on all parts of both sides of the leaves, and also on the leaf stalks and on the muslin bag in which they were confined.

The eggs were 1-25th of an inch long, and a little less in width—exact measurement, 34-100ths of an inch. They were conical, quite flat at the base where attached to the leaf, with about 25 raised striæ or lines, and about the same number of cross lines between each stria, and in the meshes of the net work thus formed were slight cavities. Their color was white, with a faint yellowish tinge, and they were *very firmly* attached to the leaves.

Quite a number of the eggs hatched on the 5th of July, but having lost the date on which the butterflies were enclosed, the exact duration of the egg state cannot just now be given, but we believe it did not exceed six or seven days. The newly hatched larvæ were 1-10th of an inch long, with a large black head on which were a few dark brown hairs. The body was dull white with a slight bluish tint, spaces between the segments dull yellowish, there were a few black hairs on each segment, and the underside was similar in color to the upper but with fewer hairs, feet black; prolegs tipped with black. We had fully intended tracing the history of this larva out, noting the number of its moultings and the changes in appearance each time, but want of leisure prevented us.

#### THE PEAR TREE SLUG.

This disgusting little larva, the progeny of a little blackish sawfly, has been very abundant during the past season and has been the subject of some notes and experiments. In the first place we noted that there were two broods in the season. The parents of the first brood, which pass the winter in the chrysalis state, appear on the wing about the second or third week in May, depositing eggs from which the slugs are hatched, becoming full grown from the middle to the end of June, then entering the chrysalis state underground; the second brood of the flies make their appearance late in July. This year we noticed them at work depositing eggs on the 21st, the young slugs were abundant and about a quarter of an inch long on the 8th of August,