

each end. The hinder edge of each segment is raised as if slightly overlapping the one behind it. Each segment has several short whitish hairs, only visible with a high magnifying power; these are most numerous on anterior segments. The two hinder segments are smaller than any of those on anterior part of body, feet and prolegs wanting.

The larva is very sluggish in its habits, and will often remain a long time motionless unless disturbed.—W. SAUNDERS, London, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A NEW *THECLA*.—In July last, while staying at Port Stanley, Ont., I captured a *Thecla* on the common garden *Spiræa*; at first sight I supposed it to be only *T. Falacer*, but on closer examination, when setting it up, I discovered some new points which, in my opinion, marked it as a fresh addition to our Canadian list. I sent it accordingly to Mr. W. H. Edwards, of Western Virginia, and I have much pleasure in stating that he considers it a new species, and has given it the name of "*Thecla Ontario*." A plate and description of this interesting capture will be given shortly in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society.—EDMUND BAYNES REED, London, Ontario.

CAPTURE OF *PIERIS RAPÆ* IN THE U. STATES.—Mr. Saunders writes in No. 2 that he took *P. rapæ* below Quebec in 1866; I have taken it this year at Lewiston, Me., and Montpelier, Vt. It was more plentiful in July and August than any other species. I noticed at both places that it was only to be found very near the city, one mile into the country beyond the cultivated kitchen-gardens I did not see a single specimen; possibly its larva lives on cultivated plants. It is well worth noticing its advance north and south, and recording the facts, so that if any change in its markings or colour takes place from the extremes of climate, future Entomologists may have data to go upon. As plentiful as *Pieris oleracea* is in Northern Vermont, I have never known it taken in this part of Massachusetts; possibly *P. rapæ* may not spread as far south as here.—PHILIP S. SPRAGUE, Boston, Mass. [The food-plants of *P. rapæ* are cabbages, mignonette, nasturtium (*Tropæolum*), and various Cruciferae. It has proved very destructive to cauliflower and cabbage plants in the neighbourhood of Quebec. An interesting account of its first occurrence in this country is given by Mr. Bowles in the *Canadian Naturalist* for August, 1864. Ed.]

DARAPSA OR OTUS, which shall it be?—A correspondent reminds us that the generic name *Otus* (Nos. 13, 14 and 15 in our "Notes on Lepidoptera") is pre-occupied in Ornithology, having been applied as far back as the days of Aristotle to the horned or eared owl. The usual rule is that no generic name