

contained the long larva-like puparium of the female, fastened at either end with stout silken bands to the side of the cocoon. The thoracic portion of the puparium, upon being slightly pressed, separated in atoms, and the downy substance with which it had been filled floated away in the air like dust: the abdominal portion of the puparium contained from fifty to eighty soft yellowish eggs. It has been thought by some of our Entomologists that the eggs are deposited among the silken threads in the upper part of the cocoon, and by others that they are not extruded from the body of the parent, but that the moth dies retaining them. Later investigation, however, has shown that they are deposited within the puparium, a fact clearly demonstrated by the observations that I have made. The very unusual method as displayed by this moth for the protection of its ova, is probably attributable to the fact that the shells are singularly tender, and as the slightest touch would make a jelly of the whole deposit, this extraordinary provision is made necessary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LAST YEAR'S COLLECTING.

The connection between the weather and insect life is an interesting subject, but one that requires a vast amount of observation before any conclusions of much value can be reached. We are all familiar with the relation of the weather to the crops, but insects seem more dependent on favorable weather than vegetation is. The first part of a season may be very injurious to vegetation, whilst later on a favorable change may occur and it will recover all it lost and even exceed an average; but with insects, if they have been seriously interfered with in the early part of their career the result is generally fatal to the bulk of them for that season. This is undoubtedly one of nature's methods for preventing excess. Ontario alone has a varied range of climate, and what is said of one section will not apply to others. Vennor considers Hamilton and neighborhood endowed with a climate peculiarly its own, and the verdict of concurrent opinion is favorable. But whether it was the open winter or the long continued cold of spring, certain it is the summer of 1882 was rendered remarkable by the absence of Diurnals: even those least observant remarked it. *Pieris rapae* appeared early, and then disappeared almost entirely until quite late in the season. I did not see half-a-dozen *Archippus* the whole summer. The milk weeds stood in