

verse markings and a small oval eye-spot; the hind wings are pale greyish; when at rest it is quite inconspicuous. Dr. Riley in his report upon Cotton Insects, has stated that this species "is probably indigenous to South America and is an introduced insect in the United States," where its appearance was first recorded in 1793. For a century it has levied toll, reaching thirty million dollars in some years, upon the cotton plantations, but fortunately its caterpillars will not feed upon any other plant, and its depredations are thus confined to the Cotton Belt. Unlike the larvae, the moths are more catholic in their tastes especially in the matter of sweets, and not content with rifling the nectaries of different plants they do considerable injury to fruits. Dr. Riley says that:—"Frequently the fig crop is completely destroyed in some sections of the cotton belt, as is also the August crop of peaches. The moths have also been known to feed on apples, grapes, melons and the jujube." This aptitude for a more savory diet than cotton permits the moths to earn a living almost anywhere, and accounts perhaps for their occasional appearance so many hundred miles from the scenes of their earlier labours. It is, however, possible that the specimens which occur here, perfectly fresh and unrubbed, have been reared upon some other plant in more northerly regions. In October, 1880, the moths occurred quite abundantly in this city; I captured many individuals at rest upon different buildings, and the following year I found it both at Hull and Ayimer.

While these autumn arrivals of *Aletia* do not survive our winters nor propagate their species here, there is another resident of the cotton fields that apparently is able to do so and which may therefore become a permanent and unwelcome colonist. This is a somewhat large moth, known as the Boll worm, *Heliothus armigera* Hub., which in portions of the cotton-growing region is almost more dreaded than the Cotton Moth itself. The species is distributed over a large portion of the world and has been observed in Canada for a score of years. It has a varied menu, including such very important plants as corn and tomatoes. In the ears of the former and the fruit of the latter the cater-