

By next summer Mr. Edwards and myself hope to settle the question as to the dimorphism of *L. arthemis*, by rearing the caterpillars from these eggs; as about one-twentieth of the specimens seen are *proscarpina*, if we are reasonably successful in carrying them through the winter, we are sure to obtain both forms from each kind of parent, if this is really a case of dimorphism.

Two years ago I captured a specimen here, intermediate in marking between *arthemis* and *proscarpina*, and this year I have taken another, but these varieties are exceedingly rare.

The period between the laying and hatching of the egg is about seven days; the young larva, as has been observed with other species of *Limnitis*, makes its way to the tip of the leaf and there eats on both sides of the midrib, usually resting on the projecting end of this. On my box I notice that where two larvæ are hatched upon one leaf, the second comer constructs a narrow perch for himself from the side of the leaf, and rests upon it. These perches are nearly a quarter of an inch long and about one-fiftieth of an inch in diameter; they are irregularly cylindrical, and composed of frass and small bits of the leaf, fastened together and covered with grayish silk.

Besides these eggs I have many of *Satyryx nephele*, and obtained a few of a small species of *Nisoniades*. The parent was too much battered and broken to be surely identified, but I believe it to be *lucilius*. The eggs were deposited on willow; they are oval and have ten strongly projecting upright ribs, these and the space between them being marked with transverse raised lines. In color the eggs are yellow, soon changing to claret-red. The young larva, soon after hatching, eats a narrow slit from the edge of the leaf inward, soon turning at an angle, and then the flap of leaf is bent over and fastened with silken cables so as to afford shelter to the caterpillar. I have sometimes found, in previous seasons, half grown larvæ of some Hesperian on the poplars and willows here, hiding between two leaves lightly fastened together, and probably this is the habit of the species in question as it grows up.

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**PIERIS RAPÆ.**—This troublesome pest to the cabbage grower is rapidly spreading westward. During the past month (August) it has appeared in considerable numbers in this neighbourhood (London, Ont.) and is fast becoming one of our commonest butterflies. Already reports are coming in from all quarters of damage done by the larvae. We hope its little parasite, *Pteromalus puparum*, will soon follow in its wake.—ED. C. E.