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emergence of the adult, was within a few hours of seven days, and in the other case the time was a few hours over eight days. An observation by Mr. Mally on the actual time passed in the pupa shows that a larva descending into the ground at 5:00 p. m. had formed the cocoon by 5:00 p. m. the next day, and was still in the larval state the second day. The exact length of time required in the different stages has not been determined, but the entire cycle is complete in about three weeks, thus making probably six generations in a year.

During the summer of 1899, commencing June 6, a series of breeding experiments was carried on, out of doors, with plants grown in breeding cages, upon which each generation was colonized. During May purslane plants were transplanted from the insectary to the garden, with a view of thus attracting the earliest appearing adults. On June 5 larvæ were noticed in abundance, not only in these trap plants, but also in larger plants growing promiscuously in favored spots, one very small individual being observed in an adjoining garden on a very young plant, these larvæ clearly representing the earliest generation of the season. The trap plants were covered immediately with a breeding cage, and on June 15 a number of adults, all females, were observed in the Nine of these females were transferred to cage No. 2, upon plants cage. that had been brought from the insectary, and in which no larvæ were Two males and two additional females were captured in the working. field, and also placed in this cage, which then contained in all eleven females and two males. One of these females was observed to oviposit in the leaves. On June 22 the very young larvæ were first observed beginning to feed in the leaves. July 5 the first adult, a female, was observed, evidently having just emerged. It is an interesting fact that though this female was just drying her wings, several males were observed hovering about the cage in vain effort to effect an entrance. July 7 three females and ten males from the cage were placed in cage No. 3. provided with plants obtained from the same source as the preceding. July 14 quite a number of larvæ were observed in this cage working in the leaves. July 28 adults were observed. On the 20th three females and six males were placed in cage No. 4. August 16 two males were observed in this cage. As these males marked the generation, three females and one male were taken from cage No. 3 and placed in cage No. 5. On September 5 one female was observed in this cage, and determines the fifth generation, but up to September 15 it had been im-

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