

segment; anterior edge of second segment, immediately behind the head, ringed with black. Body thickest in the middle, much smaller at second and third segments.

Under surface slightly darker than upper; feet and prolegs of the same hue. This larva I failed to rear.

Several years since I found on the wild columbine (*Aquilegia Canadensis*) a somewhat similar larva belonging to a distinct but allied species. I found several of them on the same plant. They had drawn the leaves together and fastened them with silken threads, forming a rude case, in which they secreted when not feeding. An unfortunate accident destroyed them after they had changed to pupæ, along with the description I had made of them, and I have not met with a similar specimen since,—possibly they may have been the larvæ of *Persius*.

NOTE BY ED. CAN. ENT.—For various reasons—especially that Mr. Saunders' observations on the larvæ of Butterflies might be in the hands of entomologists as early in the season as possible—we have devoted the whole of this number to the conclusion of his valuable Notes, and have been consequently obliged to defer other matter till next month.

THE BUTTERFLIES OF NEW ENGLAND.

The notice in our last number of Mr. Scudder' promised work on New England Butterflies, has already brought many welcome responses. A number of living butterflies have been sent in cotton wool, and although a day upon their journey, were received alive and in good condition: those who live near Boston might try this method, but we think that most persons would be interested in raising the larvæ themselves. In attempting to obtain eggs for this purpose, it is better not to select the freshest butterflies, as their eggs will often prove undeveloped, or at least unimpregnated. It should also be remembered that the males usually appear about a week before the females, and experiments would therefore be more likely to succeed if made about a fortnight after the species is first observed.

In answer to repeated enquiries, we will state that the males of butterflies may, in general, be distinguished from the females by a series of clasping hooks which protrude from the orifice at the tip of the abdomen; frequently these are effectually concealed by long scales. In a number of families the sexes can be determined by the partially undeveloped condition of the front legs of the male: collectors also know many species by their colors.

The proposed volume will include a history and description of the parasites of butterflies. Dr. Packard has kindly promised his assistance in describing these parasites, and examples of every kind, and in large numbers, are desired. They should be accompanied by specimens of the species infested, and, if