

higher species live in communities, for mutual work, and with sometimes a special division of the work between them. The wings are fitted eminently for the legitimate purpose of flying, and are typical in size, texture and power." The Hymenoptera are the most numerous in species of all the sub-orders, except Coleoptera. They have been less studied in this country than almost any other sub-order, though so deserving, from their interesting habits. Especial attention should be paid to collecting the smaller species. They should be pinned through the hard thorax, high up on the pin. Their habits should be studied long and patiently, and attention be given to rear in the same way as given for butterflies and moths. Great attention should be paid to the collecting of galls on various trees.

6. Butterflies and moths have the mandibles obsolete, the maxillæ greatly prolonged and rolled up between the labial palpi; and soft bodies, covered with dust-like scales. Their transformations are complete. The caterpillars (larvæ) spin silken cocoons before changing to pupæ (chrysalides), with the exception of the butterflies. Some of the families are somewhat aquatic, feeding on water-plants.

A few of our butterflies have been introduced into this country by commerce, from Europe. The *Vanessa antiopa* is double-brooded, common, and a hibernating species in Canada, while it is rare in England, where it is called the Camberwell beauty. The caterpillar feeds on our willows and elms. Another species, supposed to be the *Pieris rapæ* of Europe, is one of the most common butterflies in our neighborhood. Four years ago, I captured the first specimen of this butterfly in Quebec, and then looked on it as a great rarity; but, unfortunately, I cannot do so now. In England it is called the turnip butterfly, where it appears at the end of April or middle of May, and beginning of July or middle of August, therefore the species is double-brooded in England; and, as far as I have studied the introduced butterfly, it is the same with us. Here, it appears to have discarded its British food-plant and taken to our cabbages; and the chrysalides can be found now on any garden fence where cabbage was cultivated last summer. It would