

them with its tongue, thereby conducting the eggs into its stomach. This man, after giving his horse water from a pail, foolishly drank a portion of it himself, therefore taking into his stomach a number of Bot-fly eggs which became detached from the horse's lips. Of course he became sick and after suffering days of pain, resorted to an over dose of whisky as the only remedy at hand, when he vomited a number of larva which were sent to me and which I pronounced to be the Horse Bot-fly. There are cases on record of man's death caused from carelessness in drinking water after his horse. Dr. Wright of Toronto has a man's liver in spirits, which is full of larva of the Horse Bot-fly. People cannot be too careful in matters of this kind; it should at least be known that insects which can withstand the temperature of a horse's stomach, may also habituate themselves to live in the larva state in the stomach of man; therefore I say, no matter how clean the exterior skin of the horse may appear, never drink water from the same vessel from which your horse drank. The genus *Cuterebra* are those which seem of interest to us at present. We are anxious to procure further information regarding those that are parasitic on the wild quadrupeds of our forests—such as deer, bear, wolverine, ground-hog, squirrels, hare and the wood-mice. One species *Hypoderma tarandi*, Linn, is said to infect the reindeer. The genus *Astromyia* is thought to inhabit the hare. Of the former genus, Dr. Fitch described a species *Cuterebra emasculator*, Fitch, which lives in the scrotum of the black squirrel, which it is known to emasculate. *O. buccata*, Fabr., inhabits the body of the striped squirrel; it generally attacks the animal in the region of the kidneys.

Butterflies belonging to the genus *PIERIS* (one of the species destroys cabbage in the vicinity of Montreal) were not generally supposed to feed on plants far removed from the latter. In the last number of "Papilio," a prolific magazine devoted to the study of

Butterflies and Moths, edited by Mr. Henry Edwards of New York, I notice an elaborate paper from the pen of my old correspondent R. H. Stretch of San Francisco, Cal. It appears that Dr. Hagen of Cambridge, Mr. S. Henshaw of the Natural History Society of Boston, Mass., and Mr. Stretch, three Entomologists, accompanied the U. S. North Transcontinental Survey this summer. At Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, in July, at an altitude of 1900 feet above the sea, they discovered and partially studied the habits of *Pieris monapia*, Feld., var. *suffusa*, Stretch. During the latter month "the air was alive with butterflies flitting round the pines in countless numbers, and glistening against the dark green of the young timber like the most delicate snowflakes. Some idea of the immense numbers of the insect may be gathered from the fact that in the infected district, on every little pine, though not more than two feet high, each terminal branch of needles, from one to twelve larvae or pupae could be counted, and every weed could show its quota of pupae." The trees which this butterfly destroys in Washington Territory are the Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamii*), the Tamarac (*Pinus contorta*), and the Yellow Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). "The area actually visited, where serious damage has already been committed, extends about twenty-five miles north and south, with an unknown width, and in this region all the Yellow Pines have been nearly or totally stripped of their foliage, as well as many of the smaller species of *Coniferae*. The first impression was that fire had scorched the tops of the trees, so brown and withered did they look in their clothing of dark, blackish moss; and before the cause of this effect had been discovered, it was only by persistently remembering that all the large fir trees were green that the idea could be kept out of the mind." Now this insect occurs in California and Vancouver's Island, and "is evidently of very wide distribution, latitude in the north taking the place of altitude in the south, and consequently the same phenomena which we are here called to note may occur in localities where the timber is both denser and more valuable." It will be a poor lookout for our forest pines if this butterfly visits the Dominion, and I cannot see that its further northern course can be prevented; although a delicate butterfly, it has better facilities of coming here than the Colorado beetle had. Yet it may be presumed