

Piles of boards, loose bark, hollow trees, hay and straw stacked in the fields, afford comfortable quarters for hibernating larvæ.

In the first mild days of opening spring I have seen caterpillars of the American Ruby Tiger, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*, Linneus, walking over the snow, to find bare spots in which Dandelion and Plantain begin to appear; and I have found, here and there in the woods, on early tufts of wild grass, those of the Purple Lapwing, *Ctenucha Virginica*, Charpentier, making up for their long fast.

(2) But a very large proportion of the insect tribes, on the approach of winter, undergo the pupal change.

(a) Some suspend themselves, and change to naked chrysalids.

(b) Others bury themselves in the earth.

(c) And others spin for themselves snug cocoons.

All of them search for suitable quarters before they undergo the important change.

(a) A ready example of this class is afforded by the caterpillar of the Cabbage Butterfly, *Pieris rapæ*, Linneus. The full-fed larva of the late brood of this species having found a fitting situation—*sometimes in a dwelling-house*,—proceeds to fasten itself at its hind end, by means of a silken attachment, to the surface on which it rests. It then deftly passes a thread from the middle of its back to its support, and then, turning to the other side, continues this, making a perfect loop. And so it braces itself immediately before the actual change to the chrysalis takes place.

One bright day, in the winter of 1904-5, I noticed a fresh specimen of the Cabbage Butterfly fluttering in a window of an upper chamber of my house. The steady warmth of the dwelling had hastened the development of the insect. I left it, but it probably escaped through a ventilator. If it did so, and happened to come before a newspaper scribe in search of an item, what an opportunity he would have had for an interesting paragraph!

(b) Many larvæ, on attaining full-growth, bury themselves in the soil, and there undergo the pupal change. The large Hawk Moth Caterpillars do this. Take, for instance, the beautiful caterpillar of *Sphinx kalmie*, Smith and Abbot, which often feeds on the Syringas and Lilacs in our gardens. It may be known by its blue, anal horn covered with black tubercles. This larva when full-fed, wriggles its way for some inches in