

*spirææ*, in which the dark sutural stripe is present. On alder, I had found the handsome chestnut-crimson *Chrysomela* abundant, and had taken some fifty specimens: they are apparently a very robust form of *Chrysomela philadelphica*, as they lack the dark sutural stripe, and their other markings correspond. (*Chrysomela philadelphica* var.—shall we say *alni* or *Hesperidum*?). While hunting for this insect on the fringe of alders beside the municipal ditch, I discovered yet another *Chrysomela* and succeeded in making about fifteen captures; it was almost as large as the last, but the ground colour was white to pale cream, with heavily-marked and united sutural and sub-sutural lines; in short, it was *Chrysomela scalaris*, with a very slight difference—the apical or third pair of spurs were broken away from the sutural line and appeared as two detached spots; and the middle pair of spurs also tended to be irregular and broken. The normal form of *scalaris*, I had found once in great abundance in the larval stage on basswood near the Rideau Ferry and in the six or eight beetles that I reared through the pupal state, I remarked the same variation in the ladder-like series of projections to which the species owes its name. Each of these forms was abundantly distinct from all the others; I never saw any sign of interbreeding; each colony, each species and variety appeared to keep to itself. On the alders in this swamp there were, besides, thousands of *Lina interrupta* (*lapponica*); these were in all stages of *larvæ*, *pupæ* and *imagines*. In spite of its multitudes, and the short pupal interval between voracious grub and devouring beetle, the damage done to alder foliage seems trivial, due partly to the insect's small size and partly to the abundance of its food plant. Near the edge of the clearing I took two specimens of *Lina scripta*, feeding on willow; this beetle I have never found on any other plant than willow; those near Peterborough were all of the normal form, but often one or other of two varieties are to be found: in both of these the creamy ground-color of the elytra is replaced by a light-brown, and the elongated elytral spots are larger and only separated by narrow borders of the ground colour; in one variety these elongated spots are black; in the other, dark-brown; the former of these was sent me from Montreal, and I do not know its food plant; the other I found in abundance near Lindsay one season, feeding on willow. There