

same family and genus as the others, and resembles them in being a white insect with black markings. It is termed the Southern Cabbage Butterfly (*Pieris protodice*, Boisd.), because of its abundance and destructive powers in the more Southern States, while it is but seldom met with in the North. In this Province we sometimes capture specimens, but they are so rare that we look upon them as prizes, and eagerly add them to our collections.

The accompanying illustrations so well represent the insect in all its stages, that we need

FIG. 89.

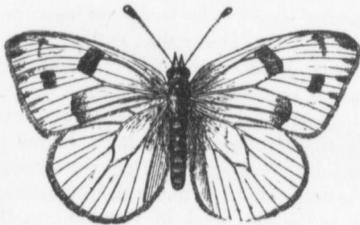
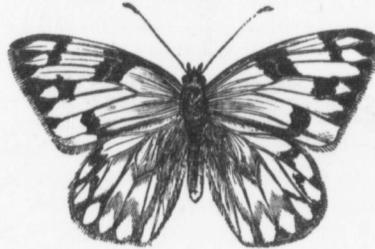
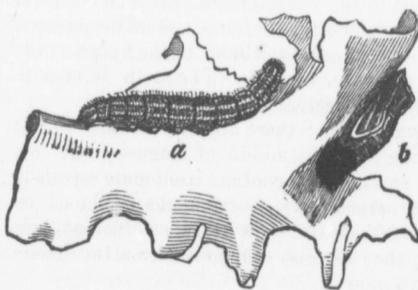


FIG. 90.



add but little by way of description. The colours of the butterflies, as above stated, are white and black. The male (Fig. 89) has but few black spots, while the female (Fig. 90) is very much darker from numerous black spots and markings.

FIG. 91.



The chrysalis (Fig. 91, b,) is of a light bluish-grey or green colour, speckled with black, and with its projecting parts edged with pale yellow or flesh-colour. The caterpillar (Fig. 91, a), varies in colour from deep indigo or purplish blue to pale blue and green. It has four longitudinal yellow stripes, and is covered with black dots. Like the other species, there are two broods in the year.

Though so rare, as we have stated, in Canada, it is yet frequently very destructive to the south of us. According to Mr. Riley, "it is the common white butterfly of Missouri, abounding in

many parts of the State, and sometimes fitting so thickly around the truck gardens near large cities, as to remind one at a distance of the falling of snow. It often proves exceedingly injurious, and I learn from a Mississippi exchange that 'there were last year thousands of dollars' worth of cabbages devastated and ruined by worms in the neighbourhood of Corinth.' I have often passed through cabbage-beds near St. Louis, and been unable to find a single perfect head, though few of the gardeners had any suspicion that the gay butterflies, which fitted so lazily from one plant to another, were the real parents of the mischievous worms which so riddled the leaves."

Mr. Scudder, of the Boston Society of Natural History, states that "this butterfly enjoys a wide geographical range, extending from Texas, on the south-west, Missouri on the west, and the mouth of the Red River of the North, on the north-west, as far as Connecticut and the Southern Atlantic States on the east."

4. THE ZEBRA CATERPILLAR (*Mamestra picta*, Harris.)

LEPIDOPTERA—APAMIDÆ.

Some of our readers have probably noticed upon their cabbages a very singularly marked, and, if they will acknowledge such a thing possible, beautiful caterpillar. It feeds openly upon the leaves, but when disturbed and rendered apprehensive of danger, it coils itself up