

abdominal segment being larger than the other. The duration of the pupa stage was ten or eleven days.

Since the imago produced were under the average size, something must be added to the length and diameter of the larva and pupa described.

*Argynnis bellona*.—The eggs obtained from this species were unimpregnated, and soon shrivelled up. In size and color they were similar to those of *myrina*, but were not examined under a magnifying power.

*Polyommatus thoe*.—These eggs were deposited by a beaten female about the 6th of July, 1868. The egg is nearly round, a little flattened at the apex, and flattened also at the base. Color greenish white, thickly indented; at the apex is a considerable depression, around which the indentations are small, but increase in size as they approach the base.

*Polyommatus epixanthe*.—About the 10th of July, 1868, twelve eggs were found attached to the lid of a small pill box, in which two females were confined. The egg is nearly round, slightly flattened at the apex, flattened also at the base. Color milk white, thickly indented, a deep depression at the apex, and around this a number of indentations, which are nearly uniform in size all the way to the base—in this latter respect differing from those of *thoe*.

The eggs of both these species of *Polyommatus* remain as yet unchanged. There is no appearance of shrinking on any part of their surface; it is possible they may produce the larva in spring.

*Thecla inorata* G & R. (*Thecla fulacer*, Boisd. plate).—About the middle of July, 1868, two eggs were deposited on the sides of a pill box. They were of a pale green color, nearly round, with convex apex, but flattened at the base, with a number of slightly raised longitudinal lines approaching each other near the tip. The depressions are without punctures. Each egg has a number of angular brownish spots distributed irregularly over its surface.

This box was overlooked for several days, and when examined again, the larvæ were found to have escaped and dried up for want of food.

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## SPIDERS NESTS.

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The genus *Theridion* construct beautiful silken nests for the protection of their eggs. I have collected what I take to be the nests of three species in Canada. They are generally found under the bark of decayed forest trees. Another which I found on an old fence at Quebec, although not constructed of silk, its form, in my opinion, is sufficient to class it among the architecture of *Theridion*. One of these nests resembles that of *Theridion variegatum*, Walck., of Europe. It is pyriform, having a diameter of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch, covered with strong, glossy, golden silk thread, evidently arranged for a two-fold pur-