

been obtained previously. I have boxed large numbers both of this and of *Pylades* but invariably without result. I trust that others will be induced to try Mr. Edward's simple plan by which we may very greatly increase our knowledge of the earlier stages of butterflies.—SAMUEL H. SCUDDER, Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 15th, 1870.

NOVA SCOTIAN LEPIDOPTERA.—At a Meeting of the Institute of Natural Science, Halifax N.S., on Nov. 14th, the President, J. M. Jones, Esq., read a paper "On the Diurnal Lepidoptera of Nova Scotia, Rhopalocera, Part 1." The following species were common in the province, *Papilio turnus* Linn.; *Pieris oleracea* Harris, *P. rapæ* Boisd., *Colias philodice* Godt., *Argynnis aphrodite* Fabr., *Argynnis myrina* Cram., *Melitæa tharos* Cram., *Grapta C. argenteum* Kirby, *Vanessa antiopa* Linn., *Pyrameis cardui* Linn., *P. Iluntera* Smith, *Nymphalis arthemis* Drury, *Erebia nephele* Kirby, *Satyrus alope* Fabr.; while *Danaïs archippus* Fabr., *Melitæa ismeria* Boisd., *Grapta interrogationis* Godt., *G. comma* Harris, *Vanessa J. album* Boisd., *V. milberti* Godt., *Pyrameis atalanta* Linn., *Nymphalis dissipus* Godt., *Debis Portlandia* Fabr., were rare. The author dwelt upon the introduction of *Pieris rapæ* into this part of the Canadian dominion within the last few years, and alluded to its abundance last summer in the neighbourhood of Halifax, where it did an immense amount of damage to the cauliflower crops. He mentioned the probable benefit that would arise from the introduction of the house sparrow of England (*Pyrgita domestica*) that great enemy of caterpillar life, which would amply repay the trouble and expense of importation. At the present time the caterpillars were almost free from molestation, and it was but proper, when possible, on the introduction of an insect pest, to introduce also its known enemy. The author had observed that even in so small a country as Nova Scotia many species of butterflies were quite local in distribution, and species quite common on one side of the province were altogether unknown on the other, although the distance between such positions was not more than thirty miles. Several Hesperians were yet unnamed, and these when identified with some Lycæniæns, would be included in Part 2.—*Nature*.

LARVA OF *SESIA DIFFINIS*, Boisd.—Length 1.5 to 1.7th inches; head slightly retractile, nearly round, apple-green, covered with minute white granulations; mandibles black; body whitish-green above, yellowish-green at the sides, deep black beneath; legs also black; dorsal and lateral regions thickly granulated in transverse lines; first segment with a yellow collar; caudal horn straight and long, black above and beneath, yellow at the sides; spiracles black, all except the first, somewhat encircled with whitish.