

two similar posterior ones and two very minute ones situated one posteriorly and one anteriorly. Tubercle III bears two long black setae and one or two short white hairs. Behind the spiracle on the posterior margin of the segment is a minute white hair. Tubercle IV+V bears five long central white hairs and about the same number of shorter ones arranged as a rosette around the central hairs; two short white hairs directed backward are found posterior to this tubercle; VI is very similar in arrangement of setae to IV+V and VII is as usual represented by several hairs at base of prolegs. On the prothorax a fringe of white hairs overhangs the head; behind this is a row of five black hairs and behind this row again are six black hairs arising from three tubercles, the middle one of which is centro-dorsal. On the meso- and metathoracic segments tubercle I+II bears five long black hairs, and two or three short anterior white ones; posterior to this group are two short white hairs arising from a small tubercle; tubercle III has two long black hairs and several shorter white ones. Length 13 mm.

Dr. Dyar's statement (Psyche, VIII, p. 250) that *eupatorii* larvæ feed on the underside of the leaf, concealed, whereas *elliotti* larvæ feed exposed on the upper side, was not verified by my observations; both species may be taken on either the upper or underside of the leaf, a favourite place being among the terminal half-opened leaf-buds.

Pupa (Fig. 4).—Apple green with purple-red suffusion each side of a pale centro-dorsal stripe; the lateral portions below the subdorsal ridge prominently purple-red with two oblique pale lateral lines and a similar spiracular one. Subdorsal and subspiracular flanges well-developed. Wing sheaths with lateral fringe of hair and further rows of short hair along the antennal and leg sheaths as in *elliotti*. Tubercles I and II on abdominal segments each with five or six finely spiculate white hairs, arranged more or less longitudinally, the central hair being longest. Dorsad to tubercle II is a single minute hair; on the first three abdominal segments dorsally is a small tuft of short hair anterior to tubercle I. Tubercle III, situated on anterior portion of the lower lateral stripe, bears only a single short white seta; posterior to it are two short hairs near rear portion of segment and arranged in line parallel to the segmental incision. Tubercle IV+V, situated on the lateral flange, is prominent, with about twelve long white spiculate hairs, and immediately anterior to it and close to the spiracle are two minute hairs arising from a small tubercle. Tubercles VI and VII are each represented by a couple of short hairs. The thoracic segments show the usual modifications in respect to the number of tubercular setae.

THE HOUSE CENTIPEDE IN CANADA.

With reference to the records of the House Centipede in Canada, published in Can. Ent., Vol. LII, p. 8, the following may be of interest. While living on King St., in London, Ont., we had occasion to renovate a part of the house which had been used as a "back kitchen." This brought to light specimens of the House Centipede in large numbers, and I killed more than a hundred of them. Some were pinned in a box and shown to Dr. Bethune, the rooms of the Entomological Society at that time being in London. No special notes were made as the occurrence was not thought to be unusual.

A. C. BAKER.