

and by the 6th of September many of them were full grown. With us they were much more destructive to cherry trees than to pears, consuming the upper surface of the leaves, some giving the trees a scorched and sickly aspect, in many cases the foliage fell off, leaving the trees almost bare.

As soon as the slugs were observed at work in Spring, they were treated to a plentiful supply of dry sand thrown up into the higher branches with a shovel, and shaken over the lower ones through a sieve, which stuck thickly to their slimy skins, completely covering them up. Thinking we must have mastered them by so free a use of this long trusted remedy, we took no further heed of them for some days, when to our surprise they were found as numerous as ever. The next step taken was to test this sand remedy accurately to see what virtue was in it. Several small branches of pear trees were selected and marked, on which there were six slugs, and these were well powdered over—entirely covered with dry sand; on examining them the next morning it was found that they had shed the sand-covered skin and crawled out free and slimy again. The sand was applied a second and a third time on the same insects with similar results; and now being convinced that this remedy was of little value, they were treated to a dose of hellebore and water, which soon finished them. Ashes were now tried on another lot, the same way as the sand had been, with very similar results. It was also intended to try fresh air-slacked lime, which we believe would be effectual, but having none on hand just then, the experiment was postponed, and the opportunity of testing it lost for the season. We must not omit mention of an experiment with hellebore. On the 13th of August at 8 a.m. a branch of a cherry tree was plucked, on which there were sixty-four slugs; the branch had only nine leaves, so it may be readily imagined that they were thickly inhabited. A dose of hellebore and water was showered on them about the usual strength, an ounce to the pailful, when they soon manifested symptoms of uneasiness, twisting and jerking about in a curious manner; many died during the day, and only six poor sickly looking specimens remained alive the following morning, and these soon after died.

ACCENTUATED LIST OF CANADIAN LEPIDOPTERA.

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. For Rules of Pronunciation see page 122.

COLIAS CHRYSOTHEME—*Chrysoth'eme*, probably meant for chrysothemis, a name given by Homer to Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.

——— **PHILODICE**—*Philod'icē*. Gr. *Philos*, a friend; *Dicē*, one of the hours or seasons, this insect being common through spring, summer and autumn.