

large, and a minute dark speck for the eye spot. It was remarkably active and did a great deal of rapid travelling before it came to rest, which it did at last quite suddenly on the end of a twig, and then never moved except to better secure its foothold. Mr. Johnston placed it in a suitable position under the full light of the lamp, that we might watch its progress to maturity. The first change noticed was the appearance of a bright green spot near the base of the front wing, and as that enlarged the wing expanded, very slowly at first, but more rapidly as it increased in size, the green coloring matter flowing along between the upper and under membrane of the wing, becoming more delicate in its shade as it spread first along the front of the wing, and had reached the apex before it extended through the inner half; but by the time it had touched the extremity of the whole outer angle the size, form and color of the wing were complete.

In the meantime the hind wing had not yet doubled its original size, with the part from which the tail was to come showing as a slight break on an otherwise even edge; the same routine was followed in the development of the hind wing as in that of the front, and by the time the broad part of the wing had attained its full size, the tail was a little more than half an inch long and very much crumpled. This was the last part to expand, but as the fluid passed into it, it also took size and form. The whole time occupied in the operation, from first seeing it until it was completed, was about one hour and three quarters.

J. ALSTON MOFFAT.

DEAR SIR,—

I send the following from my Entomological notes: October 10, 1881, I discovered a male *Pieris rapae* coupling with a female *Pieris protodice*. I placed over them a wire screen, as they were in a bunch of mustard. Next morning I discovered that the male was dead. The female soon deposited (in open day) her eggs on the mustard plants. They hatched out and a part of them moulted the second time, but they finally all perished.

On Dec. 27, 1881, and February 15, 1882, I disturbed some boards in my garden, when a female *Aletia argilacea* in each case flew out. They were captured; the first was perfect, the latter not quite fresh. As this has been the most remarkably warm winter we ever experienced in Wisconsin, it is not strange that the *Aletia* could survive. On Feb. 15th the