

represent that body, at this your rooth anniversary, and to convey, for the Society, its hearty congratulations and good wishes for your continued prosperity and success.

It will perhaps not be out of place for me to call attention at this time to the fact that this sister society, but four years the junior of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, afterwards the American Entomological Society, expects, next year, to celebrate its 50th anniversary.

We, who have had the good fortune to attend the meetings of this Society across the border, cannot easily forget the cordial greeting and warm comradeship we have always enjoyed, and we all the more appreciate the hearty God-speed which I am expected to convey to you. Not only have our colleagues done a grand work in Canada, but the pages of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST have been as freely open to us as to their own numbers.

Insects know no national boundaries, therefore those who study them must be equally cosmopolitan in their investigations. So, also, science knows no race, nationality or creed, because it deals with the universal, and in recognition of this, my message becomes all the more appropriate.

F. M. WEBSTER.

ON THE LARVAL STAGES OF CERTAIN ARCTIAN SPECIES.

BY WM. BARNES, M.D., AND J. MCDUNNOUGH, PH D., DECATUR, ILL.

A. phyllira Drury.

In a previous article (CAN. ENT., XLIII, 257), we described the final larval stage of this species. Since then we have been successful in breeding from the egg, and append our notes on the various stages. Packard has already described the larval history (Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., III, 178), but rather briefly, so that we feel justified in publishing our own account as a verification and amplification of Packard's. It has been suggested that *phyllira* is but a variety of *rectilinea* or vice versa. We would call attention to the fact that in *phyllira* larvæ the spiracles are orange, whilst in *rectilinea*, according to Gibson (CAN. ENT., XXXV, 117), they appear to be black; this would seem to suggest that we are dealing with distinct species. All our bred specimens showed (apart from slight increase or decrease in the heaviness of the white markings), very little tendency to variation, and in no case could we detect a specimen with traces of white markings on the veins in the outer portion of the wing; *phyllira* normally possesses a slight white dash on the subcostal vein and occasionally one on the cubitus near base of wing, as figured by Drury, but beyond this the veins are not outlined with white. The white markings on the veins