

this variety, which does not occur at all in Europe, Mr. Scudder has given the name of *Novangliae*, from the first observed specimens having been found in the New England States. Dr. Fitch gives it as his opinion that this colour is produced by seclusion from light (13th Report, p. 559), but we should think it much more probably caused by peculiarity of food. Mr. Caulfield, of Montreal, (C. E., iv., p. 203,) is stated indeed to have found the yellow colour displayed when the larvae had been fed upon mignonette. We must await fuller observations, however, before we can feel justified in adopting any particular theory upon the subject.

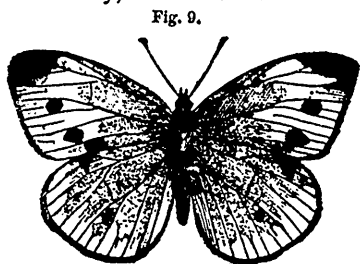


Fig. 9.

The larva (Fig. 10, a) of this Butterfly is, when full grown, of a pale green colour, finely dotted with black, with a yellowish dorsal stripe, and a series of small yellow spots forming a stripe along each side; its length is about an inch and a quarter. It feeds, like *P. oleracea*, upon various species of cruciferous plants, especially upon the cabbage, to which it is most destructive. In this case it bores down, when feeding, into the very heart of the plant and thus renders the vegetable quite unfit for food. It forms its chrysalis (Fig. 10, b) in the same kinds of situations and in a similar manner to the preceding species. In this state it remains, in summer, for from a week to a fortnight, but in the autumn it continues as a pupa until the following spring. There are at least two, perhaps three, broods in the year.

The ravages of this insect in Northern America are beginning to be somewhat checked by a parasite (*Pteromalus puparum*, Linn.); it belongs to the ichneumon family, and is a four-winged fly, about one-eighth of an inch long, with a golden-hued body and a bright green head.

The remaining species of *Pieris* found in Canada—the Southern Cabbage Butterfly (*Pieris protodice*, Boisd.)—is quite a rarity with us, though oftentimes very abundant in the western and more southern States. Last August we found it to be the commonest butterfly about Chicago and through the States of Illinois and Iowa. Like the other two species, it is white with black markings; the accompanying illustrations so well represent the butterfly



Fig. 10.