

I name this little species after my friend and brother entomologist, the late Coleman T. Robinson, whose sudden death has caused so great sorrow in many circles, besides the one in which I knew him best. Who shall say now that he wasted his time in describing the little insects he loved, when it is his descriptions of new species of North American Moths that will keep his fame after death, and, in the nature of human things, long after his other qualities shall have been forgotten by men? So many are now properly sorrowing for him—I have only to remember this and be silent.

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#### NOTES ON PIERIS RAPÆ.

BY G. J. BOWLES, MONTREAL.

The April number of the ENTOMOLOGIST contains a communication from my esteemed friend Mr. S. H. Scudder, with reference to the yellow male variety of this species. In it he asks several questions which I shall endeavour to answer, adding some other particulars to make my notes as complete as possible.

I think that entomologists will agree with me in considering *P. rapæ* as one of the most interesting insects existing on this continent, not only with reference to its destructive habits, but also on account of its recent introduction and rapid dissemination over the country. The Colorado Potato Beetle is, perhaps, the only species whose progress has been so carefully recorded; for both have "made their mark" as they spread from place to place, although the butterfly has not been such a formidable enemy as the beetle. A new subject of interest—the yellow male variety—is now added to the history of the butterfly, and it is certainly worthy of the attention of students, as it may, in the future, aid in solving some of the problems connected with climatic influences and the distinction of species.

I first met with yellow males in 1863, and mentioned it in my paper on *Pieris rapæ* published in the *Canadian Naturalist* for August, 1864. Since then I have captured similar specimens each year, and found them to be produced throughout the season. I remember taking one or two so early in the spring that I felt satisfied they belonged to the very first brood of the year, which led me to conclude that the variety is likely to appear at all parts of the season, and in every brood. Those which I captured on the wing have always been males, but, strange to tell, among