

and it is notable that while the plant is abundant and flowers so profusely as to whiten the landscape, the seeds have never been found. It grows upon the dry hillsides and covers uncounted square miles of waste land.

This plant, growing at a distance from the usual haunts of *Piasus*, is that butterfly's food plant. While the flower buds are as yet but in their merest infancy, the female *Piasus* of the first brood deposits her eggs, singly, on the bud and between it and the stem. The female of the second brood finds the flowers in blossom. The egg is white, round, flattened, with a depressed point in the center, like other *Lycaena* eggs.

While *Adenostoma* is entirely foreign to any plant in the Atlantic States or Europe, it is placed by botanists in the Order Rosacæa, and among eastern plants those nearest it are: *Alchemilla*, "lady's mantle;" *Agrimona*, "agrimona," and *Poterium*, "burnet," though all of these are very unlike in appearance to *Adenostoma*. It is possible that the buds or the immature seeds of other Rosaceous plants might feed *Piasus* larvæ, as cherry, plum, strawberry, etc.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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### WIND-VISITING MOTHS.

*Dear Sir:* I have given in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST a preliminary list of those moths which do not breed continuously in our North American Territory, as defined by Leconte. It has been my theory, stated in numerous papers within the past fifteen or twenty years, that a number of species of moths, found as moths within our limits, are wind visitors. I have been at some pains to point out that the Cotton Worm Moth is, so far as the Central Cotton Belt is concerned and the territory north of this, only a summer breeder, and that it is winter-killed over the larger portion of our continent over which it flies. I ascertained, while in the employ of the Agricultural Department, that, on the coast of Georgia, the earlier or later appearance of the Cotton Worm depended, at least in some seasons, upon the average direction and force of the wind. No continued observations could be taken, but as the general course of the wind is from south to north during the summer, what I heard agreed with my previously published conclusions. My theory as to the Cotton Worm has been ingeniously covered up in his Reports by