should have been greatly pleased if I could have spared time in investigating this fine ground, but the weather was not very favorable, and my time was limited.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA OF CALLIMORPHA LECONTEI,

Taken June 10th, 1868, feeding on Horse Gentian *(Triosteum perfoliatum.)*

Length, 1.10 in., nearly cylindrical.

Head rather small, bilobed, black and shining, with a few short hairs, mandibles black, palpi pale brown tipped with black.

Body above black, with transverse rows of elevated shining black tubercles, from each of which arises a spreading tuft of short bristly hairs ; a bright yellow dorsal stripe, and a wide band of the same color on each side, this latter intersected with streaks and centered with a broken band of black ; about half-way between the dorsal and lateral stripes is a row of pale whitish dots, forming a faint broken line.

Under surface dirty greyish white, with streaks and dots of brown, feet black, prolegs dirty white on inside, with a patch of shining black on the outside of each.

These larvæ entered the chrysalis state on the 19th and 20th of June, and produced the imago on the 12th and 14th of July. Four specimens were reared, and the moths were as nearly alike as possible, showing no tendency to the remarkable variations attached to this species.—W. SAUNDERS, London, Ont.

DESCRIPTION OF A LARVA FOUND INFESTING THE SEED OF THE GRAPE.

In the last number of the *Canada Farmer* will be found as full an account as we can yet give of the history and distribution of this insect which threatens to interfere seriously with the culture of the grape in some parts of our country. As there stated, it is probably the larva of a small species of curculio. Knowing that accurate scientific descriptions of such insects are scarcely suitable for a popular agricultural paper, I have referred the readers of *The Farmer*, who wish to pursue the subject further, to the present number of *The Entomologist.*

Usual length about one-twelfth of an inch, greatest width about one-third of the length.

Head rather small, smooth, whitish, semi-transparent ; mandibles hook-like and sharp pointed, dark brown, with a patch of brown at their base.

Body above and below milk-white, semi-transparent, with a shining surface, distinctly annulated, widest along the middle segments, tapering towards

each end. The hinder edge of each segment is raised as if slightly lapping the one behind it. Each segment has several short whitish hairs, only visible with a high magnifying power; these are most numerous on anterior segments. The two hinder segments are smaller than any of those on anterior part of body, feet and prolegs wanting.

The larva is very sluggish in its habits, and will often remain a long time motionless unless disturbed.—W. SAUNDERS, London, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A NEW THECLA.—In July last, while staying at Port Stanley, Ont., I captured a *Thecla* on the common garden Spiræa; at first sight I supposed it to be only *T. Falacer*, but on closer examination, when setting it up, I discovered some new points which, in my opinion, marked it as a fresh addition to our Canadian list. I sent it accordingly to Mr. W. H. Edwards, of Western Virginia, and I have much pleasure in stating that he considers it a new species, and has given it the name of "Thecla Ontario." A plate and description of this interesting capture will be given shortly in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society.—EDMUND BAYNES REED, London, Ont.

CAPTURE OF PIERIS RAPÆ IN THE U. STATES.—Mr. Saunders writes in No. 2 that he took *P. rapæ* below Quebec in 1866; I have taken it this year at Lewiston, Me., and Montpelier, Vt. It was more plentiful in July and August than any other species. I noticed at both places that it was only to be found very near the city, one mile into the country beyond the cultivated kitchen-gardens I did not see a single specimen; possibly its larva lives on cultivated plants. It is well worth noticing its advance north and south, and recording the facts, so that if any change in its markings or color takes place from the extremes of climate, future Entomologists may have data to go upon. As plentiful as *Pieris oleracea* is in Northern Vermont, I have never known it taken in this part of Massachusetts; possibly *P. rapæ* may not spread as far south as here.—PHILIP S. SPRAGUE, Boston, Mass. [The food-plants of *P. rapæ* are cabbages, mignionette, nasturtium (Tropæolum), and various Cruciferæ. It has proved very destructive to cauliflower and cabbage plants in the neighborhood of Quebec. An interesting account of its first occurrence in this country is given by Mr. Bowles in the *Canadian Naturalist* for August, 1864. ED.]

DARAPSA OR OTUS, which shall it be?—A correspondent reminds us that the generic name *Otus* (Nos. 13, 14 and 15 in our "Notes on Lepidoptera") is pre-occupied in Ornithology, having been applied as far back as the days of Aristotle to the horned or eared owls. The usual