

tracted the large grubs of the timber borers ; to obtain these last, however, an axe will be found necessary. In the garden the horticulturist will find plenty of work with which to occupy himself profitably. The egg masses of the tent caterpillars should now be collected and destroyed as well as those of the Tussock moths. Clusters of dead leaves should be removed from apple trees and their stems cleared of the scales of the oyster-shell bark louse and other small insects which winter in rough places on the bark or amongst the buds.

In addition to the above work out of doors, much is to be done during the winter to prepare for the work of the coming season. Apparatus and storing boxes for specimens should be prepared well beforehand, or, perhaps, when the time comes to use them, opportunities will be lost. Some simple elementary book should be procured and read at leisure. In our library at London, we have for the use of our members, many books of this nature which can be borrowed by applying to the librarian. We should recommend to beginners Kirby & Spence's Entomology, Packard's Entomology for Beginners, and Comstock's Introduction to Entomology.

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#### PHILIP HENRY GOSSE.

On Thursday the 23d of August, Philip Henry Gosse, departed this life at St. Marychurch, near Torquay, Devonshire. He was born at Worcester, on the 6th of April, 1810, and early displayed a taste for natural history. In 1827, he was engaged as clerk in the extensive mercantile house of Messrs. Slade, Elson, Harrison & Co., of Carbonear, Newfoundland. In June, 1835, he removed with his friend, Mr. G. E. Jacques, (now living at Cowansville, P. Q.,) to Lower Canada. He bought a farm one mile east from Waterville, on the River Coaticook. During the summer he cultivated his land, and in the winter he taught the Compton village school. At this time he collected the materials for his first work, the *Canadian Naturalist*. The rough life of a Canadian farmer, in a comparatively new settlement, was ill-suited to this young man of refined tastes ; and the "noisy politics" and "martial alarms" of the times must have jarred on his ear, attuned as it was to the music of nature. Then, too, the people of the neighborhood were not of a class to appreciate his studies. They were wont to speak of him as "that crazy Englishman

who goes about picking up bugs." It was well for him that as a naturalist, to use his own words, he could find "gratification in any scene and at any season," and that in Mr. Jacques, in whose house he boarded, he had a congenial friend. In Chapter viii. of his work, he draws a gloomy picture of an Eastern Township farmer's life; but in the preface (which breathes the modesty and piety which characterized him through life), he says:—"During a residence of some years in the Lower Province, the author has felt it to be no common privilege to be able to solace himself by these simple but enchanting studies \* \* \* and even now the recollection of those pleasant scenes sheds forth a lustre which gilds the edge of many a dark cloud."

In March, 1838, Mr. Gosse left Compton, and settled in Alabama for about six months. His observations at this period afforded the subject matter of his *Letters from Alabama, chiefly relating to Natural History*. He returned to England in the spring of 1839, and published the *Canadian Naturalist* during the summer. On the 10th of August, 1844, he sailed for Jamaica, to study the natural history of that island. After a residence there of two years, he went back to England, and published the result of his investigations, under the title of *The Birds of Jamaica, A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica*, and *An Atlas of Illustrations*.

From January, 1852, to the time of his death, Mr. Gosse's residence was at St. Marychurch, where he had a delightful residence which he named "Sandhurst." Attached to this were extensive conservatories, including a vinery, fernery, orchid houses, etc.

For some years, he was engaged in preparing works for the S. P. C. K. After that he devoted himself to the microscopic study of the British Rotifera. In 1856, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was an indefatigable worker, usually in his study by four o'clock in the morning in the summer, and by six o'clock in the winter, and producing on the average two works in the year. His books must number about forty; and among the scientific papers of the Royal Society upwards of fifty are from the pen of Mr. Gosse.

Among his works are:—*Tenby, A Sea-side Holiday*; *The Aquarium*; *Actinologia Britannica*; *A History of the British Sea Anemones and Corals*; *The Wonders of the Great Deep*; *The Romance of Natural History*; *Life in its Lower, Intermediate, and Higher Forms*; *Land and Sea*, and *A Year at the Shore*.

Always of a religious turn of mind, he delighted in sacred history and Biblical studies; and a number of words of a sacred and historical character proceeded from his pen. The last of these, published in 1884, was entitled, *The Mysteries of God, a Series of Expositions of Holy Scripture*.

One cannot often point to a life more pleasantly and usefully spent than that of Philip Henry Gosse.

THOMAS W. FYLES.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### DANAIS ARCHIPPUS.

*Dear Sir:* I send you my season's observations on the movements of *D. archippus* in this locality. The spring of '88 was an unusually backward one here, cool, dry weather prevailing, which will, of course, affect all the dates more or less. I commenced by watching for the appearance of milk-weed *Asclepias cornutus* in two places where it grows in abundance; one, a flat to the west of the city, protected on the east and north by a high bank; the other to the east along the foot of the Niagara escarpment, a very warm spot when the wind is not north-east. On the 4th of June, I could not see a sign of its coming through the ground; on the 5th, I went to the country, about 26 miles north of this; they had more rain there, and *A. cornutus* was from three to six inches high; on the 7th, I saw my first *D. archippus* of the season, but they did not appear in any great numbers whilst I remained. On my return, I visited the west end on the 26th, there were a few flying about the weed, which was then from ten to fourteen inches in height with blossom clusters not yet expanded. I captured three—two males and a female, and saw a larva about one inch long and as thick as a wheat straw. In the same locality, on 3rd of July, I counted seven on the wing at one time, flying vigorously, and took two males, and felt sure from their movements the others were the same. On the 5th went east, milk-weed in full bloom, *archippus* abundant; captured two males, and suspected all the others to be the same; could find no larvæ; took fresh hatched *Milberti* and saw plenty of fresh *Atalanta*. Went west on the 7th, not many on the wing, and could find very few larvæ. Was at Guelph for ten days on the 16th, and visited the Agricultural College. Prof. Panton showed me chrysalids reared in confinement.