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## ENTOMOLOGY FOR BEGINNERS.

### THE SOUTHERN CABBAGE BUTTERFLY—*Pieris protodice*.

BY THE EDITOR.

In figure 1 we have represented the male, and in figure 2 the female of the Southern Cabbage Butterfly, an insect by no means confined to the

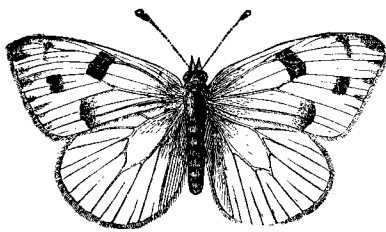


Fig. 1.

South, although much more abundant there than in the more northerly portions of America. This insect enjoys a wide geographical distribution, extending south-west as far as Texas, west to Missouri, north-west to the Red River, and along the east from Connecticut to the Southern Atlantic States. A few

years ago it was not uncommon around London, and occasionally quite plentiful about the shore of Lake Erie at Port Stanley; but of late years it has become a rare insect with us, and we have not met with a specimen on the wing for several years. The English Cabbage Butterfly, *Pieris rapæ*, seems to have taken its place entirely.

The butterfly is a very pretty one, as will be seen by the figures. The ground color in both sexes is

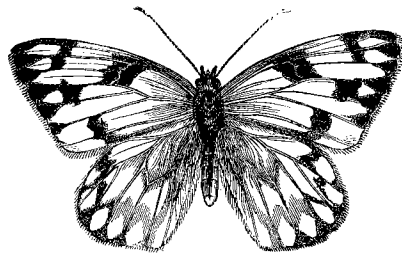


Fig. 2.

white, with black spots and black and dusky markings which are much more numerous in the female than in the male. Although so rare in Ontario that it has never, as far as we know, been reported as injurious, it is frequently very destructive to the south of us. According to Mr. Riley,

it is abundant in Missouri, and often proves exceedingly injurious, sometimes destroying in a single district thousands of dollars worth of cabbages.

The caterpillar, when full grown (figure 3, *a*), is about an inch and a quarter long, of a bluish-green color, with four longitudinal yellow stripes and many black dots; when first hatched it is of an orange color with a black head. The chrysalis, shown at *b* in the figure, is about seven-tenths of an inch long, of a light bluish-grey color speckled with black, with the

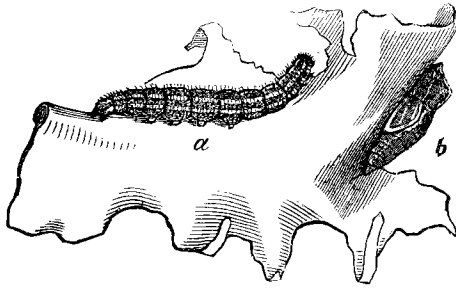


Fig. 3.

ridges and prominences edged with buff or flesh-color, and having larger black dots.

The insect hibernates in the chrysalis state, and where common may be found on the wing during the months of July, August and September.

#### DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF N. AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES.

BY W. H. EDWARDS, COALBURGH, W. VA.

##### CHIONOBAS VARUNA.

Male.—Expands 1.6 to 1.75 inch.

Upper side brown, individuals varying from yellow to red and black-brown, but in the examples under view red predominates; costal edge of primaries dark brown, next base dusted with white; apex and hind margin edged with dark brown, which fades insensibly into the ground color; beyond the disk, one to four small black ocelli; where one only is present, it is on the upper discoidal interspace; where two, the second is on lower median interspace; where all are present, the two extreme are large and about equal in size, the interior pair minute.

Secondaries have a narrow brown border, clearly defined on inner side; all the nervures and branches edged with dark scales; the ocelli