CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE HONEY TUBES OF SOME BUTTERFLY LARVÆ.

DEAR SIR,-

In my paper in the July No. of the Can. Ent., p. 136, I stated that I found a reference in "Newman's British Butterflies" to a mention by Zeller of the ants licking a conical tube in *Damon* (I think it was).

Zeller refers to C. E. Pezold in L. G. Scriba, Beitraege zu der Insecten Geschichte, 1793, Heft 3, p. 230, who states that ants often indicate the presence of the caterpillar of Papilio Biton = Lycaena Damon. "On the 11th (12th counting the head as 1st) segment are two small yellow spots. I saw a caterpillar moving them while feeding, and with the microscope I found them to be two whitish tubes protruded by the caterpillar and again invaginated. When first protruded the tube is similar to a three-cornered pyramid, the three sides of which can be opened and invaginated in the When the caterpillar feeds, the tubes are almost incessantly thrust out and withdrawn. I never saw any fluid coming out, nor remarked I found two similar wart-like parts on the next preceding segment, but without any change of shape. The caterpillars of Lyc. argus and Thecla Rubi possess the same movable tubes in the same place, but I could not find them in Theclas Quercus and Betulæ. It is a question Are they for defence as in P. machaon? what is the use of these organs. I do not know whether the tubes of Damon are excretive organs, but I have some reason to believe they are—the more so as the ants are very busy about the caterpillars and cover them often entirely without harming them. Mr. Esper has observed the same in the caterpillars of Lyc. Icarus. Perhaps it is here as with Aphides, where the ants sip up the secretion. That I did not see any fluid is no reason that it does not exist."

W. H. Edwards, Coalburgh, W. Va.

DEAR SIR,—

I should be glad to exchange a large number of British butterflies and moths in return for good typical specimens of Canadian Lepidoptera or pupae. Address—

A. J. SPILLER, Mangotsfield, Bristol, England.