

when the hickory leaves began to expand. This would give the egg period 201 days. They began to spin June 11, giving a larval period of 51 days. With a pupal period of 28 days, we have a period of 79 days from the egg to the imago, or 280 days from the egg to the same. It is evident from my date of obtaining the eggs that they were obtained from one of the latest specimens, and that eggs from one of the earlier moths would add one or two months to the egg period, as there is evidently only one brood in a season of any of our species of *Catocala*.

The food plant, as given before, is hickory. When ready to spin they fastened leaves together in the breeding cage, preferring seemingly the dry leaves under the fresh food. Several spun under a leaf lying on the dirt in the bottom of the box, fastening bits of sand together for the bottom of the cocoon and this to the leaf. These points would seem to imply that they do not spin on the tree, but in the dry leaves under the tree on the ground. This is further corroborated by several years ago finding a chrysalis in leaves on the ground under a hickory tree, that produced *C. flebilis*. The cocoon, like the other species, is but slight, with the hooks of the cremaster fastened into the posterior end.

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## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW HEMILEUCA.

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### HEMILEUCA CALIFORNICA, n. s.

Expanse, ♂, 2.40-2.50; ♀, 2.85-2.90. Head black. Antennæ, ♂, stem brown, pectinations black; ♀, wholly brown. Prothorax white. Patagia white in front, overlaying longer hairs of white and black. Thorax black, with tufts of rust-red hairs behind the patagia. Abdomen black, with a few scattered white hairs toward anal end, and with white or sometimes yellow hairs in segmental spots on sides beneath; ♂ with large anal tuft of rust-red, ♀ without tuft, but tip is hoary with short hairs of sordid white. Legs—femora with long red and black hairs, tibiæ with fewer hairs of white and black. Wings, above and beneath the same; costa dense black to apex, base dense black, at length becoming thinner, outer margin black and like the intermediate white portion, sub-diaphanous.