

B. S. N. S., 2, 125), the genus in America is composed of *viatica* Grote, *dediva* Grote, *inulta* Grote, *apiata* Grote, and *olivata* Harvey. In none of the specimens of these species before me is there the faintest trace of the claviform. I do not know Mr. Morrison's new species, *sericea* and *pastillicans*. There is no trace of the spot in the more recently described *tremula* Harvey, from Texas. The tendency, however, throughout the Noctuidæ is to reproduce the normal ornamentation, and it is possible that certain specimens may show traces of a spot usually absent in the species to which they belong. Such cases authorize no stricture upon original descriptions of species based on specimens which do not exhibit the character.

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## ON SOME OF OUR COMMON INSECTS.

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### THE BEAUTIFUL DEIOPEIA—*Deiopeia bella*.

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BY THE EDITOR.

This lovely moth, represented in fig. 11 (after Riley) may well claim a place among the most elegant and beautiful of the Lepidoptera. Although rare in some parts of our province, they are quite common in other localities. We have found them common in the neighborhood of Port Stanley, on the shores of Lake Erie, and they are usually common and sometimes abundant about Grimsby, Ont. We have also seen them in other collections from various parts of Canada.

Fig. 11.



This moth measures when its wings are expanded about one and a half inches. Its fore wings vary in color from lemon yellow to orange, and are crossed by six white bands, each containing a row of black dots. The hind wings vary in color from pink to scarlet red, with an irregular border of black behind. The fringes of the wings are white.

The under surface of both pairs of wings is of a deep red color, with the front edge of the fore wings yellowish; the white bands on the upper