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## NOTES ON AEGERIA PINI.

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The description of this moth on page 7 of this volume was drawn from a single female specimen and that not in good condition. I have this season secured fresh examples of both sexes; from these I note some additions and corrections to the previous account.

The male is smaller than the female but of similar ornamentation. The antennæ are fimbriate; the hoary hairs towards the base are nearly equal in length to the diameter of the joint on which they stand. The fourth abdominal ring bears an orange band on the posterior half in the female; it occupies nearly the entire width of the ring in the male. The black of the upper side of the abdomen is continued in the tail fringe. As regards the color of the head, the vertex in one female was black, in one black with a few orange hairs, in another the orange equals the black; it is orange in all the males seen; the under side of first joint of palpi is orange. There are a few orange scales on the coxæ of the first pair, and an oblique tuft of same color on inner side of fore tibiæ; these marks occur in both sexes. In some examples there are a few orange scales or hairs on top of thorax, especially on the inner edge of shoulder covers.

It seems worthy of note that the specimens hatching in confinement, and so not having used their wings in flight, have the hind wings sparsely covered with scales, as in the case of the newly hatched *sesia*. These scales fall off easily, but appear to be retained more firmly than in the former cases with which I am acquainted. An apparently full grown larva brought in July 15, 1880, gave a pupa May 19 and an imago July 2, from which I conclude that the larva does not transform until two years old. The moths appeared ten days later in 1880 than in 1881.