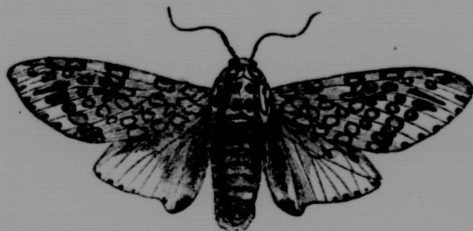


female is much the larger, measuring when the wings are expanded about three inches from tip to tip.

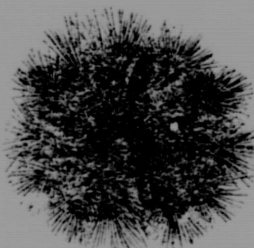
A specimen in the collection of the Geological Survey Department is as large as the female shown here. The male differs from the female in being smaller and in having the wings more pointed. When expanded it measures about two and a quarter inches across. The



Male Moth (after Riley).

markings, too, are less distinct.

In the Southern States this insect has sometimes been very abundant and the caterpillar has been given the name "Fever Worm" by the negroes, under the absurd impression that it is the cause of fever and ague.



Larva (after Riley).

The larva becomes full grown in autumn and curls up, passing the winter under logs or any other surface shelter it can find. According to Saunders and Riley, it feeds for the few days in spring, on grass or almost any green, low-growing plant, and then forms a loose cocoon inside of which it changes to a pupa. In this state it remains for from about two to three weeks. The specimen sent to me by the Rev. Prof. Bethune, was found in its winter quarters and had no food

whatever after its capture.

On June 30th of the present year, Mr. Paul Hahn, of Toronto, took a freshly emerged specimen of the male moth, at Niagara Glen, Ont.

The food plants of the larvæ are Wild Sunflower (*Helianthus decapetalus*), Plantain, Willow, Poke-berry (*Phytolacca decandra*); Wild Cherry and Persimmon (Smith and Abbott), and violet, as observed by Mr. Williams.