

third ring is a similar black pencil, and two which are white placed in the same manner on the sides of the fourth and tenth segments. These larvæ are gregarious; they feed on milkweed (*Asclepias Syriaca*). They are full grown about the month of September, when they leave off feeding, disperse, conceal themselves, and make their cocoons, which mostly consists of hairs. The chrysalis is short, almost egg-shaped, blunt, and rounded off at the hind end, and is covered with small punctures.

"The perfect moth appears between the middle of June and the beginning of July."

Hab.—Mass.; New York.

Halesidota.—Hubner. *Lophocampa*.—Harris.

Palpi stout, porrect, not long; third joint conical, very minute. Primaries long and narrow. Body stout; abdomen smooth, extending beyond the secondaries. Legs stout, smooth; hind tibiae with four spurs, moderately long.

Table of species:

- A. Primaries semi-transparent.....*tessellaris*.
- AA. " densely clothed with scales.....
- B. Primaries with transverse rows of silvery white spots.....*carya*.
- BB. Primaries with yellow spots.....*maculata*.
- BBB. " with whitish tawny bordered spots.....*fulvo flava*.

H. tessellaris!—Sm. Abb. Figured in Sm. Abb. pl. 75.

Palpi deep yellow, tipped with black. Antennæ brownish-yellow. Head and thorax whitish-yellow; inner edges of shoulder-covers fringed with bluish-green, with the space between the fringes bright yellow.

Primaries semi-transparent, whitish, tinged with ochre-yellow, with five irregular transverse dusky bands, edged on each side with delicate blackish lines.

Secondaries paler than the primaries and more transparent.

Abdomen ochre-yellow above, paler below. Feet ochre-yellow, spotted with black.

Length of body 5-6 lines. Wings expand 19-20 lines.

Larva: " Head brownish-yellow. Body yellowish-white, with dusky tubercles, from which spring tufts of light yellow or straw-colored hairs, those along the crest being a very little darker: on