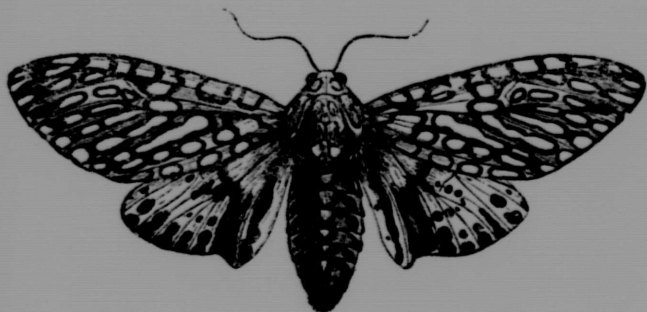


which had been taken by him, in the latter part of September, at Niagara Glen, Ont. Both of these larvae were different in appearance to the one described above, being distinctly reddish between the segments and almost without any yellow in the incisures. One of the specimens found by Mr. Williams was feeding on violet, which I think is a new food plant for the larva.

In the *Canadian Entomologist*, June, 1882, Dr. William Saunders says: "The larva of this insect is comparatively abundant in the autumn throughout most of the northern United States and in many parts of Canada." Of late years, however, these caterpillars have not been met with in Canada in any numbers; in fact, the three larvae mentioned in this article are the only specimens which have been found in Canada, to the writer's knowledge, during the last fifteen years. One of the specimens found by Mr. Williams was given to the writer. It is now inflated and in the Government collection at the Central Experimental Farm.



Female Moth (after Riley).

The Great Leopard Moth is the largest and one of the most beautiful of the moths of the interesting Family Arctiidae, or Tiger Moths. The wings of both sexes are white. The rings and spots on the upper wings are black, or dark brown. Some of the rings near the base are covered with bright, steel-blue scales, and in some specimens the rings are filled in so as to look like black blots. The hind wings of the female, as shown in the figure, have more of the black markings than have those of the male. As is the case with many other arctian moths, the markings on all the wings of this species, however, are variable in number and shape. The abdomen is of a steel-blue colour above, marked, more or less down the middle and along the sides, with yellow or orange. The thorax is white, marked with spots or rings of black, and spots of steel-blue, the latter being in the centre. The head is white above and steel-blue in front. The