

and the usual transverse lines. Reniform spot distinct, subreniform oval, a light brown spot just beyond the transverse posterior line, opposite the reniform spot. Hind wings dark crimson, with the usual bands, the inner one angulated at about halfway. Expands two and a half inches. Taken at Montreal and London. Rare. Larva feeds on oak.

18. *Ultronia*.—Fore wings a rich dark brown along inner margin and below apex, a patch at apex, light brown, rest of wings hoary grey or grey brown, transverse lines indistinct. (See Fig. 12.) Hind wings dark crimson, inner black band irregular in breadth, and reaching interior margin. A very handsome species, expanding about two and a quarter inches. Larva feeds on plum. Found from Quebec to London.

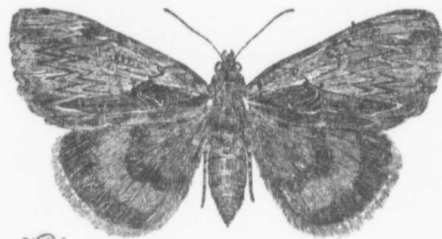


Fig. 12

19. *Ilia*.—One of the most beautiful of the genus. Fore wings dark grey, clouded with black, brown and whitish. Reniform spot very distinct, white with a brown centre, the subreniform square and whitish. Hind wings dark red, marginal black band, wide at anterior, and wavy near interior margin, inner band twice constricted and ending in a point near inner margin of wing, base of wing with long brown hairs. Found from Montreal to London. Larva feeds on oak. Expands three to three and a half inches.

## Section IV.

20. *Cerogama*.—Fore wings light grey, mottled with brown of various shades, transverse lines brown. Hind wings yellow, the yellow space between the two black bands being of the same width throughout. Basal third of wing covered with long brownish hairs. Expands about three inches. Found from Montreal to London, but not generally common.

21. *Neogama*.—Primaries grey and resembling in their colour and markings the preceding species. The hind wings, however, are very different, the yellow being darker and the space between the black bands irregular in outline. Expands about three inches. Found from Montreal to London. Rather common.

The variety *Communis* of this species is somewhat darker in colour, the fore wings have more brown, and the markings are not so distinct, while the ground colour of the hind wings is a dusky buff. It has also been found at Montreal and London.

22. *Subnata*.—This is a fine species, closely allied to *neogama*, but may be distinguished by its larger size, the brighter yellow of the hind wings, and the greater distinctness of the markings on the fore wings. There is a black dash at base of wings, reaching to subreniform spot, which is absent in *neogama*. The subreniform spot is also open, i.e., formed by the bending inwards of the transverse posterior line. In *neogama* it is closed. Expands three and one quarter to three and one half inches. Found at Montreal, also at London.

23. *Piatrix*.—Primaries brown, varied with darker shades, and with black transverse lines. Secondaries dark yellow, base clothed with long brownish hair. Inner black band reaches to interior margin. This species resembles the preceding, but expands only from two and one half to three inches. Found in Ontario, locality not given.

24. *Palæogama*.—Fore wings dark brownish grey, reniform spot dark coloured. Transverse lines indistinct, except the basal line. Hind wings dark buff, outer band wavy near internal margin, inner band much constricted about the middle, and wavy near internal margin. Base of wings clothed with long brown hair. Found at London, where its variety *phalanga* is also taken. Expands two and a half to three inches.

25. *Habilis*.—Fore wings dark grey, with narrow black transverse lines. Hind wings dark buff, space between the black bands narrow and wavy near internal margin. Inner band ends in a point. Base of wings clothed with dark brown hairs. Very like