

distinct series of black dots at base. Hind wings pure white, with a faint and narrow terminal line; fringes white. Beneath grayish white; ornamentation obsolete. Abdomen above whitish gray, below paler. Palpi black at the sides, white beneath.

Expanse 32 mil. *Habitat* Colorado.

SPHINX EREMITUS.

BY THOS. W. FYLES, COWANSVILLE, P. Q.

This species first came under my notice four years ago. I have met with it every year since, have raised it from the larva, and have taken the perfect insect at Honeysuckle. I find a drawing of *S. eremitus* in No. 13 of Strecker's Work on the Lepidoptera, and an account of the larva written by Prof. Snow, of Kansas. The account is as follows:

"Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, greatest thickness .56 in. Head greenish brown with distinct white stripe on each side; general color of body pale green, with seven oblique lateral white bands; caudal horn black and in length .37 in. It becomes full grown from 21st of September to 15th of October; imago appears from May 20th to June 10th. Food plants, *Salvia Pitcheri* Torrey, and *Salvia trichostemmoides* Pursh. The larvæ were first observed by me in October, 1873, in great abundance, and several imagines were obtained from them in the following May and June. The species is double-brooded."

My own account of the larva is this:

Discovered in September, 1874, feeding on *Salvia officinalis*. Sepia-colored—slightly granulated like "shagreen"—having a varnished appearance. Anal horn black, rather small. The first segments (i. e., those to which the pro-legs are attached) horn-colored and semi-transparent, having two black shield-shaped blotches upon them, of which the hinder is much larger than the former. Pro-legs black. Transverse side-lines whitish, the hindmost of them broader than any of the others. Spiracles black. Head with two longitudinal whitish lines.

I have seen, I suppose, thirty of the caterpillars, and this description would answer for any one of them. The difference in the body-color of the insects described by Prof. Snow and that of those described by myself, is no greater, perhaps, than I have met with in the case of individuals of *S. quinque-maculata*. But I do wonder that I have never come across any "pale green" specimens, and also that nothing resembling the