

are eagerly sought after by collectors. My spare time this season was spent in collecting Catocalas. In this part of the country they may be found from the first of June till the first of November. *Amasia* and *ultronia* are seen first; I took a fine *amasia* on the 29th of May, and an *ultronia* on the 10th of June. *Cara* and several other species may be found as late as the first of November.

Oak woods, where the trees are young and sufficiently scattered to admit the sunlight, are the most favorable places for collecting. In a small piece of woods of not more than four acres, I captured thirty-two specimens, among which were thirteen different species. I was unable to visit the place more than eight times; probably many more could have been taken had my visits been more frequent. My collecting was done in this manner: On approaching a tree I examined the trunk carefully up as high as the first limbs; if a Catocala was seen, and low enough down to reach, I used a paper box (collar box) to secure the prize, but if high up the net was brought into requisition. If I failed to find one, I gave the tree a vigorous shake, and if one was lurking anywhere about the trunk it was sure to start up and fly, generally but a short distance, when it would settle, and by cautiously approaching the tree I found no difficulty in securing it. Sometimes two would start up from one tree, generally male and female, and in such a case it was no easy matter to follow both of them; still I generally managed to secure them. As I examined trees I marked them with chalk to save the trouble of working the ground twice over.

Catocalas, like the lappet moths, usually alight on objects that harmonize with their own colors. Those with light grey fore wings were found on white oak (*Quercus alba*), and those with dark wings, like *epione* and *cara*, on black oak (*Quercus nigra*).

In a late number of the ENTOMOLOGIST, Mr. Grote gave us a list of the Catocalas, fifty-nine in number; he now adds four new ones to the list. My impression is that additional species will be found in the northern and middle States.

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