

found a fresh female of this species in a shock of corn ; the moth was killed the same day and her ova were found to be undeveloped, from which fact, and the situation in which the moth was found, it is very probable that the imago hibernates. The moth from which I obtained the first laying of eggs was very much faded and worn, and presented all the appearance of having hibernated. Prof. C. V. Riley also holds the opinion that the imago hibernates, and adds\* that in more southern localities the chrysalids also hibernate, as he has taken them under bark in the winter. He states that the larvæ also feed upon *robinia*, but I have never taken them upon any other plant than clover (*Trifolium pratense*).

There appears to be only two broods produced in one season in this latitude ; I have never taken the larvæ later in the season than the first week in September, and female moths enclosed in my breeding cages at this time refused to deposit their eggs, although earlier in the season they deposited eggs readily in confinement.

*Scabra* is very abundant in this locality, frequenting clover meadows in company with *Plusia precatonis* and *Drasteria erecta*. When flushed it flies very rapidly a short distance and then suddenly alights upon a leaf and quickly crawls to the under side, concealing itself as much as possible from sight.

Below is given the time passed by this species in its different stages :—

|                                     |       |              |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| From deposition of egg to hatching, | - - - | 4 to 6 days. |
| “ hatching to first moult,          | - - - | 17 “         |
| “ first to second moult,            | - - - | 3 “          |
| “ second moult to spinning cocoon,  | - - - | 5 “          |
| “ spinning cocoon to imago,         | - - - | 12 to 14 “   |

## ENTOMOLOGY FOR BEGINNERS.

### THE RED-HUMPED APPLE TREE CATERPILLAR.

(*Notodonta concinna*)

BY THE EDITOR.

This insect appears in the perfect or moth state (fig. 9) during the latter part of June. When its wings are expanded it measures from one inch to one inch and a quarter across. The fore wings are dark brown

\* Bulletin No 3, U. S. Ent. Commission, p. 27.