

times present behind the two middle dots of the row; the dots are occasionally connected by a narrow transverse fuscous line.

In a few specimens the third and fourth joints of the mixillary palpi are tinged with rufo-piceous, the second joint of the labial palpi is piceous apically, and the third entirely so.

The outer fuscous stripes of pronotum are in some specimens continuous to anterior margin, in others they end at the transverse furrow and are *not* indicated by spots in front of this furrow.

The inverted U-shaped markings on lateral lobes of mesonotum sometimes have their ends joined so as to form circles.

The tarsal joints are not always rufo-piceous at their apices.

#### CATOCALA ILLECTA, WALK.

In March last, Mr. E. N. Laing, of Essex, Ont., one of our young collectors, whilst on a visit to London availed himself of the opportunity to obtain the names of his captures. Whilst I was looking over his collection, a *Catocala*, with something quite unusual in its appearance to me, arrested my attention; and on comparing it with those in the Society's possession I found it was not there represented. Upon turning up Mr. Strecker's "Lep. Rhop. Et. Het." I found it therein vividly portrayed on Plate XI., fig. 9, and named by him *Catocala magdalena*. Not finding that name in Smith's list of 1891, I had to turn up the Synonymy, and found that it was known as *C. Illecta* of Walker.

It is a particularly attractive moth. Mr. Grote, in Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., Vol. IV., p. 13, says of it: "A broad-winged, moderately stout species, recalling *C. concumbens* in appearance and colour of primaries." This resemblance to *concumbens* is very striking, and has attracted the attention of nearly all of the describers. Walker gives the colour of the secondaries as "bright luteous, abdomen luteous"; Hulst., "bright yellow"; and Grote as "bright golden-yellow," which last seems to me to express it exactly. The yellow upper surface of the abdomen, corresponding to the colour of the hind wings, instead of the gray of the front ones, is very noticeable. Walker gives the habitat as "United States." Mr. Strecker's figure was drawn from an example taken at Indianapolis in 1874, but he afterwards received specimens from Texas. Dr. Hulst, writing in 1885, gives Ill. Neb. to Texas as its habitat; and Dr. Smith, as late as 1893, gives the same. So this discovery of *C. Illecta* is of some importance as considerably extending its range. Mr. Laing took his specimen of it in the season of 1896, at electric light.

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