

NOTE ON *DEILEPHILA GALII*, ROTT.

Mr. Percy B. Gregson, of Blackfalds, Alta., sends a painting, made by Mr. F. C. Clare, of Edmonton, of the larva of *Deilephila galii*, Rottemburg. Mr. Gregson writes that these large larvæ are a luscious treat for prairie chickens in early autumn, and are quite often found entire, although, of course, dead, in their crops. These larvæ in the Northwest feed on the Giant Willowherb [*Chamaenerion angustifolium* (L.), Scop.], and it was from this food-plant that its more generally-known name of *Chamaenerii* was derived. I have read that these larvæ are also eaten regularly by some tribes of Indians in California. Some years ago I examined the contents of the crops of four prairie chickens from Western Manitoba, and found them stuffed with the hips of the prairie rose, the leaves of the alkali-loving Ranunculus [*Oxygraphis cymbalaria* (Pursh) Prantl.], and many specimens of *Chrysomela lunata*, Fab. The specific name of the insect under discussion is, I presume, merely the genitive case of *Galium*, the botanical name of the Bedstraw, one of the food-plants of the larva. If this is the case, the usual spelling with the letter *l* doubled is a mistake, notwithstanding that it appears so spelled in most lists. Although properly spelled in the index of Dr. Dyar's new list, it is in the inaccurate form in the body of the work. I merely mention the matter, because I find that the mistake, if it is one, occurs both in European and American lists.—J. FLETCHER.

NOTE ON NORTH AMERICAN ATTACI.

BY A. RADCLIFFE GROTE, HILDESHEIM, GERMANY.

I repeat here, for the benefit of American readers, the descriptions of two aberrations, given by me originally in the pages of the *Insekten Borse*, 1902.

Samia Californica, ab. *parvimacula*.—The male specimen is of a lighter red than usual, and the lunate discal spots are so reduced on all four wings as to appear half the usual size. They are, in fact, narrow, and only about 5 mm. in length, squarish in form. The antennæ are greatly reduced, the usual length being about 20 mm., while here they are only about 14 to 15 mm., and the pectinations appear to be proportionately reduced. The expanse is normal, about 95 mm., but at first sight the specimen suggests a different species.

I may mention here a female, *S. Californica*, which has the right secondary smaller and of a peculiar translucent appearance, suggesting an