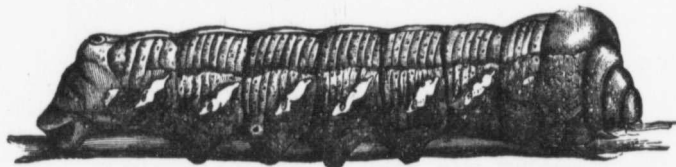
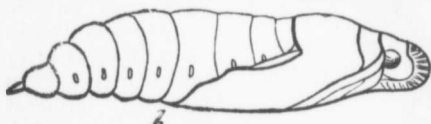


which they seem to have a marked preference. He fed them in confinement and put in leaves of Rebecca, Delaware, Massasoit, Concord, Creveling, Salem and Martha, but they would eat only Rebecca leaves.



a
Fig. 43.

in moulting the horn disappears, and its place is occupied by a dark polished tubercle; the colour also changes frequently to a pale straw or reddish brown, shading at the sides into a rich brown. It has six irregular cream-coloured spots along each side.



b
Fig. 44.

grey colour, variegated with light brown, and with the dark spots, shewn in the figure, deep brown. The hind wings are pink, with a band of dark spots and a broad grey border behind.

CATOCALA ULTRONIA.

In the genus *Catocala* is included a number of very beautiful moths, many of them of large size, and restricted in their distribution to the northern portions of America. Most of them have the hind wings red, banded with black, and hence have received the common appellation of "Red under-wings." Some few species, however, have the red ground replaced by white, or by plain black, or dark brown edged with white, but these latter are greatly in the minority and much less frequently met with than those with red hind wings. The fore wings are usually of varying shades of rich gray or brown.

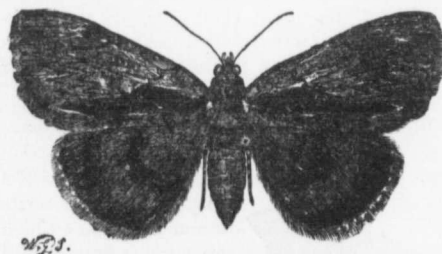


Fig. 45.

wings are deep red with a wide black band along the outer margin and a narrower band of the same colour across the middle. The cilia which border the wings are partly white and partly brown.

The larva feeds on the leaves of wild plum and is also found attacking the cultivated varieties. When full grown, which is about the 20th of June, it is nearly two inches long, a leech-like creature with its body thickest in the middle and tapering towards each end. When at rest it adheres so closely to the bark of the branch and so nearly resembles it in colour, that it is difficult to detect. The body is of a dull greyish-brown, studded with brownish dots and rows of dull reddish tubercles. On the top of the ninth segment or ring there is a stout fleshy horn, nearly upright, about one-twelfth of an inch long, pointed and similar in colour to the body, but with an irregular greyish patch at each side. On the twelfth segment there is a low fleshy ridge margined behind with deep reddish brown and an oblique stripe of the same colour extends forward nearly to the

The caterpillar (Fig. 43) varies much in colour. When young it is usually green with a long curved horn rising from the last segment but one, but as it becomes more mature,

When full grown it descends to the ground, and burrowing underneath, changes there into a chrysalis, Fig. 44, of a dark shining mahogany brown colour.

The moth (Fig. 42), which appears towards the latter end of June, is of a rich brownish-

spiracle on the pale reddish a body close to delicate pink

The under coming bluish are largest from are greenish-v the base behind

When ab together fragr undergoes its t The moth light and come their brilliant wings overlap

The caterpillar



The moths

