

sandy ridge, which is covered with hemlock, beech and chestnut trees, and was formerly, no doubt, a reef when the lake was more extended. An outer sand ridge, parallel with ours, runs along the beach and up the lake, while between the two a small creek finds its way into the larger waters. Last night, at "sugar," about the camp, I took specimens of *Habrosyne scripta*, *Acron. noctivaga*, *Charandra deidens*, *Pyrrhia exprimens*, *Zale horrida* and *Homoptera duplicata*. I think *Zale* may be distinguished by its brown, discoloured and exaggerated thoracic tufts. I was much pleased to see many *Sphinges* come to the bait. I took *Thyreus Abbotii*, *Ellibia versicolor*, *Everyx choerilus* and *Sphinx Kalmia*. The flight of *versicolor* is more like that of *Kalmia* than *choerilus*; the latter sits close to the bait, the tongue being apparently shorter than in *versicolor*. The specimen of the latter which I captured (I saw a second) is fresh, and in looking at it one is reminded of the saying of Marcus Aurelius: "That which is beautiful is beautiful in itself; the praise of man adds nothing to its quality." The *Sphinges* came to the bait till 9:30 o'clock—it being very dark and cloudy; *Kalmia* was the earliest to appear. The species of *Lithophane* and *Scopelosoma* are now apparently over. *Heliophila Harveyi* and *phragmitidicola* are common at sugar, as well as *Hadena fniima*, and *Eustrotia apicosa* and *carneola*.

A. R. GROTE.

Coalburgh, W. Va., 15th May, 1877.

In my recent Catalogue I named a genus of *Hesperia* on behalf of Mr. Butler, and called it *Lintneria*. It so happens that Mr. Butler had given this name to one of the genera of the Sphingidæ in his late "Revision" of that family, a fact which I only discovered a few weeks ago, and after the Catalogue was published. Mr. Butler proposes the name *Systasea* for the genus of *Hesperidæ* spoken of, which therefore should stand *Systasea* Butl.

W. H. EDWARDS.

EFFECT OF HOT WEATHER UPON THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SPHINXES.

The 28th of last July I found feeding on the Virginia Creeper two larvae of the Satellite Sphinx (*Philampelus satellitia*). One was nearly full grown, and at the end of three days stopped feeding and entered the ground. August 1st passed through its transformations, and came out the 10th of September. It proved to be a very fine female of large size, with colors unusually bright. The above would seem to show that this species in a warm climate would become double brooded.

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