

The above table was compiled from my diary for the past five years. I notice that the season of 1880 was 8 or 10 days in advance of the others, while 1877, during which there was a harvest, held out the longest. All of the specimens were taken at rest, and the trees named are those on which they were discovered and seemed to select for hiding. It is a singular fact that among the hundreds I have captured, I have never yet found a ♀ *Catocala* containing eggs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

DEAR SIR,—

In my article which appeared on pages 21-23 of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Vol. xiii, No. 2, the species was erroneously accredited to *Plusia precatonis* Gueneé, instead of to *Plusia simplex* of the same author. This mistake on my part was owing to the fact that the moths from which I obtained the eggs had the metallic spots in the centre of the fore wings nearly as they are in a *precatonis* which Mr. Grote determined for me. I have been enabled the present season to correct my former mistake by the use of the excellent descriptions of the *Plusia* moths given by Prof. Cyrus Thomas in his Fourth Report.

On the 21st of November, 1881, I received from the Editor of the Germantown *Telegraph* a box of insects for determination, and in the letter which accompanied the box the Editor stated that the worms which he sent me were very destructive to the celery in many gardens in his locality.

These celery worms agreed precisely with the description of the *simplex* larvæ referred to above. They differ from the larvæ of *brassica*, as given by Prof. Riley, only in having the spiracles ringed with black; and both of these larvæ differ from that of *precatonis* by not having a black stripe on each side of the head. In all other respects these three larvæ appear to be utterly indistinguishable.

D. W. COQUILLET, Woodstock, Ill.