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87. *Aporia crataegi*—Crataegus oxyacantha, Prunus spinosa, P. domestica, P. padus, Pyrus malus, P. communis, Mespilus, Sorbus.
88. *Anthocaris cardamines*—Alliaria officinalis, Cardamine impatiens, Turrritis glabra, Brassica campestris, Hesperis, Sinapis, Thlaspi.
89. *Leucophasia sinapis*—Lotus corniculatus, Lathyrus pratensis, Trifolium pratense (Sinapis is not given).
90. *Parnassius apollo*—Sedum album, Telephium, Sempervivum tectorum.
91. " *mnemosyne*—Corydalis bulbosa, C. solida.
92. *Papilio sinon*—Prunus spinosa, P. domestica, Pyrus malus, P. communis, Amygdalus persica, A. communis, Quercus.
93. " *machaon*—Carum carui, Anethum foeniculum, Apium graveolens, Daucus carota, Pimpinella saxifraga, Angelica sylvestris, Peucedanum chabrei, Heracleum, Oreoselinum.
94. *Nisoniades tages*—Iberis pinnati, Eryngium campestre, Lotus corniculatus, Coronilla varia.
95. *Spilothyrid alcea*—Malva.
96. *Syrichtus alcus*—Polygala chamæbuxus.
97. " *malvae*—Malva moschata, Plantago lanceolata, Fragaria, Comarum, Rubus.
98. " *sao*—Rubus idaeus.
99. *Carterocephalus palæmon*—Plantago.
100. *Hesperia sylvanus*—Plantago major, Althea rosea, Malva moschata, Lavatera communis.
101. " *comma*—Coronilla varia.
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NOTES ON COLLECTING CATOCALAS.

BY ROBERT BUNKER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

In many respects the Catocalas are among the most interesting of the moths. The contrast of color between their fore and hind wings renders them objects of great beauty, and hence these fair forms of the woods