

like a slanting roof. Perhaps the first things we notice are the antennæ, mere threads about three-sixteenths of an inch long. Then it is seen that the fore wings and hind wings are almost the same length and shape, reminding us of the dragon-flies. Looking at the under side, we notice the most important character of these moths, the manner in which the wings of each side are fastened together to assure their acting simultaneously. From near the base of the inner margin of the fore wings there projects a lobe, called the *jugum*, or yoke, which passes under the costa of the hind wings. In all other moths, except one small family of very minute species, the wings are connected by a bristle or bristles on the hind wings, or a large angle, extending under the primaries.

The legs of the males have very large tufts of hair, so the sexes can be separated at a glance. The venation is very peculiar, the front and hind wings being almost identical, while other moths have fewer veins in the secondaries, and from this and other characteristics, as well as their universal distribution, some entomologists are inclined to consider them a very ancient type of the Lepidoptera.

To look for the Silver-spotted Ghost-moth, *H. argenteo-maculatus*, instead of selecting a site where there is a growth of willows, we should search for alder bushes. The moths have similar habits, but they fly two or three weeks earlier in the season, and are found over a much larger territory.

Of these moths, the real treasure is the Golden Ghost, *H. auratus*, of which only one example has been recorded from Canada, the Rev. Dr. Fyles having been fortunate enough to take a specimen flying at dusk one July evening in 1865, in Brome Co., Que. The fore wings are decorated with pale brown markings and large patches of dull gold, on a dull lilac or pinkish-fuscous ground colour. The expanse of wings is about two inches. Nothing is known of its habits and life-history, and only a very few stray specimens have been found, but it seems to have a preference for mountain regions, as it has been taken in the Adirondacks, the Catskills, and the White Mountains.

A small species, now and then met with about Ottawa and through the Province of Quebec, but quite common in New Brunswick, Maine and New Hampshire, is called *H. mustelinus*. It expands only about an inch and a half, and is of varying shades of warm browns and grayish-browns, with darker brown bands and spots. The moths seem to frequent the pine