

ranges, but they are all species, so far as I know, which are quite polyphagous, or such as have been distributed through the agency of man.

This paper, together with others which his Lordship has previously published, has done much to advance our knowledge of the North American Micro-Lepidoptera, and we sincerely hope that he may continue his very valuable work.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

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*Dear Sir*: Hickory, walnut and sweet gum have generally been given as the food plants of *Citheronia regalis*, but I have a caterpillar nearly ready to pupate which has been raised on sumach (*Rhus copallina*). I offered it *Rhus glabra*, but it only nibbled the edges of a few leaves and finally abandoned feeding until the other species was restored. A friend, to whom I communicated these facts, also found a caterpillar of *regalis* on *R. copallina*.

WM. T. DAVIS, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.

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### COCOONS ON LILAC.

*Dear Sir*: It would be interesting to know if the cocoons noticed on lilac by Mr. Couper were really those of *Hyperchiria io*. I always thought that the larva of *io* left its food plant when full grown and spun its cocoon beneath old leaves and rubbish on the surface of the ground. Might not *Callasamia promethea* have been the species observed by Mr. Couper?

F. B. CAULFIELD, Montreal.

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*Dear Sir*: In glancing through the June number (just received) of the ever welcome ENTOMOLOGIST, I notice that Mr. J. Alston Moffat speaks of a specimen of *Callosamia angulifera* taken at Ridgeway, Ont., as being two sizes larger than a specimen from New York. To me this expression is meaningless. I should be glad if Mr. Moffat would give us the measurement in inches.

H. H. LYMAN, Montreal.