

conspicuous from sixth to ninth. Color of under side varies from reddish to yellowish-brown; feet reddish; legs brown, thickly clothed with short hairs.

These larva attain their full growth in the autumn, when they may be found feeding on the wild sunflower, and hybernate through the winter under logs, the loose bark of decaying trees, &c. When aroused from their torpor by the warmth of spring, they feed a little on almost any green thing they meet with, before going into chrysalis. They will feed readily on grass. They enter the chrysalis state about the last of April or beginning of May, and the perfect insect is evolved early in June.

Var. Thorax with bluish-black spots instead of rings; abdomen tipped with white; dorsal row of orange spots wanting.

Hab.—London, not common; St. Catharines (Mr. Beadle); Port Stanley (Mr. Edwards).

Phragmatobia. Stephens.

Palpi short, scarcely distinct, very pilose. Antennæ short; of the *Male* serrate, of the *Female* simple. Head and thorax with long hairs. Wings semitransparent. Body stout. Abdomen maculate. Anterior tibiæ unarmed; posterior tibiæ with four spurs.

Table of species:

A.	Primaries red, with brown markings.....	<i>assimilians</i> .
AA.	“ brown.....	<i>rubricosa</i> .

**P. assimilians*.—Walker. C. B. M., 630.

“*Male*. Red. Antennæ testaceous. Thorax with brown hairs.

“Wings red; veins darker. Primaries slightly brown along the costa, and elsewhere indistinctly sprinkled with pale brown, with two blackish dots.

“Secondaries brighter red, with three black dots, two on the disk, and one near the hind border towards the inner angle.

Length of body 6 lines. Wings expand 16 lines.”

Var. “Primaries almost wholly brown. Secondaries with a broad blackish submarginal stripe.”

Larva undescribed.

Hab.—United States.