

ever, is after dark, when they rove about in pursuit of their mates, or in quest of food, for they have long tongues, and are very fond of sweets.

Though these moths are large, and not generally scarce, the collector has considerable difficulty in finding them. In the daytime, they usually select resting places where their colours will harmonize with those of their surroundings. No doubt this is to aid in their concealment from their enemies. When at rest their brightly-coloured hind wings are entirely concealed by the fore wings, and nothing is to be seen but a large grey triangle, mottled with black or brown. The trunks of large trees, and the corners and copings of unpainted fences, are favorite places with them, and if the rough bark of the trees has deep crevices they are fond of hiding themselves there, so as to increase their security. Thus the collector has need of a sharp eye to detect the moths, so well are they protected by their colours and the exercise of instinct.

The best way, however, to capture these insects, is by the process known to Lepidopterists as "sugaring." They cannot resist coming to the sweet feast provided by the deceitful collector, and pay the penalty in contributing many specimens, rich and sometimes rare to his cabinet.

Another mode, described by Professor French, of Carbondale, Illinois, (Can. Ent., 1880, p. 241,) is to whip the trees in the afternoons between one and four o'clock, disturbing the moths in their *siesta* and catching them in nets. In the instance reported by that gentleman this operation was remarkably successful.

In order to induce our readers to take some further interest in these lovely insects we append a list of the Canadian species, so far as known, with a description of each, which will enable the student to identify many, if not all the moths. As the genus is so large, it is useful to divide it into sections, grouping the moths in accordance with the colours of their hind wings. In this arrangement the Canadian species stand as follows:

#### GENUS CATOCALA, SCHRANK.

##### Section I.—Hindwings black, without bands.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Epione, Drury.     | 4. Insolabilis, Guen. |
| 2. Desperata, Guenee. | 5. Residua, Grote.    |
| 3. Retecta, Grote.    |                       |

##### Section II.—Hindwings black and white.

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|---------------------|--|
| 6. Relicta, Walker. |  |
|---------------------|--|

##### Section III.—Hindwings black and red.

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|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 7. Amatrix, Hubner.   | 14. Semirelictia, Grote.  |
| 8. Cara, Guen.        | 15. Faustina, Strecker.   |
| 9. Concumbens, Guen.  | 16. Parta, Guen.          |
| 10. Meskei, Grote.    | 17. Coccinata, Grote.     |
| 11. Unijuga, Walk.    | 18. Ultronia, Hubner.     |
| 12. Beaniana, Grote.  | 19. Ilia, Cramer.         |
| 13. Briseis, Edwards. | Also variety Uxor, Grote. |

##### Section IV.—Hindwings black and yellow.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 20. Cerogama, Guen.           | 26. Antinympha, Hubner.               |
| 21. Neogama, Ab. and Smith.   | 27. Clintonii, Grote.                 |
| Also variety Communis, Grote. | 28. Polygama, Guen.                   |
| 22. Subnata, Grote.           | 29. Crategi, Saunders.                |
| 23. Piatrix, Grote.           | 30. Similis, Edw. (formula G. and R.) |
| 24. Paleogama, Guen.          | 31. Fratercula, Gr. and Rob.          |
| Also variety Phalanga, Grote. | 32. Amica, Hubner.                    |
| 25. Habilis, Grote.           | Also variety Lineella, Grote.         |

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grey, shading int  
The grey fore w  
for each species,

1. Epione i  
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and with a pure  
quarter inches.

2. Desperat  
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and surrounded  
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feeds on variou  
Bethune's paper  
at Toronto.

3. Retecta.  
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fringe on secon

4. Insolabi  
ing a dark grey  
interior edge of  
Not common.

5. Residua  
markings. The  
a-half inches.

6. Relicta  
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Though not co  
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Canadian speci

##### Section I

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8. Cara.-  
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5 EN.