

In alcohol the abdomen is not so brilliant, and most of those parts of the legs covered by white hairs appear brown. The legs have a little metallic colour.

First legs  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. long, second  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , third 3, fourth 4. Width of abdomen,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2 mm.

Hab.—In the course of some investigations of the codling moth, this beautiful little spider was found not rarely hibernating under the bark of apple trees in Mesilla, N. M. Mr. G. W. Peckham, to whom specimens were sent, confirms it as new. *I. Peckhamæ* is respectfully dedicated to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Peckham, who, in conjunction with her husband, has done such admirable work on the Attid spiders. The present description will serve to fix the name; Mr. and Mrs. Peckham will no doubt figure the palpus, etc., when they come to revise the group.

#### SPHINX LUSCITOSA, CLEM.

On the morning of the 9th of June, 1897, Mr. Bice took from an electric-light pole in London a fine male specimen of that rare moth, *Sphinx luscitiosa*, Clem.

All the writers upon the Sphingidæ that I have consulted are agreed in pronouncing it rare. Mr. Grote says: "This is probably our rarest hawk moth of these kinds, proper to the Middle States." Dr. J. B. Smith states that "the species is very rare." This is the first report of its being taken in this section of the Province that I am aware of.

Prof. Fernald, upon information received from the Rev. G. D. Hulst, says that it had been bred near Newark, N. J., on willow. Dr. Smith says: "The species has been frequently raised in the vicinity of New York on willow." But whether willow is its natural food plant, or that the larvæ merely feed upon willow in preference to other plants offered to them, is not stated. If willow proves to be its natural food plant, it does seem decidedly strange that, with willow everywhere so plentiful, *luscitiosa* should yet remain so very rare, and would lead one to surmise that there must be some special influence at work that is the cause of it. Up to the time of Dr. Smith's writing (1888) no description of the larvæ was obtainable.

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In my last communication *Agrotis catherina* is printed as a separate species, whereas it ought to have appeared as a synonym of *Semiophora tenebrifera*, Walk.

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