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BY WILLIAM COUPER, MONTREAL.

In a former paper, I have briefly referred to the peculiarity of nest structure made by the larvæ of our large Lepidopterous Nocturnal insects,* in order to show that an attempt should be made to separate species on the similarity of form and texture of these structures. No doubt, when Entomology becomes thoroughly studied throughout the Dominion, much of the confusion in our present generic classification will be removed by means of investigations into the early history of larvæ and imagines of the many genera. True, this may be pronounced a theory; but when I find

* Fitch, in his Report for 1859, gives some pertinent remarks regarding the nomenclature of *Attacus cecropia*. When Linnaeus first noticed this moth in the cabinet of Queen Ulrica, it was at that time the largest and most sumptuous of the kind known to him, and he named it as above, but Sir James E. Smith and latterly Dr. Harris have stated that the Linnean generic and specific nomenclature are inexplicable. Fitch adds that "the name *Attacus*, meaning elegant, or connected to the Athenians, was originally given by Linnaeus to a section or sub-genus of his group *BOMBYCIDÆ*, having the wings expanded when at rest. Schrank afterwards gave the name *Saturata* to the same insects. Germar subsequently revived the original Linnean name, but most authors still continue the name proposed by Schrank. Duncan (Jarline's Naturalist's Library, vol. vii.) has recently proposed dividing these insects into quite a number of genera. Plain, and in the main judicious as his arrangement of them is, he, in our view, improperly ignores the name *Attacus*, and unfortunately gives an erroneous location to some of the species. Thus our American *Cecropia* and *Prometha* are the two species which he figures and fully describes as illustrating his genus *Hyalophora*, yet, as its name implies, this genus is characterised as having large hyaline glass like spots on the middle of the wings. But no vestige of such spots exists in either of these species. The author has evidently been misled by figures, presuming the white spots represented in the centre of the wings to be hyaline, whereas they are opaque. A new situation must therefore be assigned to these two insects." Fitch further states that "*Cecropia*, *P. prometha*, and the East Indian species named *Cynthia* of Drury, present a striking likeness to each other both in their preparatory and perfect states;" and he adds that "it is a remarkable feature in the Insect Fauna of this country that we possess such a number of large showy moths of the group *Attacus* of Linnaeus. * * * * * we have in the State of New York alone eight of these elegant moths." At page 136 he remarks that our *Luna* "is almost identical with the