

sex; the color is brown, covered with a beautiful purple gloss. The spots on the anterior wings are in shape and color the same as in the female. There are two white spots on each of the posterior wings, one on the medial cell, opposite the limbus, as in the female, and the other, twice the size of the latter, occupies the subdorsal region. This spot is much larger on the under surface extending on the margo interior, and it is the distinctive mark between the sexes. Dorsal part of the body tufted with white hairs. Length $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

On the 29th June, I captured both sexes of this species in the Gomin swamp, near Quebec. *Alypia* resembles the *Hesperidae* in flight, but when at rest, they do not erect their wings like the species of the latter family. It is very difficult to capture *Alypia*; three or four specimens may be considered a good day's work.

The following note relating to this species, was received in September last, from Aug. R. Grote, Esq., of New York:—"Your note and specimen of *Alypia Langtonii*, Couper duly handed to me. I thank you very much for the specimen. This species is very closely allied to *Alypia 8-maculata*, with which you should compare it rather than with *A. MacCullochii*, Kirby, to which latter *A. Ridingsii* Grote, is nearer allied. *A. Langtonii* ♀ differs from *A. 8-maculata* ♀ merely by the slightly more prominent palpi, and the presence of but one larger external spot on the secondaries. Kirby's species should be turned up by some of your entomologists. The ♂ of *Alypia 8-maculata* differs from the ♀, principally in that the inner larger spot on the secondaries is extended to internal margin and base of the wing."

CANADIAN INSECT ARCHITECTURE.

BY WILLIAM COUPER, QUEBEC.

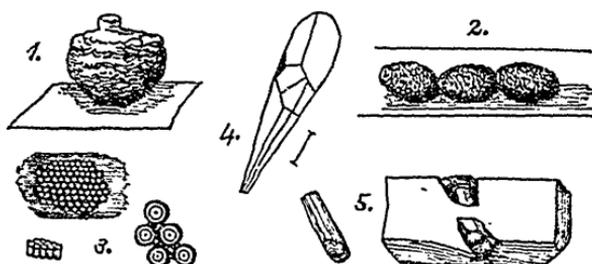


Fig. 1.—I found this pretty specimen on the 11th April. It was attached to the bark of a birch stump in Mr. Montizambert's