

extremely active and is clothed with long hairs, which are mostly of a blackish or reddish tint on the back, but of a lighter colour on the sides of the body. The colour of the skin is gray, marked on the sides with black spots and yellowish streaks. The female moth has all the wings of a beautiful silky white, dotted with black. The male shown at 1a is easily distinguished by its orange underwings. As an instance of the large amount of good work which is still to be done in entomology, it may be pointed out that, as far as the writer can learn, no complete life-history of this common and beautiful moth has ever been published.

Figure 2. The Two-lobed Plusia, *Autographa biloba*, Steph. The Plusias form a favourite group with all collectors of moths. They are active moths, for the most part beautifully marked with bold silver or gold marks on the forewings, contrasting with a brown or bronzed background. The caterpillars of many of the species have not yet been described, but they are interesting from the fact that they are semi-loopers, having only two pairs of prolegs on the abdominal segments, instead of four pairs as in most noctuid caterpillars. The food plants of most of the species in the group to which the Two-lobed Plusia belongs, are various low herbaceous plants. The caterpillars are of a delicate green colour, closely resembling the hue of the plant upon which they feed.

Figure 3. The Large American Tiger Moth, *Arctia caia*, L., a. *Americana*, Harr. There are few more striking insects than the beautiful large tiger moth which is shown herewith. In some specimens the large black spots shaded with blue on the underwings are very much larger and more numerous than in our figure; likewise, in some specimens the white markings on the primaries may be more conspicuous or almost obliterated. The caterpillar, which has been described fully by Mr. Arthur Gibson in the "Canadian Entomologist" for November, 1900, is two inches in length, of a deep black above, rust-red on the sides, and covered with long, sweeping black and silvery hairs. The eggs are laid in summer, the caterpillars make about half their growth before winter sets in and become full-grown in June, the moths appearing a month later.

Figure 4, the Cerise Underwing, *Catocala concumbens*, Wlk. The Underwings are a very large and favourite group with collectors. The present species is, perhaps, one of the most attractive and is a common moth in Eastern Canada. The caterpillar feeds on willow.