

"Hyphantria textor (Harris) made its appearance in this locality on May 10th, and from that date to the 13th I captured 53 ♂ examples and 10 ♀."

"On June 17th the second brood appeared, and in three days I took 41 ♂ and 10 ♀."

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"In the first brood every male had the black spots on the primaries, from a single spot on each wing to almost covered, *and in some examples a spot on the secondaries*. In the second brood all were bright, not an example with the least trace of a mark, *the females in both broods entirely white*."—CAN. ENT., vol. XIII., p. 18.

The italics in the above quotation are mine.

Mr. Johnson asked these questions: "Has the first brood, or that which remains over winter only, the black spots? or does *H. textor* alternate?"

As far as my knowledge extends, these questions have not been answered. No one has come forward to say, "From eggs laid by *H. textor* I have raised a brood of *H. punctatissima*," or, *vice versa*, "From eggs laid by *H. punctatissima* I have raised a brood of *H. textor*." If I am mistaken in this I shall be glad if someone will tell me *when* and *where* and *by whom* the statement has been made.

As regards our northern examples of *textor*: I have ten moths (males and females) that I have raised at different times from fall webworms. Not one of them has any appearance of a spot at the base of the second fork of the median nerve, such as is shown in "f" of Riley's "Fig. 86," in *Packard's Forest Insects*, and "a" in "Fig. 87" of the same work.

The dimensions of the moths that come from fall webworms have been given as follows:

In the New England States—One inch and a quarter to one inch and three-eighths—Harris, *Ins. Inj. to Veg.*, p. 358.

In Canada—One inch and a quarter—Saunders, *Ins. Inj. to Fruits*, p. 73.

In the Southern States—One inch and one-tenth—Howard, *Farmers' Bulletin No. 99* (by figures), pp. 24 and 26.

We must accept the dimensions given by these authorities as reliable. From them it appears that the Southern specimens of moths from fall webworms are smaller than the rest. What the very large moths, that have