

specimen of *C. eurytheme*, which had probably left the chrysalis but a short time before. It was flying in a meadow, in company with great numbers of *C. philodice*. The orange-colored tinge of the wings is lighter than on specimens taken farther south. If I am rightly informed, this is the first instance of the capture of this species in this vicinity.

On the 29th of June a specimen of *L. arthemis* was taken, and another July 3rd; both specimens had just emerged from the chrysalis. The larvæ evidently fed on the *Quercus alba*, which was very abundant in that locality.

A number of specimens of *F. coenia* have been taken here within the last three years, in the month of August or early in September. *Coenia* seems to be rather widely distributed through Massachusetts, and though quite rare, I have found it more common in this vicinity than elsewhere. This species seems to prefer meadows and lowlands to higher ground, and is quite fond of the flowers of the Golden-rod.

THE TAILS OF CALLIMORPHA INTERRUPTO-MARGINATA ♂.

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In a former article in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST I mentioned a large capture of the above moth in July, 1876 and '77. At the first taking I ran out of pins, and so had recourse to the time-honored practice of squeezing—when, lo! out of the hind segments there issued two plumes over an inch long and less than one-sixteenth in diameter, so light that the least breath of air fluttered them from side to side. They were cut in numerous vertical segments and sparsely covered with short hairs, were semi-transparent and evidently air-inflated; fig. 12 will give some idea of their appearance. I noticed also that only those that had the anal segment tufted with hair possessed these appendages, they being males, the females having a clean terminal segment, and without these organs.



Fig. 12.

I mentioned this discovery in letters to several scientists at the time, but as it elicited no response, I concluded it was nothing new. On