

o'clock, p. m., earlier or later, I had little success. I seldom used a net, preferring that a specimen should escape rather than capture it in a damaged condition.

In August and September decayed apples or pomace from the cider mill, spread upon trunks of trees, will attract the late species of *Catocala* such as *cara*, *concombens*, &c., and a host of the lesser Noctuidæ.

Limenitis misippus and *ursula* are also very fond of the juice of apples. I have often seen the former species feeding upon apples that were being sun dried, and both may be observed around apple trees upon which the fruit is over-ripe. Upon more than one occasion, by wetting my fingers with apple juice, and holding them near an *ursula*, as it sat upon a leaf above me, I have induced it to leave its perch and alight on my hand, where it would remain until the last drop was sucked up. Where the rarer species of this genus are found, it would seem that apple might be successfully used as a bait.

The objection to cyanide offered by Mr. Norman, in No. 1, Vol. vi, does not seem to me a sufficient reason for discarding it. Although cyanide certainly "renders the moths rigid," the difficulty can be overcome. My *Catocalas*, taken in the evening, remained in the bottle all night, and next morning were transferred to a close box. At noon they were soft enough to spread without difficulty.

NEW CANADIAN NOCTUÆ.

BY AUG. R. GROTE,

Curator of Articulata, Buffalo Soc. of Natural Sciences.

Perigrapha Normani, Grote.

♂ ♀. The eyes are hairy, the tibiæ unarmed. The collar is cut out in front and there is a slight tuft in front, on the dorsum of the thorax, while the sides of the patagia are determinate. Dark leather brown; thorax concolorous, with the inner edge of the patagia with a more or less obvious bordering of dark scales. Forewings shining leather brown, deepening in tint over costal region, somewhat darker mottled. Lines distinct, continuous, geminate, with lilac-grey centers distinctly con-