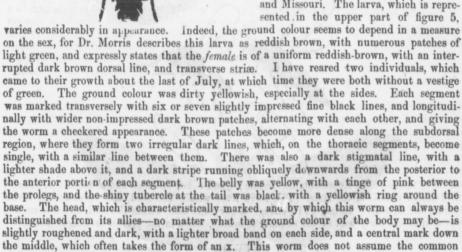
that all may be able to recognize it. Should it at any time prove troublesome, its large size makes it so conspicuous, that it might be easily controlled by hand picking.

No. 19. THE ABBOT SPHINX. (Theyrous Abbotti, Swainson.)

We have never yet met with the larva of this insect, but have seen specimens of the moth, which were captured in the neighbourhood of Hamilton, Ont. Doubtless, some of our readers will have met with it. Figure 5 shews both larva and moth. The following

description of this species occurs in Mr. Riley's second report, already alluded to, which we shall take the liberty of copying:—

"This is another of the large grape feeding insects occurring on the cultivated and indigenous vines, and on the Virginia Creeper, and having, in a full grown larva state, a polished tubercle, instead of a horn at the tail. Its habitat is given by Dr. Clemens as New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Massachusetts, and Ohio; but, though not so common as the Sphinx moths previously described, yet it is often met with both in Illinois and Missouri. The larva, which is represented in the upper part of figure 5,



turbed, it will throw its head from side to side, thereby producing a crepitating noise."

"The chrysalis is formed in a superficial cell on the ground; its surface is black and roughened by confluent punctures, but, between the joints, it is smooth, and inclines to brown; the head case is broad and rounded, and the tongue case is level with the breast; the tail terminates in a rough flattened wedge-shaped point, which gives out two extremely small thorns from the end."

sphinx attitude of holding up the head, but rests stretched at full length; though, if dis-

"The moth appears in the following March or April, there being but one brood each year. It is of a dull chocolate or greyish brown colour, the front wings becoming lighter beyond the middle, and being variegated with dark brown, as in the figure. The hind wings are sulphur-yellow, with a broad dark brown border, breaking into a series of short lines, on a flesh-coloured ground, near the body. The wings are deeply scalloped, especially the front ones, and the body is furnished with lateral tufts. When at rest, the abdomen is curiously curved up in the air."

Should this worm at any time become sufficiently numerous to prove destructive—

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