

segment is a transverse row of shining black tubercles, each emitting a tuft of hairs of the same color. On each side, from sixth to twelfth segments inclusive, is a double row of orange-colored spots--those composing the lower row more conspicuous than those in the upper one. There is also a faint continuation of these spots on segments anterior to the sixth, but they are scarcely visible to the unaided eye.

The under surface is paler, of a blackish brown color; feet black and shining; prolegs brownish, with a wide ring of shining black.

This larva, in common with most of the *Arctians*, was very quick in its movements. When disturbed it would run very fast. It shortly after entered the chrysalis state, and finally produced the imago; but the date of its appearance has been lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTES FROM THE FAR EAST.--*Nematus ventricosus* very abundant here this spring. *Pieris rapae* the same. *Meloe angusticollis* very abundant on Halifax common about the middle of May: now totally disappeared. *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera* generally appeared early, and in tolerable abundance. J. M. JONES.

Halifax, N. S., June 4, 1871.

A PRIZE FOR ONTARIO ENTOMOLOGISTS. In June, 1868, when in Brighton, Ontario; a lad brought me from the woods two large living moths, which I am almost certain were male and female individuals of *Eacles imperialis*, Drury, (so named by Dr. Packard, but better known as *Ceratocampa imperialis*.) They had, however, become so rubbed and broken in their efforts to escape, that they were worthless as cabinet specimens. Harris has a description of the several stages of this splendid moth in his "Treatise," giving June as the time of its appearance, and the leaves of the buttonwood as the food of the caterpillar. Packard states (Synopsis of the Bombycidae, U. S.) that the larva has been taken on white pine in Rhode Island. The oak is also mentioned as one of its food plants. The Entomologists of Ontario should be on the look out for this moth, as it has not yet been placed on our list of Canadian Lepidoptera, though the allied genus *Dryocampa* is well represented in the Western Province.--G. J. BOWLES, Quebec, P. Q.

[Mr. Bowles is not quite correct in his supposition that this is the first capture of *E. imperialis* in Canada. In 1865 it was included in the