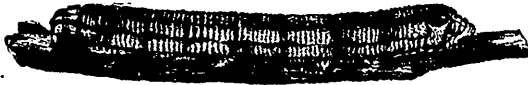


ing the fruit and inducing rapid decay. They also attack grapes and other sweet fruits.

*The Abbot Sphinx: Thyreus Abbotii.*

This very pretty Sphinx moth has in the past been very rarely met with in Canada; it seems, however, to be gradually spreading and becoming more common with us. It was first taken some years ago in the neighborhood of Hamilton, and is now reported as quite common there.



This season a specimen has been captured in London by Mr. J. M. Denton, the first recorded capture in this neighborhood.



Fig. 2.

The caterpillar (see fig. 2) is found on the grape vine and also on the Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), feeding on the leaves of both these vines. In color it

varies from a dirty yellowish to a reddish-brown, marked transversely with fine black lines and longitudinally with patches of dark brown. There is also a dark line along each side. In place of the horn at the hinder extremity of the body which usually adorns the caterpillars belonging to the Sphinx family, there is in this instance nothing more than a polished knob or tubercle. The under side is paler than the upper, with a reddish tinge along the middle. The moth (fig. 2) is very pretty and adorned with soft rich colors. The fore wings are pale brown, variegated with brown of a deeper and richer shade. The hind wings are yellow with a broad blackish border; both wings are notched on the margin. There is but one brood of the moths each year, and they appear about the time the Lilacs are in bloom in the spring.

The winter is passed in the chrysalis state. When the larva is full grown it descends to the ground and constructs a rough cocoon on or near the surface in some sheltered spot, and within this changes to a blackish-brown chrysalis.