

"Whether this be the *cunea* of Mr. Drury or not, it deserves a more expressive, or rather a less erroneous, name. The character above given applies to the male only, the female being entirely white."

Now, Dr. Dyar tells us that "Walker knew *cunea*, Drury" (CAN. ENT., v. XXXI., p. 155), very well. What does Walker say about the female of the species? This is what he says: "*Female*—Hind wings with some brown submarginal spots."

There is no warrant whatever for speaking of an *immaculate cunea*, Drury—whether male or female. Drury neither figured nor described such an insect.

I hope it will be understood that when I have spoken of *cunea* I have meant Drury's *cunea*—not the insects that of late have been erroneously called by that name. When I have spoken of moths from fall webworms, I have designated them as such, or I have used the term given by Harris for the northern immaculate insect, and the term given by Smith and Abbot for the southern spotted insect.

Hyphantria textor, Harris, and *Phalena punctatissima*, S. and A., are supposed to be (though Harris had no idea that they were) seasonal varieties of one and the same species of moth—a moth that comes from the fall webworm.

In Canada we have only one brood of this species in the year, but southward there are two generations of it. Thus Dr. Wm. Saunders writes:

"In the northern United States and Canada there is only one brood of this insect in the season, but in the south it is frequently double-brooded, the first brood of the larvæ appearing in June, the second in August."—*Insects Injurious to Fruits*, p. 73.

And Dr. L. O. Howard writes:

"In the District of Columbia and north to New York City there are two generations annually." * * * * *

"The caterpillars of the second generation begin to make their appearance in force in August."—*Farmers' Bulletin No. 99*, p. 20.

It is, I presume, the moths from this *second* generation that Dr. Ottolengui refers to in his "Contribution, etc.," in the December number of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, pp. 358-9.

With his remarks, as to the profuse spottedness of these early moths, agreed, in part, the words of Mr. James S. Johnson, who wrote from Frankford, Pennsylvania, in August, 1880, and said: