

The species described by Boisduval from California are probably Arctians and do not belong here.

The two genera are regarded as comprising a distinct family by Dr. Herrich-Schaeffer, and probably correctly. The earliest name for it seems to be *Noctuo-Phalenidi* of Boisduval. Following a corrected terminology, I should call it *Brephidæ* in future.

ENTOMOLOGY FOR BEGINNERS.

THE MELON MOTH—*Eudiotis hyalinata*, Linn.

BY THE EDITOR.

A specimen of this beautiful little moth, known also under the name of *Phakellura hyalinatalis*, has been taken by Mr. J. Alston Moffat, in

the neighborhood of Hamilton, the first capture, as far as we know, of this insect in Canada.

It is shown in figure 3. The wings are of a pearly white color with a peculiar iridescence, bordered with black, and they measure when expanded nearly an inch across. The body and legs are of the same glistening white, and the abdomen terminates in a movable brush-like tuft of a pretty buff color, tipped with white and black. It is very widely disseminated, being found throughout the greater part of North and South America; and is very common in some sections in the Southern States.

The larva, shown also in the figure, is, when mature, about an inch and a quarter long, translucent and of a yellowish green color, with a few hairs scattered over its

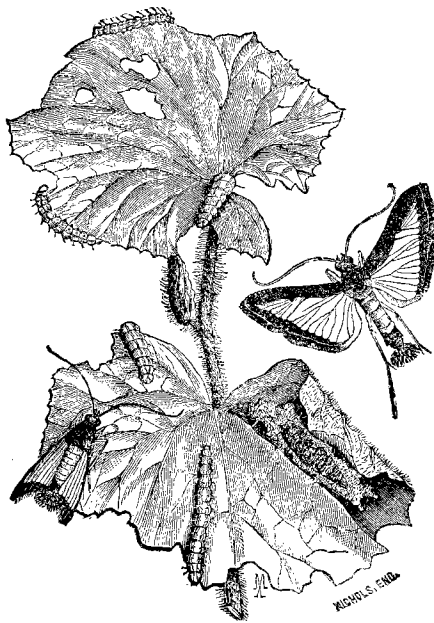


Fig. 3.

body. They are frequently found feeding on melon and cucumber vines, and do not confine their attacks to the leaves, but eat also into the fruit, either excavating shallow cavities on the surface, or penetrating directly into its substance. They spin their cocoons on a fold of the leaf, as seen in the figure, within which they change to slender brown chrysalids about three quarters of an inch long, from which in a short time the perfect insect emerges.

The beautiful figure illustrating this subject was drawn from nature by Mr. Marx, of Washington, and published in Prof. Comstock's Report, as Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, for 1879. Through the kindness of Dr. Loring, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, we have been supplied with an electrotype of it.

OBSERVATIONS ON LIMENITIS ARTHEMIS.

BY MRS. C. E. HEUSTIS, PARRSBORO, N. S.

I was much interested in an article in Vol. xiii. of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, by Mr. W. H. Edwards, entitled, "Is *Limenitis arthemis* double-brooded?" My own observations previous to the time of reading the article were confirmatory of Mr. Edwards' theory; but I wished to learn more of this interesting species before hazarding any remarks concerning its habits.

I have never reared or attempted to rear *arthemis* from the egg, but have one specimen obtained from a full-fed larva found on the 2nd July, 1877. It went into chrysalis on the 3rd, and the imago appeared on the 16th. I have seen fresh looking specimens on 1st July, when enjoying, with other citizens, "Dominion Day" in the country. Later than this I have not seen a fresh specimen, excepting the example before recorded.

I find in an old note book the following entry: "Parrsboro, N. S., July 25, 1877, captured to-day a worn and battered specimen of *Limenitis arthemis*, the only example seen, although the species is usually abundant in this wood." A few days later I saw another specimen less worn, but did not succeed in capturing it.

The bustle consequent upon a change of residence prevented me in the early part of last summer (1882) from doing much collecting, so that I had no opportunity to observe at how early a date *arthemis* appears here; but later in the season I spent a few days with some friends in a