

eight specimens were collected in the Ottawa District and the upper wing of another seen on the ground beneath an electric light. The first of these specimens was shown to the writer, and was collected around an electric light on the Experimental Farm, on 24th June, by Mr. D. Gibson, an employee of the Farm. On the following day the undersigned saw the wing above referred to.

The six Ottawa specimens were all taken around electric lights, five at the Experimental Farm, and one at Britannia, (H. Groh, 19th July); the other two specimens collected in the district were captured in Hull, Que., by Mr. W. H. G. Garrioch, also at electric light, one on 22nd June, the other on 26th June, and reported to the writer by the Rev. Dr. Thos. W. Fyles.

The Imperial Moth is rare in Canada. The only published Canadian records, which I know of, are the following:

Belleville, Ont., 1880, June, (J. T. Bell).

Orillia, Ont., 1900, and June 24, 1901, (C. E. Grant).

Ross Mount, Ont., 1906, (T. W. Ramm).

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 12, 1907, (A. B. Klugh).

Simcoe County, Ont. Larva found feeding on red and white pine, Sept. 15, 1907, (E. J. Zavitz).

Go-Home-Bay, Ont., July, 12, 1909, (J. B. Williams).

Trenton, Ont., June 27, 1909, (J. D. Evans).

Besides the above a specimen was collected at Port Hope, Ont., on July 25, 1900, by Mr. W. Metcalfe. At the same place the Rev. Dr. Bethune found the larva on pine.

In Packard's Monograph of the Bombycine Moths of North America, Part II, (1905), the geographical distribution of *Basilona imperialis* is given as follows: "New Hampshire; Claremont, N.H., (F. H. Foster); Cambridge, Mass., (Harris); Providence, R.I., (H. L. Clark, J. Bridgham, Deardon); Plattsburg, N.Y., (Hudson); Ithaca, N.Y., (Slingerland); New York City, (Joutel); Pennsylvania, (Strecker); New Jersey, 'usually common throughout the State'; Newark, in July, (Smith); Columbus, Ohio, (Tallant); Springfield, Alton, Ill., (Riley); St. Louis, Mo., (Riley); Cordova, Mexico, (Packard); Jalapa, (Druce); Race *nobilis*, Texas, (Neumoegen)."

If any other collectors in Canada know of captures of the Imperial Moth during the present season, I should be glad to get notes on the same.

ARTHUR GIBSON.

AN INTERESTING MILLEPEDE.—The large millepede *Arctobolus onondaga* Cook, is not uncommon in the Ottawa district. Specimens have been exhibited at several of the Spring excursions of the Club under the name of the Canadian *Julus*, *Julus*

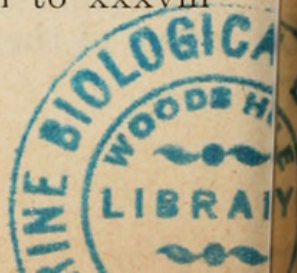
canadensis Newp. The largest specimen I have seen was collected by me at Chelsea, Que., on May 30th, a few years ago at a general excursion of the Club. It was crawling up the trunk of a large hardwood tree and when measured it was found to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long when extended, and almost three-eighths of an inch in width. The species is described by Cook in Vol. VIII., p. 64, of the Harriman Alaska Expedition, the type having been collected at Kirkville, Onondaga County, New York, in June, 1895. In the description it is stated that the "species is abundant in favorable locations in central New York. It differs from the more southern *Arctobolus marginatus* Say, in the smaller size, more slender body, more uniform and darker colour and in the more distinct punctations of the surface of the segments. The basal joint of the gonapod is sinuate or emarginate laterad, instead of evenly convex as in *A. marginatus*." *Julus canadensis* is a much smaller species, being only about 20 to 25 millimeters long. The specimens of *A. onondaga* above mentioned were found in dampish locations in the rather thick wood north of the grove at Chelsea.

ARTHUR GIBSON.

BOOK NOTICE.

A TEXT BOOK OF FIELD ZOOLOGY—INSECTS AND THEIR NEAR RELATIVES AND BIRDS, by Lottie E. Crary, assistant Professor of Biology and Geology, Kansas State Normal College, Emporia, with 117 illustrations: Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., price \$1.25.

This text book of xii + 364 pages makes a splendid companion book to Dr. Galloway's new book, a notice of which appeared in the July number. It is much the same in general make-up; the paper used is good and the type and printing all that could be desired. The book is intended primarily for students who have had little previous knowledge of insects, or animals of any kind. Common animals have been chosen for discussion. The illustrations used, with one or two exceptions, are excellent. The book is divided into three parts: Part I, Insects; Part II, Arthropoda, exclusive of Insects and Crustaceans; Part III, Birds. Altogether there are thirty-eight chapters. In Part I, the different orders of insects are characterized and suggestions given for field work. Part II discusses the near relatives of insects—myriopoda, acarina, spiders, etc. Chapter xix is a key to the families of spiders. Part III on Birds gives directions for field work, and much information on their physical features, habits, food, etc. Chapters xxvi to xxxviii treat briefly of the different orders of birds.—A. G.





Gibson, Arthur. 1910. "An Interesting Millepede, *Arctobolus onondaga* Cook." *The Ottawa naturalist* 24(5), 95–96.

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