

HALISIDOTA CARYAE *Harris.*

My notes in regard to the number of stages of this species have already appeared in *Psyche*, and, as the latter stages are all essentially alike and the larva is well known and has often been described, I will omit further remarks upon it.

FOOD-PLANTS.—On Sept. 11th I found several larvae of *Papilio turnus* on *Carya glabra*, on which I have not found them before. They were large, bright in color, and nearly full grown, and the leaves near them were much eaten. All were on one tree, and the only other tree very near was a chestnut. I have found them, in Brookline, on ash, wild cherry, lilac, maple, tulip-tree, plum; in Vermont on willow; in New York on magnolia.

I found, on the same day, one larva of *Apatela americana* on rose acacia, and one on butternut. I have not found one on maple this year, though I have found many on elm and basswood.

Brookline, Mass.

Caroline G. Soule.

CHOICE OF FOOD.—The larva of *Platysamia ceanothi* differs from all Bombycid larvae I have reared, in always preferring the young tips of twigs, instead of wanting older leaves to eat as they pass the second moult. A brood raised on wild cherry would not eat the older leaves at all, usually stopping with the sixth leaf from the tip of the twig,—these twigs were saplings, not pieces from a tree—and this habit they kept till they spun. *C. promethea* larvae refused the young tips as soon as they had moulted for the second time, and finished up the leaves refused by the *ceanothi*!

Caroline G. Soule.

LITERARY NOTES.—Messrs. Reeve and Co., of London, announce their intended publication, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, of a work on the indigenous **Heteroptera of Great Britain and Ireland**, by Edward Saunders. It will be

issued in eight parts at five shillings per part, with colored plates, the number of which is not stated.

The American entomological society announces the publication early in October of a **Check list of the Lepidoptera of America**, north of Mexico, by Prof. John B. Smith. The low price of one dollar a copy will bring it within the reach of all.

Seven parts of **Moore's Lepidoptera Indica** have now appeared and it is only in the last that the Euploeinae are completed. This family is divided, as previously by the author, into two groups: the Limnaeina of which there are here described 10 genera and 29 species, of which 4 of as many species have illustrations of the larva and pupa; and the Euploeina with 16 genera and 50 species, only 4 of which (of 3 genera) have their early stages figured; but let us be thankful; it is the largest collection of illustrations of larval and pupal Euploeinae ever brought together, and certainly justifies some at least of the generic divisions made. In all there are 53 plates given up to Euploeinae, and they contain 225 figures of the imago (every species being figured) and 31 figures of caterpillars and chrysalids. In the seventh part the Satyrinae are begun, but only carried as far as the key to the Indian genera.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

9 May, 1890.—The 154th meeting was held at 156 Brattle St. Mr. J. H. Emerton was chosen chairman.

Mrs. L. J. Livermore was elected to active membership.

Mr. Holmes Hinkley showed a structure found on a violet leaf in his garden. Some discussion followed as to whether it was made by an insect or was a mere fungus growth.

Mr. S. H. Scudder showed a copy of the third volume of De Nicéville's *Butterflies of India*, and read an extract from it on a lycaenid butterfly, the larva of which feeds on the pomegranate. (See *Canad. entom.*, 1890, v. 22, pp. 243-248.)



1891. "Proceedings of the Cambridge Entomological Club." *Psyche* 6, 166–166.
<https://doi.org/10.1155/1891/87270>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/47616>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1155/1891/87270>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/182008>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.