Feeds upon the flowers and seed vessels of Archangelica atropurpurea, L. But after passing through its last moult it bur-

rows into the stems of the plants, feeding upon the pith.

Larvæ captured July 1. Last moult July 4. Burrowed into stem July 6. Changed to chrysalis July 8. Imagos emerged July 16–19. I am indebted to Mr. Vanwaggenen, of Rye, Westchester county, N. Y., for my knowledge of this species.

NOTES ON LEPIDOPTERA.

SPHINX SEQUOIÆ. Bdv. I recently received from my friend, Mr. R. H. Stretch, of San Francisco, several examples of this very rare Sphinx, taken by him in Butte county, California, in July last. They were all captured at night, flying about the light of an electric lamp. As far as I am aware only three examples of the species were previously known to exist in collections.

HY. EDWARDS.

RARE LEPIDOPTERA IN NEW JERSEY. Every year some scarce species are taken in this State, and Mr. B. Neumoegen appears to have been more than fortunate during the past season. His captures include among others Melitæa Phaeton, Limenitis Ursula, aber. Feniseca Tarquinius, Thecla strigosa, Thecla Niphon, Papilio Cresphontes, Pamphila Pontiac, P. Massas it, Hemaris axillaris H. Floridensis, H. Buffaloensis, Thyreus Abbottii, Cressonia Juglandis, Melittia Ceto, Bembecia marginata, Fatua denudata, Ægeria albicornis, Thyris lugubris, Euchætes eglenensis, Parorgyia leuceophæata P. Clintonii, Lagoa crispata, Euclea querceti, E. ferruginea, Parasa chloris Monolenca semifascia, Phobetron pithecium, Limacodes rectilinea, L. fasciola, Adoneta Spinuloides, Apatelodes torrefacta, Notodonta stragula, Edema albifrons, Œdemasia concinna, Œ. eximia, Œ. badia. Coelodasys leptinoides, Heterocampa biundata, Dryopteris rosea, Tolype laricis, Xystus Robiniæ, and many rare Noctuæ. The locality examined was in the vicinity of Morris Plains. Hy. Edwards.

ASILUS AND GEOMETER. While collecting in July last in the neighborhood referred to in the preceding paragraph I came upon a large colony of the pretty Geometrid moth, Aspilates dissimilaria, Guen, and was astonished and interested to see the persecution to which it was subjected by a large species of Asilus. The moths were very abundant, and as they rose out of the low bushes through which I walked, each specimen was followed by an Asilus, which appeared to be constantly on the watch. If the moth took refuge in the lower branches of the bushes the dipterous tiger followed and hunted the leaves and twigs as a terrier hunts a cover for a rabbit. The poor moth on being approached too closely by its tormentor would take wing, but was instantly followed and, in most cases, seized by its insatiate enemy, borne to the nearest resting place, and immediately killed. I captured some of the Asilus the moment the moth was seized, but in all cases death appeared to have ensued at once, the point of attack being the thorax of the Aspilates. One specimen of Asilus observed by me destroyed no less than eight of the moths in about twenty minutes, apparently only sucking the juices, and discarding the rest of body as soon as this operation was performed. HY. EDWARDS.

TOLYPE LARICIS. Lintn. While strolling about the lower falls of the Genesee yesterday I found six cocoons of *T. laricis* on the white pine. (*P. Strobus*). To-day I have a fine pair of moths from them, and think it worthy of record that the species is found elsewhere than on the larch, (*Larix Americana*) as the latter species does not grow where the cocoons were found.

H. ROY GILBERT, Rochester, September 4, 1882.

NEW METHOD OF FEEDING LARVÆ. I believe I have made a d scovery by which larvæ may be kept and reared on food prepared so as to last through



Edwards, Henry. 1883. "Sphinx sequoiae." Papilio 3(1), 25-25.

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