

has only a few bristly hairs. Below, the lower row of lateral tubercles are a few stiff, short hairs on all the segments, except first three. All the tubercles are reddish brown, and thickly covered with rather long black bristly hairs, though in a few rare specimens these hairs are light brown. Underneath the body is black. Prolegs black. Abdominal feet reddish brown. Feeds on all weeds and is exceedingly plentiful. Forms a large very thin silky net, in which are scattered a few hairs, generally under the bark of the liquidamber trees.

Pupa. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ – $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Oval, very slightly rough and shining. Position of tubercles on larva is replaced on segments of pupa by little groups of downy golden brown hairs, which are so short, however, that it is only on careful examination they are visible. This state lasts from three to six weeks. This is a very common species, and is found the entire year. The moth has thus far offered no variation.

NOTE.—We have great pleasure in printing the above paper from the pen of a young but earnest and talented entomologist, at present pursuing his investigations in Mexico. Mr. Schaus is destined to hold a high rank among our future workers, and will add the knowledge of the life history of many species of that country to the records of our science. We wish him every success in his career, and hope to have our pages hereafter frequently enriched by his valuable contributions.—EDITOR.

NOTES ON LEPIDOPTERA.

EGG OF *TOLYPE VELLEDA*.—The eggs of this species are deposited in a long and sinuous string, each one attached to its neighbor by the extreme apex, and all of them covered with the down from the abdomen of the parent. They are ovate, very smooth and shining, olive-brown in color. Even with a very powerful lens, I fail to discover any trace of sculpture, but the eggs are thickly covered with a glutinous substance, which causes the abdominal hairs to adhere closely.

HENRY EDWARDS.

ORGYIA BADIA, HY. EDW.—Some time since I received from my friend, Mr. R. H. Stretch, some larvæ of this form, collected by him in Vancouver Island. He desired me to compare them with those of *O. Antiqua* L., but I had no caterpillar of this species at the time. I have, however, recently received some exquisitely prepared larvæ from Messrs. Watkins & Doncaster of 36 Strand, London, and among them examples of *O. antiqua*. I have made a most careful comparison of these and of the larvæ sent by Mr. Stretch, and I cannot find the smallest difference whatever. I therefore am sustained in the opinion I expressed some time ago (*Papilio*, vol. 1, p. 62), that my

O. badia (which, after all, is a synonym of *O. nova*, Fitch) is the same as *O. antiqua*, L. The synonymy will stand thus:

ORGYIA ANTIQUA, L.

O. nova, Fitch.

O. badia, Hy. Edw.

HY. EDWARDS.

SPILOSOMA LATIPENNIS. Stretch.

This apparently rare species seems to have its home on Long Island. I received it on one occasion from Rev. G. D. Hulst, and on the 16th of June last I took a very fine pair near Flushing. It is a most active insect, and when disturbed flies rapidly to a great distance. In this respect it is very unlike its congener, *S. virginica*. When about to rest it settles on the under side of leaves, as is the habit of many Geometridae. HY. EDWARDS.

COSSUS ROBINIÆ CONGREGATING.

Having obtained a few larvæ of *Cossus Robiniae* from a locust tree broken by a storm last winter, I kept them in a tin box with sawdust and chips until the beginning of May. I then turned them into a large glazed fern case outside my window; they had then partially formed cocoons. About noon, June 22, I saw a female, with yet undeveloped wings, crawl rapidly to the top of the vivarium, having just emerged from pupa. In less than ten minutes several males were flying swiftly round the house; about 50 large locust trees are exactly opposite. consequently I could not be in a more favorable locality for this species, but although I have carefully searched the trees during June and July for several seasons, I never before found a male of this insect, and only two females; yet, on this occasion I captured no less than 70 males in fine condition, all attracted by this one female during the afternoon and evening. They flew in a rapid direct flight, making a loud buzz (more like that produced by some Coleoptera than the hum of the Sphingidæ); the weather made no difference to their flight; the day was bright, with occasional showers, but they flew just as freely in the rain as in the sunshine. After dark, the number abated, yet an occasional one flew in until ten o'clock, and strange to say, two fine females of the same species flew in my room to light the same evening. Business called me from home next morning, so I killed the female for a specimen. I had never seen any record of this insect being a day-flyer, and think the fact will be new to many entomologists. The lively habit of this species is in direct contrast with those of *Cossus ligniperda* of Europe, which may be found in great numbers sticking on the trees infested by them, a few inches above the empty pupa case, any afternoon during their occurrence, both sexes being extremely sluggish during the day.

DAVID BRUCE, BROCKPORT, N.Y.

SAMIA CEANOETHI.

I received a few cocoons of *Samia ceanothi* from a correspondent in



Edwards, Henry. 1883. "Orgyia badia." *Papilio* 3(7-10), 189–190.

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