

* <i>MUSCA corvina</i> , <i>Fabr.</i>	<i>ANTHOMYIA determinata</i> , <i>Walk.</i>
* <i>vespillo</i> , <i>Meig.</i>	<i>Opalia</i> , <i>Walk.</i> leuco-
* <i>APTONEURA meditatunda</i> , <i>Fabr.</i>	<i>stoma</i> ? <i>Fall.</i>
* <i>stabulans</i> , <i>Fall.</i>	HELOMYZIDÆ.
<i>STOMOXYS</i> ? <i>Cybiria</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	* <i>SCATOPHAGA stercoraria</i> , <i>Linn.</i>
ANTHOMYZIDÆ.	* <i>squalida</i> , <i>Merg.</i>
<i>ANTHOMYIA Apina</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	<i>pubescens</i> , <i>Barnston.</i>
<i>Barpana</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	<i>intermedia</i> , <i>Walk.</i>
<i>Narina</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	* <i>CÆLOPA sciomyzina</i> ? <i>Hal.</i>
<i>Luteva</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	<i>ACTORA ferruginea</i> , <i>Walk.</i>
<i>Bysia</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	<i>HELOMYZA tineta</i> , <i>Walk.</i>
<i>Troënc</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	* <i>HETEROMYZA buccata</i> , <i>Fall.</i>
<i>Æmene</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	<i>BLEPHARIPTERA fasciata</i> , <i>Walk.</i>
<i>Alcathoe</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	* <i>TETANOCERA elata</i> , <i>Fabr.</i>
<i>Lysinoe</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	<i>DRYOMYZA convergens</i> , <i>Walk.</i>
<i>Ausoba</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	LAUXANIDÆ.
<i>ANTHOMYIA Signia</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	* <i>LAUXANIA cylindricornis</i> , <i>Fabr.</i>
<i>Geldria</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	* <i>Elisoe</i> , <i>Wied.</i>
<i>Donuca</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	* <i>lupulina</i> , <i>Fabr.</i>
<i>Brixia</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	<i>PALLOPTERA Philadelphica</i> , <i>Macq.</i>
<i>Viana</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	GEOMYZIDÆ.
<i>Isura</i> , <i>Walk.</i>	* <i>DROSOPHILA cellaris</i> , <i>Linn.</i>

LIST OF LEPIDOPTERA TAKEN AT QUEBEC.

BY G. J. BOWLES.

On page 95 of Volume II. of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, I gave a list of the Diurnal Lepidoptera so far taken at Quebec. I now add the *Hererocera* as far as the Bombycidæ, availing myself of the latest revision of the species by Dr. Packard and Mr. Grote. It is to be hoped that the researches of these eminent Entomologists have placed the nomenclature and grouping of these moths on a permanent basis.

SPHINGINA.—SESIADÆ.

1. *Sesia diffinis*, Boisduval. Rare. June.
2. *Hæmorrhagia thysbe*, Fab. (*Sesia palasgus*, Cramer). Common in June.
3. *Hæmorrhagia gracilis*, Grote & Rob. Described from a specimen captured by me in June, 1865 (Proc. E. S. Phil. V. 175). Its

habitat has been erroneously stated by them to be London, Ont., owing to their having received the moth from Mr. Saunders. (See page 10, Vol. I., CAN. ENT.) I have not met with the species since.

SPHINGIDÆ.

Amphion nessus, Cramer. Not uncommon. July.

Deilephila chamænerii, Harris. Very common some seasons, and appears in June, at the time the lilac is in bloom, of which it is very fond. A larva which, I think, produces this species, feeds on Fuschias, and on *Clarkia rosea*. I took four of them this year on the latter plant in my garden. They have changed to pupæ just below the surface of the ground. The caterpillars were of a dull olive green colour, with round cream-coloured spots in a row on each side, and a red caudal horn. Its native food-plant is unknown to me.*

Otus chærilus, Cramer. (*Darapsa chærilus*). Rare. June.

Sphinx chersis, Hubner. (*Sphinx cinerea*, Harris). Rare. June or July.

Sphinx Kalmiæ, Abbott & Smith. Not uncommon. June or July. I have taken the larva on lilac, also on *Fraxinus sambucifolia*.

Sphinx drupiferarum, Abbott & Smith. Not uncommon. June. Larva taken last year on plum.

Sphinx gordius, Cramer. Uncommon. June.

Daremma undulosa, Walker. Commonly known as *Ceratonia repentinus*, Clemens. Not uncommon. June or July. (See Vol. I., CAN. ENT., page 17).

Ceratonia amyntor, Hubner. (*Ceratonia quadricornis* Harris). For two or three years in succession I obtained the full grown larva of this species, on the 25th and 26th August, from Basswood trees near the Anglican Cathedral, Quebec, but have seen none for several seasons past. It appears in June, and may be considered rare.

Ellema Harrisii, Clemens. Uncommon. June or July.

Smerinthus modesta, Harris. Very rare.

Smerinthus excæcatus, Abbott & Smith. Not uncommon. June or July.

Smerinthus geminatus, Say. Not uncommon. June or July.

AEGERIADÆ.

Trochilium tipuliformis, Harris. Very common on red and black currant. July.

* The Editor mentions having captured this species at Sault Ste. Marie in middle of August. (Page 83 of this volume.)

I have three species of *Trochilium*, which are still unnamed.

No. 1 answers well to the description of the male of *T. exitiosa*, Say, but unless its larva lives in some other tree than the peach or cherry, it cannot be this insect, as these fruit trees are not cultivated in the Quebec region. This species is rare.

No. 2 may be the *Trochilium acerui* of Clemens, described in Morris' Synopsis, page 330. It is an uncommon insect. The "Northern States" is given as its habitat by Clemens.

No. 3. This Algerian is perhaps the *Trochilium pyramidalis* of Walker (C. B. M., VIII. 40) described on page 331 of Morris' Synopsis, though the locality given there is far north of Quebec. It is a rare species.

Thyris maculata, Harris. Very rare. June.

ZYGÆNIDÆ.

Alypia Langtonii, Couper. Taken by him and described in the CANADIAN NATURALIST for 1865, page 64. Not uncommon.

Eudryas grata, Fab. This moth is abundant some seasons. In 1868 I saw them in large numbers on *hops*, in a small garden. No grape-vines were in the vicinity. This year I found numerous larvæ on wild grape vines.

Ctenucha virginica, Charpentier. Common.

Lycomorpha pholus, Drury. (*Glaucopis pholus*). Not common. I have only taken it in one locality—a rocky ridge where lichens grow plentifully, about five miles from the city.

Note.—This arrangement of the *Zygænidae* is in accordance with Packard's "Notes on the Zygænidae" in Proc. Essex Ins., 1864.

MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA.

BY V. T. CHAMBERS, COVINGTON, KY.

Continued from Page 130.

LITHOCOLLETIS.

23.—*L. Cinnamatiella*. *N. sp.*

Face, palpi, under surface and legs silvery-white, the legs marked on their anterior surface with golden and brownish spots and bands: tuft, white, golden at the sides; antennæ silvery-white beneath, above golden brown faintly annulate with whitish: thorax and anterior wings bright