

The following Lepidoptera are extremely local in their distribution, and are found at Center, but not, I believe, elsewhere in New York.

Lyc. Scudleri.	Mel. Harrisii.
Hes. metea.	Thyris lugubris.
“ vialis.	Euch. oregonensis.
“ delaware.	Neonympha canthus.
“ hianna.	Haem. gracilis.
Thecla augustus.	

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### NOTES ON THE FOOD PLANT OF HEMILEUCA MAIA.

Last season I reared a brood of this rare species from eggs sent me by my worthy friend, Wm. Provis, of Detroit. The locality where he found the eggs is in Oakland County, Mich., known as the 5,000 acre tract, and so low and marshy that it is covered with water part of the year. In his interesting letter, giving a description of the place, he says: “The timber is mostly swamp oak and willow, and the land so low and wet I found great difficulty in getting about.” Mr. P. was too late to find any of the laryae, they having finished their growth and entered the ground, but the imagines were very plentiful, flying about in a very lazy manner, and occasionally dropping down in such a way as to induce one to think they had been injured.

Many of the females were depositing their eggs—not, as my friend had expected, on the oak—but on a species of wild aster found in abundance in the locality. The oak and aster are, botanically speaking, widely separated, and yet the female, whose instinct ought to teach her what course to pursue for the welfare of her offspring, is found depositing her eggs on the latter as well as the former, which goes to show that the food plants of this species have a far wider range than had been previously supposed. To convince me he was correct, Mr. Provis sent me a stem of the aster with a cluster of eggs in the form of a ring glued to it.

— ROBERT BUNKER.

Camp at “Lake Forest,” Erie Co., N. Y., June 8, 1877.

Entomology can be pursued with great success when camping out. Here, on the borders of Lake Erie, our camp is pitched on the top of a

sandy ridge, which is covered with hemlock, beech and chestnut trees, and was formerly, no doubt, a reef when the lake was more extended. An outer sand ridge, parallel with ours, runs along the beach and up the lake, while between the two a small creek finds its way into the larger waters. Last night, at "sugar," about the camp, I took specimens of *Habrosyne scripta*, *Acron. noctivaga*, *Charandra deridens*, *Pyrrhia exprimens*, *Zale horrida* and *Homoptera duplicata*. I think *Zale* may be distinguished by its brown, discoloured and exaggerated thoracic tufts. I was much pleased to see many *Sphinges* come to the bait. I took *Thyreus Abbotii*, *Ellibia versicolor*, *Everyx choerilus* and *Sphinx Kalmia*. The flight of *versicolor* is more like that of *Kalmia* than *choerilus*; the latter sits close to the bait, the tongue being apparently shorter than in *versicolor*. The specimen of the latter which I captured (I saw a second) is fresh, and in looking at it one is reminded of the saying of Marcus Aurelius: "That which is beautiful is beautiful in itself; the praise of man adds nothing to its quality." The *Sphinges* came to the bait till 9:30 o'clock—it being very dark and cloudy; *Kalmia* was the earliest to appear. The species of *Lithophane* and *Scopelosoma* are now apparently over. *Heliophila Harveyi* and *phragmitidicola* are common at sugar, as well as *Hadena fnitima*, and *Eustrotia apicosa* and *carneola*.

A. R. GROTE.

Coalburgh, W. Va., 15th May, 1877.

In my recent Catalogue I named a genus of *Hesperia* on behalf of Mr. Butler, and called it *Lintneria*. It so happens that Mr. Butler had given this name to one of the genera of the Sphingidæ in his late "Revision" of that family, a fact which I only discovered a few weeks ago, and after the Catalogue was published. Mr. Butler proposes the name *Systasea* for the genus of *Hesperidæ* spoken of, which therefore should stand *Systasea* Butl.

W. H. EDWARDS.

#### EFFECT OF HOT WEATHER UPON THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SPHINXES.

The 28th of last July I found feeding on the Virginia Creeper two larvae of the Satellite Sphinx (*Philampelus satellitia*). One was nearly full grown, and at the end of three days stopped feeding and entered the ground. August 1st passed through its transformations, and came out the 10th of September. It proved to be a very fine female of large size, with colors unusually bright. The above would seem to show that this species in a warm climate would become double brooded.

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