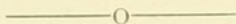


*Vermiculata*, the second is quadrate or nearly so, the third ovate. Fringe at apex of both wings anal angle white. In the fringes this form resembles *Vermiculata*, but in the space between the central and terminal group of spots it is like *Hopfferi*. Described from 5 ♂s from Arizona, received from H. K. Morrison.



## NOTES ON LEPIDOPTERA.

PAPILIO ANTIMACHUS, Drury.—Several specimens of this rare and remarkable butterfly are now known to exist in collections, though until within the past few years nothing was known of it beyond the type specimen now in the collection of the Hon. Wm. Macleay, of Sydney, N. S. Wales. This was purchased at the sale of Francillon's collection for the enormous sum of £30 sterling. In the Hewitson collection are now two others, taken by Mr. Rogers and Miss Diboli. The former of these cost Mr. Hewitson £20. Other examples are in the cabinets of F. J. Horniman; C. Ward, of Halifax; H. Grose Smith; Thomas Chapman, of Glasgow; B. Neumoegen, N. York; Herman Strecker, of Reading; Honrath, of Berlin; and C. Aurivillius, of Sweden. A battered example was sold at Stevens' rooms, London, for £5. Probably about fourteen examples are now known. The home of the species is the West coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon River, where it flies in the hottest sunshine.

HENRY EDWARDS.

PACHYLIA FICUS, L. is very destructive in its larval stage to the Eucalyptus trees planted in various parts of the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. In some districts the whole trees are stripped of their foliage. It is somewhat singular that the larva should leave its general food, which is the leaves of Ficus and kindred genera, for those of an imported plant, of a very different natural order.

W. SCHAUS, JR.

DENUATION FOR STUDY.—Will some of the readers of PAPILIO who have succeeded in denuding the wings of Butterflies without injuring them for the study of their neurulation, favor me with their methods?

I desire to prepare a series of wings in this condition, but have so far failed to discover a good process.

E. M. AARON.

NOTES ON AGROTIS VORAX, n. sp.—The body light brown or gray, the lower side of a beautiful pale greenish metallic hue, with two parallel rows of black points lengthwise. About middle of August I observed the caterpillar forming an "army worm," thousands marching, or rather wriggling across roads and stones and fences to attack a new tree, after having left a former one leafless; they choose young ash trees, making their way up the green stem, of about four to six inches thickness. While feeding they are continually shaking one end of their body, either holding on by fore or by hind legs.

The larva is chocolate color, scarcely over an inch long; emaciated, thin, in spite of all feeding. The next thing observed about them was that, coming to the ground in thousands, skinny and meagre, they bored themselves into the hard soil, leaving a small sandy tumulus outside. Forming afterwards such a bulky chrysalis and heavy moth, one might conclude they continue their feeding under ground. On September 4th the moth made its appearance from my chrysalids in captivity. In October only they were observed generally abroad, and came for shelter to the houses about the time of a snow-storm on the 4th of October.

JAMES BEHRENS, San Francisco.



Schaus, William. 1884. "Pachylia ficus, L." *Papilio* 4(1), 21–21.

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