

third of the inner margin, reaching only half way to costa; median band crossing wing from basal third of costa to outer third of inner margin, even, somewhat diffused; outer band forming a triangle on costa. Terminal space silky whitish, mixed with purplish, broad above, arcuately narrowed below; fringe dark above, pale at anal angle. Between basal and middle bands, extending half way across wing, a light reddish space, edged or partly replaced by silky whitish, indented above its center by a small, dark tooth projecting from the band on either side of it.

Hind wing light reddish, shaded with smoky black on the apical fringe. Expanse, ♂ 13 mm., ♀ 18 to 19 mm.

Three specimens bred from *Anona laurifolia* and *Nectandra wildevoroviana*, Palm Beach, Florida. U. S. Nat. Museum, type, no. 5417.

We sent a specimen to Prof. C. H. Fernald, the well-known authority on North American Tortricidæ, who labelled it "Lophoderus allied to and perhaps identical with the variable *triferana* Walk." The specimens, however, seem so constant and distinct from *triferana* that we venture to describe it.

The larva spins up the leaves with a series of transverse walls of web with a round hole in each near the leaf for the larva to pass through. Slightly shining, green, without marks, the tubercles slightly elevated, normal, concolorous.

NOTE ON THE LARVA OF ARCTIA INTERMEDIA.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

This note is supplementary to the remarks on page 89, vol. VIII, of this JOURNAL.

Larva. Head black, epistoma white, a broad quadrate pale space over the median suture and apex of clypeus; width 3 mm. Body black, shading to dull gray subventrally and ventrally. Feet brownish red. A faint, narrow, whitish, dorsal line, distinct on joints 2 to 4. Warts i and ii black, i over half the size of ii, ii with a broad shining base; iii pale yellow, iv orange tinted, v and vi red-brown; all with black hair tubercles. On thorax all the warts pale; cervical shield represented by four warts in two rows. Warts of joint 13 also all pale, the large subdorsal one colored like wart iii. Hair bristly, black dorsally, red-brown on joints 2 to 4 and subventrally (warts iv to vi) on joints 2 to 12. Spiracles pale orange, black rimmed. Both warts i and ii, especially anteriorly are partly pale yellow under the lens, but the base of ii is shining blue-black. Anal flap dark with small pale warts. On joints 3 and 4 there are two warts above the stigmatal wart, ia + ib the larger; iib not seen, but iii a distinct, though small, many-haired wart.

The larva was found May 27 in grass at Washington, D. C. It was nearly full grown and spun in June. The moth emerged September 11th, the same season.

NOTES ON THE HABITS OF *THECLA DAMON*.

BY E. DAECKE.

Ascending the mountainous elevation ordinarily called the Orange Mountains a little distance above Montclair about the first part of May, we find quite a different flora from that of the valley. Arriving at the top we find plateau-like stretches sparsely covered with cedar bushes. The fresh verdure of the grass is here and there interrupted by large patches of rose-colored mountain pink. Columbine with its beautiful bell-shaped drooping flowers ornament bare rocks and moss-covered ledges. Dense patches of bluets and mountain cress (*Sisymbrium* and *Arabis*), here and there a little bunch of violets, the little creeping potentilla and the omnipresent *Leontodon taraxacum* scattered throughout the soft and flowery carpet to complete the picture which is one of the homes and haunts of *Thecla damon*.

This little *Thecla* is one of the best judges of fine scenery. The red cedar which is the food-plant of *Thecla damon* is common on many places in the Oranges, but *Thecla damon* will not be found wherever cedar abounds. I searched the Orange Mountains for miles and came across many groves of cedar but found *Thecla damon* only on one spot and I dare say the prettiest and most picturesque spot of the whole mountain range.

When I took this insect first I found it very difficult to capture. It would skip swiftly from flower to flower, and as soon as it found itself persecuted it would suddenly drop with folded wings into the grass, the green underside of its wings being a perfect protection from being discovered. Another time I visited this spot in search of *Thecla damon*. I failed to find a single specimen. It was the right season, a beautiful day and early in the afternoon. So I began to inspect the cedar bushes and found that this insect was hovering quite in abundance about the cedar tops, but out of reach of my net. In order to locate them I knocked against the cedar trees to scare them up, but only secured three or four specimens that day. Another time I came better prepared. I had a 4-foot extension to my net, but there



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