

43

## ILLINOIS STATE LABORATORY

## OF NATURAL HISTORY

Urbana, Illinois

## SYNOPSIS OF INSECT COLLECTIONS

FOR DISTRIBUTION

## TO ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOLS

LEPIDOPTERA

(Butterflies and Moths)

By CHARLES A. HART

1903

# ILLINOIS STATE LABORATORY OF NATURAL HISTORY

Urbana, Illinois

## SYNOPSIS OF INSECT COLLECTIONS

FOR DISTRIBUTION

## TO ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOLS

LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)

By CHARLES A. HART

1903

PANTAGRAPH PRINTING AND STATIONERY COMPANY BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

-

-

.

## INTRODUCTORY.

THE State Laboratory of Natural History, in issuing collections of insects to Illinois schools, will hereafter make up and distribute sets of the different orders in succession, accompanying each sending with a pamphlet listing all the species of the order which are included in the distribution, with a brief summary for each species of the more important known facts concerning its food, habits, life history, general biology, and specific and sexual characteristics, and, if of economic importance, concerning injuries and remedial measures, with a reference to a discussion of the insect in some current text-book. The present list is the first of this series.

A few technical terms used in the list refer to the fundamental pattern of wing-marking, more or less of which is present in both wings of all moths. This pattern is welldeveloped in the fore wings of the cutworm moths (of which Fig. 45, e, p. 33, is an excellent example). Near the middle of the wing, the two discal spots are usually present in these moths; the outer, bean-shaped, is the kidney-spot; the inner, the round-spot. In the geometer-moths these spots are not evident, but in their place is the discal dot, usually on both wings. Four principal lines cross the wing, easily located as a rule when present but characteristically unlike in different species, and very useful in separating species. They are often more or less wanting, and except in the geometers seldom appear on the hind wings. The first of these, located near the base of the wing, is usually incomplete and very frequently absent; line 2, the "transverse anterior," is on the inner side of the round spot, at about the first third of the wing; line 3, the "transverse posterior," is always just beyond the kidney-spot. at about the second third; and line 4, the subterminal, lies between it and the fringe. In the genus Catocala a loop of line 3 is in some species nearly or quite cut off from the line, forming a well-marked spot, and as it lies just behind the kidney-spot, or reniform spot as that is also called, this is designated as the subreniform spot. The

dark median shade sometimes present, especially evident in some geometers, crosses the wing between lines 2 and 3, just about midway of the wing. A magnifier of quite low power may be profitably used, especially on the smaller moths.

Lepidopterous eggs are placed, as a rule, on the leaves of the host plant; consequently only departures from this practice are noted.

The scientific name of the insect is given first, in italics, followed by the name of the authority who first described the species and assigned to it the specific name; genus or species names recently in general use, but now obsolete, follow in parenthesis, the genus names with a capital initial. Thus "Pontia rapæ (Pieris)" means that this species has been recently known as Pieris rape. The letters I. II. etc., indicate the periods when the adult or winged insect occurs: the larval and other stages intervene, of course, between these. Only the most evident and reliable characters by which the species may be recognized, and the conspicuous differences due to sex, are given. This characterization is omitted under well-marked species not likely to be confused with any other. It is intended only as a guide in the comparison of species, and not for general identification.

The list and the collections correspond in numbering and arrangement.

The nomenclature and classification of the Lepidoptera of America have been revised throughout of late by Dr. H. G. Dyar and others, necessitating many changes to new and unfamiliar names, but on the other hand securing a fairly natural classification and placing the nomenclature on a more stable basis. The results of this revision have been published in Bulletin 52 of the United States National Museum, now our latest and best check-list of North American butterflies and moths.

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS MENTIONED.** .

Scudder. Brief Guide to the Commoner Butterflies of the Northern United States and Canada. S. H. Scudder. Henry Holt & Co., New York. \$1.25; illustrated, \$1.50.

Holland. The Butterfly Book. W. J. Holland. Doubleday, McClure & Co., New York. \$3.00. (The Moth Book, by the same author, is in preparation.)

Comstock. Manual for the Study of Insects. J. H. & A. B. Comstock. Comstock Publishing Co., Ithaca, N. Y. \$3.75; in clubs of 5 or more, \$2.81; postage, 34 cents.

Saunders. Insects Injurious to Fruits. Wm. Saunders. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. \$2.00.

Sanderson. Insects Injurious to Staple Crops. E. D. Sanderson. John Wiley & Sons, New York. \$1.50; postage 14 cents.

### ABBREVIATIONS.

F., food.	p., pupa.
H., Hibernation.	I, first or only brood of
e., egg.	adults; II, second,
l., larva.	etc.

For the lines on the wings and other technical terms, study the introductory text.

## Family PAPILIONIDÆ.

1. Iphiclides ajax Linn. (Papilio ajax). Zebra Swallowtail. Commoner southward. F., papaw. H. as pupa; several broods. Illustrates seasonal dimorphism; spring and summer forms distinguished by length of tails and extent of white on them. Comstock, 379.

2. Papilio glaucus Linn. (P. turnus). Tiger Swallowtail. F., birch, poplar, ash, and other trees, etc. H. as pupa; I, June and early July; II, late July, etc. Illustrates sexual dimorphism; yellow and black females, latter recognized by black bars still traceable beneath. Comstock, 378.

3. Papilio troilus Linn. Spice-bush Swallowtail. F., spicebush and sassafras. H. as pupa; I, late May into July; II, mid-Aug. and later. Known by a submarginal row of pale blue green spots and large anterior orange spot, both on hind wings above. Scudder, 150.

4. Papilio thoas Linn. (P. cresphontes.) Giant Swallowtail. Tropical, occasional in Illinois F., orange, hoptree (*Ptelea*), etc. H. as pupa; I, early June; II, Aug. and Sep. Larva is "orange-puppy;" injures orange trees. Scudder, 151.

5. Papilio polyxenes Fabr. (P. asterias). Black Swallowtail. F., parsnip, carrot, etc. H. as pupa; I, mid·May to mid-July; II, mid-July to mid-Sep. Male has second row of yellow spots on fore wings. Holland, 314.

6. Laertias philenor Linn. (Papilio). Blue Swallowtail. F., Dutchman's pipe (Aristolochia), smartweed (Polygonum), and bindweed (Ipomæa). H. as adult(?); I, July; II, Sep. Scudder, 145. (Fig. 1.)



Fig. 1. Blue Swallowtail. Laertias philenor; larva.

## Family PIERIDÆ

7. Pontia protodice Bdv. & Lec. (Pieris). Checkered White. F., cabbage and other crucifers; now largely supplanted by cabbage butterfly. H. as pupa; I, May; II, late June and early July; III, late August. Known by black cross-bar at middle of front wing near front



Fig. 2. Checkered White, Pontia protodice; larva and pupa on cabbage leaf.

edge, and other spots. Scudder, 141. (Fig. 2.)

8. Pontia rapæ Linn. (Pieris). Cabbage Butterfly. F.: destructive to cabbage and related plants. H. as a pupa; I, late



Fig. 3. Cabbage Butterfly, Pontia rapæ, wing of female.



April and May; II, late June to mid-July; III, August. Eggs and pupæ on leaves. Fore wing of female with two rounded black spots; of male,

Fig. 5. Cabbage

with one. Fig.5. Cabbage Remedies; py-Butterfly, Pontia rapæ;a,larva;d.pupa.

kerosene emulsion. Comstock, 382. (Figs. 3-5.)

Fig. 4. Cabbage butterfly, Pontia rapæ;

9. Nathalis iole Boisd. Dainty Sulphur. Found along Mississippi River and in Southern Illinois. F., Tagetes. Scudder, 139.

10. Zerene cæsonia Stoll (Colias). Dog's Head. More. abundant southwards. F., clover, etc. Two broods (?); adults, Apr. to Nov. Scudder, 133.

11. Eurymus eurytheme Boisd. (Colias). Orange Sulphur. Abundant westwards. F., clover. H. as larva and adult; 3 broods. Distinctly orange above. Scudder, 135.

12. Eurymus philodice Godt. (Colias). Clouded Sulphur. F., clover, etc. H. as larva; I, May; II, July and first part of Aug.; III, late Aug. to frosts. White form sometimes found. Black border in female contains row of yellow spots. Comstock, 385.

13. Eurema nicippe Cram. (Terias). Black-bordered Yellow. Common south of lat. 40°. F., sensitive pea(Cassia), etc. H. as adult; 2-brooded; adults mid-May to Nov., and in early spring; most abundant in Aug. (II). Smaller than preceding; orange; broad black outer border reaches middle of front edge. Scudder, 137.

14. Eurema euterpe Ménétr. (Terias lisa). Little Sulphur. Found with the preceding. F., sensitive pea(*Cassia*). H. as adult; I, mid-June through July; II, mid-Aug. through Sep. Yellow; border about as in preceding. Scudder, 138.

### Family NYMPHALIDÆ.

15. Euptoieta claudia Cram. Variegated Fritillary. Not common in Illinois; a southern species. F., passion-flower, violets, etc. Apparently 3-brooded. 'Hind wings dead leaf color beneath. Holland, 99.

16. Argynnis cybele Fabr. Great Spangled Fritillary. F, violets. H. as larva; I, late June to Sep. Pupates beneath and on stones and bark upon the ground. Hind wings beneath cinnamon, with broad buff band and large silver spots. Scudder, 79.

17. Argynnis aphrodite Fabr. Silver-spot Fritillary. F., violets. H. as larva; I. July to mid-Sep., eggs not laid before mid-Aug. Hind wings beneath differ from those of preceding species in buff band being very narrow or wanting. Scudder, 77.

18. Brenthis myrina Cram. (Argynnis). Silver-bordered Fritillary. Ranges with bellona; life history similar. Silver spots beneath. Scudder, 74.

19. Brenthis bellona Fabr. (Argynnis). Meadow Fritillary. A northern species, rare south of lat. 41°. F., violets. H. as larva; 3 broods, irregularly developing; adults, middle of May to frosts. No silver spots beneath. Scudder, 72.

20. Phyciodes tharos Dru. Pearl Crescent. F. Aster, etc. H. as larva; 2 broods. Eggs in large clusters on under side of leaves. Scudder, 71.

21. Polygonia interrogationis Fabr. (Grapta). Violet Tip. F., elm, hop, linden, etc. H. as adult; I, July tomid-Aug.; II, Sep. to frosts and May to mid-June. Hind wings beneath with silver semicolon; those of form *umbrosa* very dark above, spots nearly hidden. Sanderson, 279; Comstock, 405.

22. Polygonia comma Harr. (Grapta). Hop Merchant. F., hop, elm, nettle, etc. H. as adult; I, July and Aug.; II, Sep. and March to end of May. Hind wings beneath marbled with light and dark brown, with open silver G; those of form *dryas* dark, as in corresponding form of preceding species. Sanderson, 282; Comstock, 405.

23. Euvanessa antiopa Linn. (Vanessa). Mourning Cloak. Northern hemisphere. F., willow, elm, poplar, etc. H. as adult; I, July and later; II, Sep. to Nov., and from early spring into May. Comstock, 403.

24. Vanessa atalanta Linn. (Pyrameis). Red Admiral. Eur., N. Am., etc. F., nettle, hop, etc. H. as adult, also as pupa; I, July and Aug.; II, Sep. and later, also May and early June. Scudder, 87.

25. Vanessa huntera Fabr. (Pyrameis). Painted Beauty. F., everlasting (*Gnaphalium*), etc. H. as adult and pupa; I, mid-July to Aug.; II, mid-Sep. to end of season, again from mid-May to June. Two large eye-spots on hind wing beneath. Scudder, 86.

26. Vanessa cardui Linn. (Pyrameis). Cosmopolitan. Everywhere except in parts of S. Am. and Arctic regions. F., thistle. H. as adult; I, July and Aug.; II, Sep. and later, also from early spring into June. Larva weaves nest. Four smaller eye-spots on hind wing beneath. Scudder, 84.

27. Basilarchia astyanax Fabr. (Limenitis ursula). Redspotted Purple. F., rose family, willow, etc. H. as halfgrown larva in curiously folded leaf; I, mid-June into Aug.: II (partial), mid-Aug. through Sep. Resembles Papilio, but tailless. Scudder, 101.

28. Basilarchia archippus Cram. (Limenitis disippus).

Vicerov. F. Salicacea (willow,poplar,etc.). H as larva; I. June into July; II, mid-July into fall. Mimics Anosia plexippus. Transverse black line on hind wings. Comstock, 407. (Fig. 6.)

29. Chlorippe

Emperor. S. Ill. especially. F., hackberry. H. as larva (and adult?); I, June to end of Aug.; II, Aug. and Sep. One

round eve-spot on fore wing like those on hind wing. Scudder. 106.

30. Chlorippe clyton Bdv. & Lec. (Apatura). Tawny Emperor. Not common. except in S. Ill. F.,

hackberry. H.as



celtis Bdv. & Lec. Fig. 6. Viceroy, Basilarchia archippus: A, larva; B, suspended pupa; C, winter case of larva; D, leaf as cut for winter case.



Fig. 7. Tawny Emperor, Chlorippe clyton: a, eggs; b, larva; c, pupa; d, adult.

larva; I, June and later. No true eye-spot on fore wing. Scudder, 105. (Fig. 7.)

## Family AGAPETIDÆ.

31. Cercyonis alope nephele Kirby (Satyrus). Dull-eyed Grayling. F., grass. H. as young larva; I, mid-July

through Aug. Eye-spots of fore wings, beneath, tawnyyellow-bordered, but scarcely so above. Scudder, 111.

32. Cissia eurytus Fabr. (Neonympha eurytris). Little Wood-satyr. F., grass. H. as half-grown larva; I, last of May through June. Larvæ hide by day among roots and sticks on ground. Two eye-spots on each wing above and below, except usually only one above on hind wing; those of hind wings beneath with "satellites." Holland, 203.

## Family LYMNADIDÆ.

33. Anosia plexippus Linn. (Danais archippus). Monarch. F., milkweed. Adults migrate south in fall, hibernate in Gulf States, flying north in spring, and laying eggs for first brood. Two broods in Ill. Mimicked by Basilarchia archippus, but lacks black cross-line on hind wing of that species. Scudder, 63. (Fig. 8.)



### Family LYCÆNIDÆ.

34. Uranotes melinus Hübn. (Thecla). Gray Hair-streak. F., heads of hops and various pods. Probably H. as pupa; I, May and June; II, July into Sep. Adults frequent shrubs and vines. This species and the next two have tail filaments, and are best separated by details of markings beneath. Scudder, 111.

35. Thecla edwardsii Saund. Edward's Hair-streak. N. half of state. F., oak. H. as egg; l. in spring; I, July to Sep. See preceding species. Scudder, 121.

36. *Mitoura damon* Cram. (Thecla smilacis). Olive Hairstreak. S. part of state especially. F., red cedar; adults haunt tops of these trees. H. as pupa; I, May and June; II (partial), Aug. See *Uranotes melinus*. Scudder, 118.

37. Chrysophanus the Boisd. Bronze Copper. F., Polygonum and Rumex. H. as egg; I, late June and July; II, mid-Aug. to mid-Sep. Expanse,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. or more. Female dark-bordered merely. Scudder, 127.

38. Epidemia helloides Boisd. (Chrysophanus). Purplish Copper. N. Ill. and westward. Colors beneath distinctive. Holland, 254.

39. Heodes hypophleas Boisd. (Chrysophanus americanus). American Copper. F., sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*). H. usually as pupa; I, mid-May through June; II, early July to late in Aug.; III, Sep. Pupates under stones. Expanse about 1 inch. Scudder, 128.

40. Everes comyntas Godt. (Lycæna). Tailed Blue. F., bean family (Leguminosæ). H. probably as larva; I, May to early June; II, July to mid-Aug.; III, mid-Aug. through Sep. Eggs in crevices of inflorescence, larvæ eat flower heads and tender leaves. Known from other Blues by tailfilament of hind wing. Male, violet; female, dark brown, above. Scudder, 123.

### Family HESPERIIDÆ.

41. Ancyloxypha numitor Fabr. Least Skipper. F., grasses. H. probably as pupa; I, June; II, later July to mid-Aug.; III. Sep. Larva in web between grass blades; prefers wet situations. Scudder, 166.

42. Atrytone zabulon Bdv. & Lec. (Pamphila). Mormon. F., grass. H. as larva or pupa; I, late May and June. Larva in web between blades. Yellow, with rather broad black borders above and below; some females black, with row of white spots on fore wings; a large pallid cloud beneath near posterior angle of fore wing. Scudder, 167.

43. Thymelicus cernes Bdv. & Lec. (Pamphila cernes. Limochores taumas). Tawny-edged Skipper. F., Panicum, Triticum, and other grasses H. as pupa; I. June and July; II (partial), Aug. and Sep. In this and the three following skippers the male has a black oblique raised "sex-mark" on the fore wing, minutely different in each species. Both sexes of cernes have the middle part of front edge

of fore wings dull yellow above and below, and a few yellowish dots outwardly, hind wings plain brownish. Scudder, 173.

44. Polites peckius Kirby (Pamphila). Yellow Spot. F., grasses. I, June to mid July; II, Aug. and Sep. See preceding, which it resembles; hind wings with yellow band above, cut into row of spots by dark veins crossing it, and two well-marked bands beneath. Scudder, 170.

45. Euphyse vestris metacomet Harr. (Pamphila metacomet). Dun Skipper. See Thymelicus cernes. Plain blackish brown, or two or three minute spots on fore wings above. Holland, 360.

46. Limochores manataaqua Scud. (Pamphila). Crossline Skipper. F., grass. H. as pupa (?); I, July into Aug.; l., Aug. and Sep. Larva in tubular nest between grass blades, adult in moist meadows. Fore wings blackish, with row of spots; hind wings blackish, a faint cross-row of spots beneath; details of "sex mark" (see *Thymelicus* cernes) characteristic. Holland, 357.

47. Epargyreus tityrus Fabr. (Eudamus). Silver-spotted Skipper. F., bean family (Leguminosæ). H. as pupa; I, late May into Aug. Larva beneath leaf-flap or between leaves. Adults frequent flower gardens. Silver spot beneath on hind wings. Scudder, 155.

48. Thorybes pylades Scud. (Eudamus). Northern Cloudywing. F., clover, bush-clover, etc. H. as pupa; I, June to late July; II, mid-Aug. to mid-Sep. Larva makes nest beneath flap of leaf. Scudder, 156.

49. Pholisora catullus Fabr. Sooty-wing. F., pigweed and lamb's-quarters. H. as larva; I, mid-May through June; II, late July and Aug. Larva lives in fold of leaf. Row of minute white dots near apex of fore wing. Scudder, 164.

50. Hesperia montivagus Reak. (Pyrgus tessellatus). Variegated Tessellate. F., mallows. H. believed to be as pupa; I, early in spring; II, June and July; III, Aug. and Sep. Scudder, 165.

## Family SPHINGIDÆ.

51. Hæmorrhagia diffinis Boisd. (Hemaris, Sesia). Bumblebee Hawk-moth. F., Bush honeysuckle, snowberry, and Triosteum perfoliatum. H. probably as adult; I, late May and early June; I., June; II, July and early Aug. Pupa in cocoon under leaves. Inner edge of black outer border toothed.

52. *Hæmorrhagia diffinis tenuis* Grote (H. tenuis). A variety of the preceding, with black border narrower, and entire within.

53. Celerio lineata Fabr. (Deilephila). White-lined Sphinx. F., purslane, chickweed, etc. H. as pupa in ground; I, June and July; l., July and Aug.; II, late Aug. and early Sep.; l., mid-Sep. through Oct. Flies like humming-bird in early evening; larva varies as in figures. Comstock, 337. (Fig. 9.)



Fig. 9. White-lined Sphinx, Celerio lineata; two types of larval markings.

54. Theretra tersa Linn. (Chærocampa). Common southward. F', madder family, corn. H. as pupa in ground; I, Mayandearly June; l., July; II, late July and Aug., l., Sep. and Oct. (Fig. 10.)



Fig. 10. Theretra tersa; larva and pupa.

55. Ampelophaga myron Cram. (Everyx, Darapsa, Chærocampa pampinatrix). Green Grape-vine Sphinx; 1., Grape-vine Hog-caterpillar. Commoner eastward and southward. F., vine family. H. as pupa in loose cocoon among leaves, etc., on ground; I, May and June; II, late July and Aug. Destructive to grape-vines; remedy, hand-picking. Larva often found covered with white parasitic cocoons. Comstock, 336. (Fig. 11.)



Fig. 11. Grape-vine Hog-caterpillar, Ampelophaga myron.

56. Protoparce quinquemaculata Haw. (Phlegethontius, Protoparce, P. celeus). **Tomato-worm.** F., Solanaceæ. H. as pupa in ground; I, June and early July; II, Aug. and early Sep. Fore wings with slightly sinuous, even, white and black outer line parallel to outer margin; hind wings with pair of black zigzag lines across middle, on pale ground. Abdomen yellow-spotted. Sanderson, 231; Comstock, 335.

57. Protoparce sexta Joh. (Phlegethontius or Macrosila carolina). L. Tobacco-worm. Life history and food about the same as preceding. White and black outer lines of fore wings very broken and zigzag; hind wings dark gray with broad white band just beyond middle; the pair of black cross-lines at middle and space between them covered by a dark band. Abdomen yellow-spotted. Sanderson, 231.

58. Hyloicus eremitus Hübn. (Sphinx). Rare. F., mints. Double-brooded.

59. Ceratomia amyntor Geyer (C. quadricornis). L., Four-horned Sphinx. F., elm, etc. H. as pupa in ground; I, May and June. Fore wings coffee-brown, with clean-cut light and dark lines and streaks; abdomen not yellowspotted.

60. Ceratomia undulosa Walk. (Daremma brontes). F., ash, etc. H. as pupa in ground; I, June; II, Aug. Fore wings gray with darker cross bands and lines.

61. Sphinx jamaicensis Dru. (Smerinthus geminatus). **Twin-spotted Sphinx.** F., apple, plum, elm, ash, willow, etc. H. as pupa in ground; I, May to July; II, Aug. Outer edge of fore wings irregularly sinuous; eye-spot of hind wings double-centered, rarely single or triple. Comstock, 333.

62. Paonias excæcatus S. & A. (Smerinthus). Blind-eyed Sphinx. F., oak, apple, plum, elm, etc. H. as pupa in ground; I, May to July; II, Aug. Outer edge of fore wings with about 6 nearly equal notches; eye-spot single.

## Family SATURNIIDÆ.

63. Samia cecropia Linn. (Attacus). Cecropia Moth. F., elder, willow, apple, etc., etc. H. as pupa in cocoon on branches of trees and shrubs; I, late May and June. Comstock, 356; Saunders, 73. (Fig. 12.)



Fig. 12. Cecropia Moth, Samia cecropia, larva.

64. Callosamia promethea Dru. (Attacus). Promethea Moth. F., ash, sassafras, spice-bush, and many other trees.

H. as pupa in cocoon in leaf with petiole spun fast so that it remains attached over winter; larvæ on ash use some other leaf in place of the compound ashleaf; I, late June and July. Male with basal half of wings nearly uniform, blackish, obscurely defined; female with basal half brown, sharply defined on both pairs from light brown of outer half. Comstock, 354; Saunders, 205. (Fig. 13.)

65. Tropæa luna Linn. (Actias). Luna Moth. F. walnut, hickory, sweet-gum, and other forest trees. H. as pupa in thin cocoon spun between leaves and falling to the ground; I, April and May; II, July. Comstock, 353. (Fig. 14.)



Fig. 13. Promethea Moth. Callosamia promethea: a, b, c, younger larva, and its head and one segment enlarged; d, mature larva.



Fig. 14. Luna Moth, Tropæa luna, larva.

66. Telea polyphemus Cram. (Attacus). Polyphemus Moth. L., American Silk-worm. F., forest and fruit trees. H. as pupa in dense cocoon spun between leaves, usually falling to the ground; I, late spring and summer. Comstock, 352; Saunders, 171.

67. Automeris io Fabr. (Hyperchiria). lo Moth. F.,

mostly forest trees, also corn, cotton, clover, etc. H. as pupa in cocoon among leaves and trash on ground; I, June into early Aug. Spines of larva urticating, like sting of nettles. Fore wings of male deep yellow; of female, purplish. Comstock, 351. (Figs. 15-18.)



Fig 16. Io Moth, Automeris io, spines of larva.



Fig. 15. Io Moth, Automeris io, larva.

Fig. 17. Io Moth, Automer 8 10, male.



Fig. 18. Io Moth, Automeris io, female.

### Family CERATOCAMPIDÆ.

68. Anisota rubicunda Fabr. (Dryocampa). L., Greenstriped Maple Worm. F., maple, rarely also oak. H. as pupa in ground; I, May; II, July. Injurious to maples. Comstock, 349. (Fig. 19.)

69. Basilona imperialis Dru. (Eacles). Imperial Moth. F.,



many forest and Fig. 19. Rosy Anisota, Anisota rubicunda: a, larva; shade trees. H. as b, pupa; c, adult.

pupa in ground; I, late June and July. 'Comstock, 346.

## Family SYNTOMIDÆ.

70. Scepsis fulvicollis Hübn. Goldenrod Moth. F., grasses. Pupa in lemon-yellow cocoon; I, late May to early July; II, mid-Aug. into Sep. Adult in swampy grassy meadows and on goldenrod flowers.

## Family LITHOSIIDÆ.

71. Hypoprepia fucosa Hübn. Painted Footman. F., mosses and lichens. Larva spins cocoon early in May; I, mid-May through June; II, Aug. to mid-Sep. Larva on tree trunks and under stones. Lines more or less yellow. Comstock, 325.

## Family ARCTIIDÆ.

72. Utetheisa bella Linn. Bella Moth. Commonest in Southern Illinois. F., Crotalaria, Lespedeza. I, June; II, Aug. and Sep. Cocoon under stones and loose roots. Comstock, 319.

73. Estigmene acræa Dru. (Leucarctia). Saltmarsh Moth; 1., Large Yellow Bear. F., garden vegetables and flowers,

roadside weeds, etc. H. as pupa in thick cocoon of silk interwoven with its own larval hairs; I, May and first half of



Fig. 20. Large Yellow Bear, Estigmene acraa.



Fig. 21. Large Yellow Bear, *Estigmene acrea*; front of head of two larvæ, showing variation in extent of black coloring.

June; l., June and July; II, late July and Aug.; l., Sep. and Oct. Hind wings of female white; of male, yellow. Comstock, 321. (Figs. 20, 21.)

74. Hyphantria textor Harr. (H. cunea). L., Fall Webworm. F., various fruit and shade trees, and bushes. H. as

pupain cocoon in crevices or rubbish on ground; I, mid-May into July. Females lay as many as 400 eggs in a cluster on leaves. Larvæ make large webs, becoming evident from mid-Aug. into fall. Very troublesome. Remedies, cutting off and destroying infested



Fig. 22. Fall Web-worm. Hyphantria textor: a, larva; b, pupa; c, adult.

twigs, or burning out nests with kerosene torches. Wings snow-white throughout. Comstock, 71. (Fig. 22.)

75. Isia isabella S. & A. (Pyrrharctia, Arctia). Isabella Tiger-moth. F., garden plants, weeds, etc. H. as larva, spins tawny cocoon on under side of old boards, etc., in early



Fig. 23. Isabella Tiger-moth, Isia isabella: a, larva; b, pupa in cocoon; c, adult.

Fig. 24. Isabella Tiger-moth, Isia isabella, front of larval head.

crawling in search of shelter. Comstock, 322. (Figs. 23, 24.)

76. Diacrisia virginica Fabr. (Spilosoma). Yellow Bear. F., many garden and cultivated plants, bushes, and trees.



H. as pupa in nooks and crannies, in hairy cocoons; I, late April through



Fig. 25. Yellow Bear, Diacrisia virginica: a, larva; b, pupa; c, adult.

Fig. 26 Yellow Bear, Diacrisia virginica, front of larval head.

June; l., late June and July; II, mid-July into Sep.; l., late Aug into Oct. At least one black dot on hind wing, abdomen black-dotted. Comstock, 322. (Figs. 25, 26.)

77. Apantesis virguncula Kirby (Arctia, Eyprepia). F., various low plants. H. as larva; I, June. Fore wings black with  $\leq$ -mark and fine veins pale yellow, hind wings black and orange.

78. Apantesis arge Kirby (Arctia, Eyprepia). Arge Tigermoth. F., pigweed and other weeds, corn, etc. H. as partly grown larva, spins cocoon and pupates in early spring; I, May; l., June; II, late July and early Aug; l., Sep. ≤-mark and veins pale pinkish cream, broad, the wing less than half black.

79. Apantesis vittata Fabr. (Eyprepia, Arctia nais, Arctia phalerata). Common Tiger-moth. F., various low weeds and cultivated plants. H., as partly grown larva; spins loose cocoon in spring; I, May and first part of June; II, late July through Sep. Adult common at electric lights. ≤-mark and lines to base of wing, but not the veins, pale yellow; hind wings buff or pinkish, with black front border and outer spots.

80. Annualo tenera Hübn. (Euchætes collaris). F., Apocynum, Asclepias incarnata. H.as pupa in slight cocoon of silk and its larval hair; I and II, June to fall. Larva hiding by day. White, front edge of fore wings yellowish.

81. Euchætias egle Dru. (Euchætes, Cycnia). Harlequin Milkweed Caterpillar. F., milkweed. H. as pupa in cocoon of silk and its larval hair, on ground or under stones; I, June; II, end of July to mid-Aug. Eggs on under side of leaf, in batches covered with fine hair to imitate leaf surface; larva social. Larva decimated by parasites. Comstock, 319.

82. Halisidota tessellaris S. & A. (H. tessellata). Checkered Tiger-moth. F., forest and fruit trees. H. as pupa in cocoon, almost entirely of its larval hair felted together, under stones, on fences, etc.; I, June and July, on milkweed flowers and at lights; larva common in Aug. and Sep.

83. Halisidota caryæ Harr. Hickory Tiger-moth. F., forest and fruit trees, especially oak and hickory. H. as pupa in cocoon of its larval hair, on fences, etc.; I, late May and June; larva social, June to Sep. Comstock, 320.

## Family AGARISTIDÆ.

84. Alypia octomaculata Hübn. **Eight-spotted Forester.** F., grape and Virginia creeper. H. as pupa in cell in rotten wood or in earth at or near surface; I, late April into June; II, Aug. Sometimes a pest. Spray with Paris green in water, a teaspoonful to two gallons. Comstock, 314. (Fig 27.)



Fig. 27. Eight-spotted Forester, Alypia octomaculata: a, larva; b, one segment of same, side view; c, adult.

## Family NOCTUIDÆ.

85. Raphia frater Grote. F., poplar, willow. H. as pupa in stout cocoon on bark; I. May and early June; II, July and early Aug.

86. Apatela americana Harr. (Acronycta). American Dagger. F., maple, elm, and other forest trees. H. as pupa in cavity, half in a groove excavated in the surface of bark or wood, and half in a dense cocoon covering, the inner wall of which is of silk and chips from the excavation, the outer, of silk and larval hair; I, June and July; l., Aug. and Sept. Fore wings ashy without evident black dashes; note course of line 3 (the outer transverse line); hind wings smoky. Comstock, 307.

87. Apatela dactylina Grote (Acronycta). Willow Dagger. F., birch, willow, alder. H. as pupa in cocoon of silk and larval hair among leaves, etc.; I, late May to early July. Fore wings ashy, without evident black dashes; note course of line 3; hind wings smoky in female, white in male.

88. Apatela populi Riley (Acronycta lepusculina, in large part). Cottonwood Dagger. F. cottonwood (Populus monilifera). H. as pupa in pale yellow cocoon of silk and larval hairs, in crevices of trees and fences; I, June. Grayish

white, transverse lines marked by blackish spots. (Fig. 28.)

89. Apatela interrupta Guen. (Acronycta occidentalis). **Gray Dagger.** F., elm, birch, apple, plum. H. as pupa in slight cocoon; I, May and early June;



II, Aug. Not over Fig. 28. Cottonwood Dagger, Apatela populi, larva. three longitudinal "dashes" on fore wing.

90. Apatela lobelia Guen. (Acronycta). Oak Dagger. F., oak. H. in cocoon on wood or bark, excavated beneath cocoon, which is of silk and wood chips, tough; I, late April and May; II, July and Aug. Over 14 inches expanse; a central fourth dash connecting the discal spots.

91. Apatela hamamelis Guen. (Acronycta). Witch-hazel Dagger. F., witch-hazel, oak, and other forest trees. H. as pupa in cocoon of silk woven with bits of wood and earth; I, May to July. Note carefully pattern of markings of fore wing. Comstock, 308.

92. Apatela oblinita S. & A. (Acronycta). Smeared Dagger. F., smartweed, willow, corn, and various other trees and herbs. H. in elongate papery cocoon closely attached to stems, boards, etc.; I, April and May; II, late June to Sep. Fore wings elongate, somewhat pointed, streaked as if smeared. (Fig.29.)



Fig. 29. Smeared Dagger, Apatela oblinita: a, larva; b, cocoon; c, adult.

Oligia grata Hübn. (Caradrina). F., violet. Trans-93. verse lines, and outlines of discal spots, pale on dark ground-color.

94. Hadena modica Guen. L. unknown. Adult flies during June, July, and Aug. A dark contrasting wedge from front edge between discal spots.

95. Hadena dubitans Walk. (H. sputatrix). L. unknown. I, late July into Sep. Fore wings very dark, markings obscure, except kidney-spot, which is pale and contrasting.

Hadena devastatrix Brace. Devastating Dart-moth; 96. 1., Glassy Cutworm. F., underground parts of grasses and grain crops, and other herbaceous plants. H. as young larva, destructive in May and early June; pupates in cell in earth; I, June to Oct. A serious pest. Fall plowing of infested land beneficial. Variably blackish-gray, line 4 (subterminal) nearly parallel to outer margin. Saunders, 329. (Fig. 30.)

97. Hadena arctica Boisd. T<sub>4</sub> Yellow-headed Cutworm. F., underground parts of grasses and grains. also other herbaceous plants. H. as young larva, destructive from May even to July; pupates in cell in earth; I, late July into Sep. More injurious Hadena devastatrix, back and northwards. With greenish and car-

side view.

mine tints; line 4 irregular, space between it and line 3, and also the kidney-spot, much paler than rest of fore wing.

Hadena cariosa Guen. L. unknown. 98. I, June and July. Rear half of fore wings darker. Line 4 makes a distinct ≤, touching margin, at middle.

99. Hadena lignicolor Guen. Habits similar to those of arctica. H. probably as larva; I. June to end of Aug. Pale brownish, front border of fore wings, 2 patches on outer margin, and other spots, darker brown.

100. Hyppa xyltnoides Guen. F., dandelion, lamb'squarters, etc. Probably H. as pupa among fallen leaves drawn together by a few threads; I, May and June; II, late July into Sep.

101. Dipterygia scabriuscula Linn. F., sorrel-dock (Rumex), plantain, etc. I, May and early June; II, latter part of July into Sep. Pupates in earth.

102. Pyrophila pyramidoides Guen. (Amphipyra), American Copper Hindwing. F., grape and fruit and forest trees and bushes. H. as adult, l. in May and June, pupates in slight cocoon among fallen leaves, etc.; I, flying latter part of July to Oct. Comstock, 302. (Fig. 31.)



Fig. 31. American Copper Hindwing, Pyrophila pyramidoides, larva.

103. Prodenia ornithogalli Gnen. (P. lineatella). L., Cotton Cutworm. F., cotton, corn, garden vegetables, etc. H. doubtful; l., late June to early Sep.; I, Aug. through Oct. Hind wings pearly white, veins partly darker.

104. Prodenia ornithogalli eudiopta Guen. (P. flavimedia, P. eudiopta). Food, life history, etc., same as in typical form. Oblique streak in front of middle of wing very pale, a space behind it pale brownish.

105. Laphygma frugiperda S. & A. L., Grass-worm. F., grasses, corn, wheat etc. Probably does not winter successfully in Illinois. L., July; I, first half of Aug.; I., latter half of Aug.; II, Sep., 1., Oct. When destructive to lawns, kill by heavy rolling and by spraying with kerosene emulsion, followed by copious drenching with water. When marching like army worm, treat as for that species. Resembles

Prodenia, but markings more obscure, size smaller. Sanderson, 84. (Figs. 32-34.)



Fig. 32. Grass-worm, La- *phygma frugiperda: a, typical phygma frugiperda, larva and adult; b, variation; c, variety pupa.* obscura.

Fig. 34. Grass-worm, Laphygma frugiperda, larva: b, front of head; c, d, one segment, back and side views.

Laphygma frugiperda obscura Riley. Fore wings 106. almost unicolorous, hind wings as in typical form, being pearly white, narrowly dark bordered. (Fig. 32, c.)

107. Adelphagrotis prasina Fabr. (Agrotis). F., blackberry, raspberry, huckleberry. H. as larva; I, July to end of

Aug. Known by moss-green color and white patch exterior to kidney-spot.

108. Agrotis ypsilon Rott, Lance Owlet; L., Greasy Cutworm. Cosmopolitan. F., corn, grass, garden vegetables, etc. H. mainly as larva; l. destructive from May into July; pupates in earthen cell; I, July and Aug., less frequently in Sep. Adults common "at sugar." One of our worst cutworms. The grav larva is easily found in the earth at the base of cut-off plants. Infested grass-land should be pastured to pigs in fall, and plowed in late summer or early fall before planting to corn. In gardens and fields make a dry (or wet) mixture of Paris green and middlings (or bran),-1 pound of



Paris green to 20 or 30 pounds of the Fig. 35. Greasy Cutworm, Agro-

other,-and scatter on ground about plants; or dip clover, pepper grass, or other fresh herbs in Paris green and water, and lay out in bunches on the ground, keeping out chickens, etc. Adult well-marked. Saunders, 327. (Fig. 35.)

109. Peridroma margaritosa saucia Hübn. (Agrotis saucia, P. saucia). Unar ed Owlet; ], Variegated Cut-worm. F., cultivated fruits.



Variegated Peridromu Fig. 36. Cutworm, margaritosa saucia, eggs on twig and single egg enlarged, top view.

flowers. H.as larva, etc.; l. destructive in May and early June: pupates in cell in earth; I, late June into Aug.; possibly II, in late Aug. and fall. Larva common in gardens, ascends trees at night: large egg patches common on twigs

vegetables, and

of apple, etc.; adults common "at of apple, etc.; adults common "at Fig. 37. Variegated Cutworm, sugar." On trees use tin and other and side views.

bands as barriers to climbing, and jar larvæ from trees upon cloths so that they can be gathered and destroyed. (See also 108.) Ground color of fore wings variable, hind wings pearly whitish except margins, veins dark, strongly marked. Saunders, 106. (Figs. 36, 37.)

Noctua baja Fabr. (Agrotis). F., various low plants. 110. I, late July into Sep. Black bar from front edge near apex of fore wing; a dark shade about kidney-spot.

Noctua bicarnea Guen. (Agrotis). L., Chocolate-111. striped Cutworm. F., grass and low plants. H. as half grown larva; l. feeding in April; I, July to Sep. Pale shade on front edge at outer third. (Fig. 38.)

112. Noctua c-nigrum Linn. Black-C Owlet. L., Spotted Cut-worm. F., garden vegetables and other low plants. H



as larva, soon pupating in earthen cell; I, late May and early June; l., July; II, late July and Aug. For preventives, see No. 108. A broad pale V-shaped area on front margin, its apex in the round-spot, each side of which is an angular blackish mark. Comstock, 306. (Fig. 39.)

113. Noctua plecta Linn. (Agrotis). F., garden vegetables. H. as larva; I, late May and June; IJ, Aug. Small, a dark streak along middle of wing, a pale one along front margin.

114. Noctua clandestina Harr. (Agrotis). Clandestine Owlet; l., W-marked Cutworm. F., grass, grain, garden vegetables, fruit and other trees, and bushes. H. as half grown larva, which become injurious in April and early May; pupates in ground; I, late May into July; II, late Aug. iuto Oct. Larva is a "climbing cutworm." Adult plain, smoky brown, a narrow dark line connecting and extending partly around the discal spots; hind wings pale; veins slightly darker. Saunders, 108. (Fig. 40.)

115. Feltia subgothica Haw. (Agrotis). Gothic Dartmoth; l., Dingy Cutworm. F., grain crops, garden vegetables, etc. H. as young larva, becoming destructive in May and early June; enters earth and forms oval cell in which it remains a month or more and then pupates; I, July to end of Sep. Adults common at electric lights. Very abundant and destructive. See No. 108. Outer third of wings pale, with dark outer border, latter invaded by two acute points from pale area (the "≤-mark"); hind wings of male white with dark border. Saunders, 328. (Fig. 41.)

116. Feltia jaculifera Guen. (Agrotis or Feltia tricosa). L., Western Striped Cutworm. F., grain crops and garden vegetables. H. as young larva, becoming destructive in May and early June; enters earth and forms oval cell in which it remains a month or more and then pupates; I, July to end of Sep. See No. 108. Outer third of wings moderately pale, crossed behind by a paler streak, the pale area with blunt extensions narrowing dark terminal border.





Fig. 38. Chocolate-striped Cutworm, Noctua bicarnea, back and side views.

1

Fig. 39. Spotted Cutworm, Noctua c-nigrum, back and side views.







Fig. 41. Dingy Cutworm, Feltia subgothica, back and side views.

117. Feltia gladiaria Morr. (Agrotis gladiaria or morrisoniana). L., Clay-backed Cutworm, F., clover, corn, and garden vegetables. H. as larva, destructive from mid-April to early June; enters earth in first part of June and remains in oval cell until Aug., then pupates; I, Sep. and first half of Oct. Adults common at electric lights and on Compositor at twilight. Resembles subgothica, but round-spot small, circular, not V-shaped. (Fig. 42.)

118. Feltia venerabilis Walk. (Agrotis). L. unknown. I. Sep., on flowers and at electric light. Front border darker, so also kidneyspot, a longitudinal dash near base and a shade in apical margin opposite kidney-spot; transverse lines not traceable, thorax with chalky white tint each side.

Feltra

119. Paragrotis velleripennis Grote (Agrotis, backed Cut-Carneades). L. unknown. I, Aug. and Sep. gladiaria. Fore wings smoky black, with transverse lines black or not traceable; hind wings white.

120. Paragrotis detersa Walk. (Agrotis or Carneades pitychrous). F., cranberry, maritime grasses. I, fall. Larva girdles bark of cranberry at base; adults common in sandy places by day, on goldenrod, especially on sea shore. Discal spots and space between lines 3 and 4 paler.

121. Paragrotis messoria Harr. (Agrotis, Carneades). Reaping Owlet; ]., Dark-sided Cut= worm. F., garden vegetables and fruit trees. H. probably aslarvæ, which become most evident in May; enter earth and remain a time in earthen cells, then pupate; I, July to end of Sep. Larva is a "climbing cutworm." (See Nos. 108 and 109.) Ground color uniform; transverse lines double, these and discal spots wellmarked; no evident <-mark in Fig. 43. Dark-sided Cutworm, line 4. Saunders, 107. (Fig. 43.) adult.



Checkered Owlet; 1., Northern Striped F., garden vegetables, Cutworm. corn, weeds, and leaves of young trees. See Nos. 108 and 109. H. as half grown larva, most destructive from mid-May to mid-June; I, latter part of June into Aug. A black squarish (checker) spot between the discal spots; a black triangle on inner side of the round-spot; and a dark basal dash more or less evident. Saunders, 328.

123. Mamestra meditata Grote L., Pink-backed Cutworm. F., grasses. H. as young larva; I, May and June; II, late Aug. through Sep. Adults on Compositæ, etc., in late afternoon Fig. 44 P.nk-backed Cut-worm. Mamestra meditata, back and side views.

sprinkled with bluish scales; markings obscure. (Fig. 44.)

Mamestra trifolii Rott. (M. chenopodii). Garden Mamestra. F., Garden plants, and weeds. H. as pupa in cell in ground; I, May; l., June and early July; II, late June into Sep.; l., Sep. and early Oct. Gray,≥-markin line 4 distinct, usual markings well-defined, hind part of kidney-spot dark. (Fig. 45.)

> 125. Mamestra picta Harr.(Ceramica), Painted Mamestra; 1., Zebra Caterpillar. F., cabbage and other crucifers, and many other plants. H. usually

Fig. 45 Garden Mamestra, Mamestra tri-folii: a and b, larvæ; c, pupa; d. adult; e, fore wing enlarged; f, tip of pupa beneath.

122. Paragrotis tessellata Harr. (Agrotis, Carneades).





124.

as pupa, underground, in rude cocoon; I, late April to end of June; l., June and July; I, late July to early Sep.; l.,



Fig. 46. Zebra Caterpillar, Mamestra picta. larva and adult.

Sep. and Oct. Purplish brown, two indefinite paler brown streaks; only line 4 visible; hind wings white. Comstock, 305. (Fig. 46.)

126. Mamestra renigera Steph. Figure-8 Moth; l., Bristly Cutworm. F., grass, garden vegetables, flowers, and weeds. H. as young larva, injury most evident in later April and early May; pupation in ground; I, late May to mid-July; l., later Aug. to early Oct. Small, dark, green-spotted; kidney spot narrow-oblong, white-edged. (Fig. 47.)



Fig. 47. Br stly Cutworm, Mamestra renigera, back and side views.

127. Mamestra lorea Guen. F., strawberry, wild geranium, etc. I, late May into July. Outer part of fore wings pale, division(line 3)sharply marked, oblique, nearly straight. 128. Nephelodes minians Guen. (N. violans and minians). L.,Bronze Cutworm. F., grasses, smartweed, corn, etc. H. as larva; l. common in grass lands in

. May; enters ground about June 1, and remains without transformation (æstivation) in naked earthen cell, pupating in late July and Aug.; I. early Aug. to end of Oct. Larva 5-striped, green when young. bronzy when over half grown, very subject to disease and parasites; adults on flowers of Compositæ, etc., by day and at lights by night; wing-scaling very delicate, requiring careful handling. Purplish brown: space between inner and outer lines, except discal spots, more or less darker. (Fig. 48.)

129. Heliophila unipuncta Haw. (Leucania). L., Army-worm. F., grasses, grains, etc. H. mostly as

adult; I, Oct. to next May; l., mid-May to mid-June; II, late June and early July; l., late June and July; III, Aug; l., Sep. Breeds in dense grassy spots, making serious outbreaks at intervals of several years; usually held in check by numerous parasites and enemies. When abundant, migrates in armies in search of fresh food. Clean cultivation advisable, also burning grass-land in early spring; plowing furrow with vertical side facing the advancing "army" to stop their progress, with postholes at intervals in furrow.

where they may be destroyed with kerosene and water mixture. Vegetation about to be attacked may be heavily sprayed with Paris green and water. Rather uniform buff, with





Fig. 49. Army-worm, Heliophila unipuncta.

blackish powdering; a short oblique dark streak from

apex of fore wings, central vein scarcely darker; a white speck at point of forking, just back of kidney-spot. Adult very common at "sugar" and lights. Comstock, 303; Sanderson, 79. (Fig. 49.)

120. Heliophila albilinea Hübn. (Leucania harveyi). Wheat-head Army-worm. F., heads of grasses and small grains, and unfolding leaves of corn. H. as pupa in cell about 6 inches underground; I, May; l., July; II, late July and Aug.; l., Sep. Preventives, fall plowing, burning over in early spring, and prompt harvesting of threatened crop. Eggs laid in rows between sheath and stalk of host plant. Pale buff, outer border and central longitudinal streak, blackish, latter cut by whitish line along central vein; kidney-spot indicated by a black dot. (Fig. 50.)

131. Heliophila phragmitidicola Guen. (Leucania). Striped White Cutworm. F, grasses and other low plants. H. as larva; l. full grown by about May 1; p. in earthen cell; I, later

May and June; l., July; II, late July to end of Sep. Blackish-buff, hind wings white. Central vein white, a black-



Wheat-head Arm;

ish streak bordering it behind to forking of vein; terminal border not much darker than ground color.

132. Orthodes crenulata Butl. (O. infirma). L. unknown. I, June to end of Sep. Transverse lines and outlines of spots pale, distinct, smoothly curved or straight.

133. Graphiphora alia Guen. (Tæniocampa). Drab Moth. F., oak, apple, willow, etc. H. as adult; I, late fall through next April; l., May; p. in ground; summer spent in this stage. Both wings mouse-gray to rust-brown, coloring of usual markings variable, but hind part of kidney-spot dark, and a dark transverse shade at middle more or less evident.

134. Xylina grotei Riley (Lithophane, X. antennata Slingerland). Ash-gray Pinion; l., Green Fruit-worm. F., soft maple, cherry, leaves of apple and wild cherry and other forest trees, also apples and other fruit. H. as adult; I, late Sep. to next April; l., May; spends summer as p. in ground. Dark ash-gray, with oblique and slightly contrasting round spot; wings elongate and slightly pointed; markings dull.

135. Cucullia asteroides Guen. Hooded Owlet. F., goldenrod. H. as larva; l. late June and early July; p. in cocoon in earth; I, late July to early Sep.; l., Sep. Movable thoracic tuft; note markings at hind angle of fore wings.

186. Papaipema nitela Guen. (Gortyna, Hydrœcia). L., Stalk-borer. H. probably as egg; l. in spring in grasses and grains, then and later also in corn, ragweed, potato, and similar thick-stemmed weeds and garden/plants, boring up in center of stem, often with small round openings below; heads of affected grasses, etc., whiten, and tops of plants wilt; p. in stem just below opening, or in earth; I, mid-Aug. to end of Oct.; at lights and "sugar." Does some injury to corn and oats; cannot be reached with poisons. While in grass stems in May, grass about corn fields may be mowed and carried away before larva leave these for corn. Outer third of fore wing pale, lightening up toward the nearly straight, whitish division line (3). Var. nebris with discal spots white. Saunders, 334.

137. Scoliopteryx libatrix Linn. Scalloped Owlet. F., willow. H. as adult; l., May and June; I, mid-June to end of July; l., late July and Aug.; II, mid-Aug. to early next May; p. in thin cocoon between leaves on tree. Comstock, 302.

138. Orthosia bicolorago ferruginoides Guen. (O. ferrugineoides). F., maple. I, July to Nov. Yellow buff, dark median cross-shade at middle of fore wing, and also one bordering line 4.

139. Scopelosoma morrisoni Grote. F., oak, etc. H. as adult; l., May; enters earth in June and makes slight cocoon,

resting therein until Aug., then pupating; I, Sep. to next April.

140. Heliothis armiger Hübn. L., Corn-worm, Boll-worm. F., cotton, corn, tomato. H. mostly as pupa in ground;

1.; April; I. May; 1., June; II, July; 1., Aug.; III, Sep. and Oct. In North, in spring boring into tomatoes, in summer eating unfolding corn leaves, and later feeding in cavity near tip of growing corn-ear; often very troublesome. In South, very seriously injurious to cottonbolls. Adults com-



mon at lights late Fig. 51. Corn-worm, *Heliothis armiger: a*, egg. side view; b, same from above; c, larva; d, pupa in earthen in fall. Sanderson,

151, 201, 220; Comstock, 300. (Fig 51.)

141. Eudryas unio Hübn. (Euthisanotia). Pearl Wood Nymph. F., evening primrose, Hibiscus, Epilobium. H. as pupa; I, June; II, Aug. Larva bores into decaying wood for pupation; adults at electric lights. Wing borders rustbrown. Comstock, 316.

142.

g. 52. Beautiful Wood Nymph. Eudryas grata: a, larva; b, one segment of same; c, neck plate: d, posterior hump; e, f, egg. top and side view, natural size and enlarged.

Eudryas grata Fabr. (Euthisanotia). Beautiful Wood Nymph. F., grape and Virginia creeper. H. as pupa in ground or in cavity in rotten or soft wood; I, late May to early July; 1., July to end of Sep Adult mimics bird-droppings; taken at lights. Comstock, 315. (Fig. 52.)

143. Plusia aerea Hübn: Adult, July to Sep. Bronzy, wing apex acute, line 4 dark, seemingly curving out to apex.

144. Autographa biloba Steph. (Plusia). Adult, May and July. Large bilobed silver spot.

145. Autographa precationis Guen. (Plusia). L., Eyed Cabbage-looper. F., plantain, burdock, dandelion, cabbage, etc. L., May and early June; I, June, July; l., Aug.; II, Sep. and Oct. Small silver oval and V-mark, joined or not; bronzy.

146. Autographa brassicæ Riley (Plusia). Cabbage-looper. F., Oruciferæ and other garden vegetables, flowers, and



weeds. H. probably as both pupa and adult; apparently largely winter-killed, and this region mostly restocked by moths from the South; l., early July; I, late July; l., Aug.; 1I,early Sep.; l., late Sep.; continues to breed if weather favors. Pupates in delicate cocoon on leaf.

Fig. 53. Cabbage-looper, Autographa brassica: a. Gray, finely marked, larva; b, pupa in cocoon; c, adult. hind wings dark; white or silvery spot, and U-mark on its inner side. Coinstock, 301. (Fig 53.)

147. Autographa falcigera simplex Guen. (Plusia simplex). L, Celery-looper. F., celery, lettuce, beets, and low weeds. H. as larva; I, April and early May; II, mid-July to mid-Aug.; III, latter part of Sep. Fore wings bronzy, hind wings with broad dark border, within this a pale band, then a darker line; silver spot and V-mark usually connected, the rear arm of latter continued to inner margin. Comstock, 301.

148. Ogdoconta cinereola Guen. (Telesilla). L., Bean Cutworm. F., bean leaves and pods, Composita. H. as pupa in oblong earthen cocoon; I, late May and June; l., June and

July; II, late July to early Sep.; l, Sep. Inner part of fore wing dark gray, outer part paler, especially near the line of division (line 3), which is oblique, nearly straight.

149. Alabama argillacea Hübn.(Aletia). L., Cotton-worm. Does not hibernate in Illinois; the most destructive cotton insect; adults fly north in latter part of season, and come abundantly to lights in fall. Clay-color; markings slight; wing-apex acute. Sanderson, 188.

150. *Eustrotia muscosula* Guen. (Erastria). Adults at "sugar," apparently two broods; I, late May and June; II, Aug. and first part of Sep. Small; easily identified by its pattern and color.

151. Eustrotia apicosa Haw. (Erastria). Adults at "sugar;" I, late May and June; II, late July into Sep.; kidney-spot oblique, connected by 2 lines with pale outer part of wing.

152. Eustrotia carneola Guen. (Erastria). White-X Moth. Adults common at "sugar." Apparently 3 broods; I, May and early June; II, July and early Aug; III, Sep. and early Oct.

153. Tarache erastrioides Guen. (Acontia erastroides). F., ragweed, burdock. H. probably as pupa, apparently 2 broods of adults; I, May and early June; II, late July and Aug. Head mostly brown, dark shade not reaching apex of fore wings.

154. Tarache candefacta Hübn. (Acontia). F., ragweed, burdock. H. probably as pupa; apparently 2 broods; I, May and early June; II, July and Aug. Head snow-white, wing shade reaching apex.

155. Drasteria erechtea Cram. Clover Looping-owlet. F., clover. H. probably as pupa; I, April and early May; II, late June and first part of July; III; mid-Aug. into Oct. Inner darker cross-band not bent strongly outward along hind margin; well separated at tip from outer band; markings in male distinct, with black dot in inner band; fore wing of female darker and obscurely marked. Comstock, 299.

156. Drasteria crassiuscula Haw. (D. erichto). F., clover. H. as pupa in cocoon of grass and clover leaves; I,

May; II, July; III (partial), Sep. Inner dark band bent strongly outward along hind margin, tip close to or confluent with that of outer band, or indefinite; sexes similar. Comstock, 299.

157. Catocala vidua S. & A. (C. desperata). F., oak, willow, hickory, walnut. H. as egg on bark of food trees, hatching about May 1; l., May and June; I, later July to end of Sep. Pupates in cocoon spun among fallen leaves. Adults common at "sugar," by day rest on trunks of trees, often abundantly in plain sight, but usually unseen because fore wings mimic bark and conceal hind wings. Clear gray, a well-marked black curve from middle of costa to below apex above kidney-spot, and a straight shade in front of hind margin; in front of these respectively a similar black shade extends along line 3 from the curve, and along line 2 from the straight shade; hind wings black, fringe white.

158. *Catocala retecta* Grote. Habits as in *vidua* H. as egg on bark; l.; June and early July; I, later July to end of Sep. Smaller than *vidua*, dark curve and line more or less broken up, curve passing through or below kidney-spot; hind wings black, fringe white.

159. Catocala robinsonii Grote. F., hickory. I, Sep. Rather small, clear gray, lightly marked, hind wings black, fringe pure white.

160. Catocala insolabilis Guen. F., hickory I. later June into Aug. Fore wings bordered behind with black, hind wings with blackish fringe.

161. Catocala cara Guen. F., willow, poplar. I, late July to end of Sep. Fore wings purple brown, on front part of wing only lines 2 and 3 evident; hind wings with broad dark rosy-red band across middle, and pale yellow fringe.

162. Catocala amatrix Hübn. F., poplars, willow. H. as egg; l., late May to end of July; I, late July into Oct. Often quite numerous on trees about dwellings as well as in the forest; but as in the other species of this genus, the fore wings mimic bark and cover hind wings when at\_rest

on tree trunks, so that the moths are not easily detected. A variably distinct blackish shade from base to below apex; broad even band and base of hind wings rose-red.

163. Catocala parta Guen. F., willow and poplar. L., June and early July; I, July to end of Sep. Spins leaves together for pupation. Fore wings as usual; a white patch on inner side of kidney-spot, and a pale subreniform spot behind kidney-spot; hind wings with moderately even band and base orange, and nearly white fringe.

164. Catocala ilia Cram. F., oak. H. as egg; l., late April to early June; I, June to early Aug.; cocoon among leaves. Rather dark, a paler cross-shade (not oblique) just within kidney-spot; hind wings with dark orange-red band, narrow, and zigzag behind, base dusky, fringe pale yellow. Comstock, 293.

165. Catocala innubens Guen. F., walnut, honey-locust. H. as egg; l., May, etc.; I, July to end of Sep. Fore wings with a longitudinal dark streak from base to apex; in front of this more or less dark except pale apex reaching back to whitish front part of line 4; subreniform spot pale and usually conspicuous; hind wings with rather narrow, even, dark, orange-red band, subangled at middle.

166. Catccala piatrix Grote. F., walnut, hickory, persimmon. H. as egg; I, later July to end of Sep. Fore wings dark, with strong oblique pale shade from front margin ending in the elongate subreniform; band of hind wings clear orange, base dusky, fringe yellow, a dark cloud about each black vein-tip.

167. Catocala neogama S. & A. F., walnut, oak. H. as egg. I, July to end of Sep. Paler than *piatrix*, usual three darker dashes, oblique pale shade not evident, hind wings black and orange, fringe pale yellow, vein-tips black, without surrounding cloud.

168. Catocala cerogama Guen. I, late July to early Sep. Band of hind wings yellow, narrow, of very even width.

169. *Catocala palæogama* Guen. F., hickory, walnut, apple. H. as egg; l., May; I, July to early Sep. Eggs in groups, overlapping, in crevices of bark; cocoon made of

leaves fastened together and slightly lined with silk. Resembles *ilia* as to fore wings, but smaller; fringe and band of hind wings nearly concolorous, dark orange, latter subangled at middle, slightly notched behind, base dusky.

170. Catocala habilis Grote. F., hickory. L., July; I, Aug. and Sep. Fore wings pale, hind wings orange and black, band narrow, subangled at middle; line 4 pale within, not much curved.

171. Catocala grynea Cram. Apple Underwing. F., apple, plum, crab, oak. L., May to early July; I, late June to end of Aug. Cocoon spun among dead leaves. Small, fore wings mouse-gray, smoothly marked, hind wings black and orange, band angled and notched.

172. Catocala amica Hübn. F., oak. L., May to early July; I, late June to end of Aug. Small, hind wings yellow with only broad black border and adjacent marginal black spot.

173. Parallelia bistriaris Hübn. F., maple. I, late May and June; l., July; II, late July to end of Sep. Pupates under flap of leaf, cut out, folded over, and fastened down with silk. Lines 2 and 3 nearly straight and parallel.

174. Homoptera lunata Dru. F., rose (in greenhouses), maple, willow, plum, oak, etc. H. as pupa in cocoon; I, late April into June; l., May and June; II, July to end of Sep.; l., Aug. and Sep. Larva mimics color of sticks, etc.; adult mimics bark, rests with wings partly spread. This form said to be male, and the following one female. Outer blackish curves of both wings not white-edged or bordered.

175. Homoptera lunata edusa Dru. (H. edusa and H. saundersii). Life history same as typical lunata; said to be female, and typical lunata male, of same species. Outer blackish curves edged or often broadly bordered outwardly with white.

176. Homoptera galbanata Morr. I, April to early June; II, later July to end of Sep. Similar to preceding, but much smaller.

177. Epizeuxis æmula Hübn. (Helia). L., Fodder Worm. F., corn-fodder, dry leaves, etc. H. as larva; p. in June in cocoon; I, late June and July, and later. Pupa green, striped; adults at lights and "sugar." Line 4 and kidneyspot palë; hind wings with several wavy lines

178. Epizeuxis lubricalis Geyer (Pseudaglossa). H. as larva; l. occasional under pieces of wood in June and July; I, late June to end of Sep at "sugar." Pupa in cocoon. Smoky black, markings blurred. Comstock, 296.

179. Zanclognatha pedipilalis Guen. (Pityolita). F., dead leaves. Apparently 2 broods; I, late May and June; II, late July and Aug. Adults at lights and "sugar.", Transverse lines light brown on an even pale ground, line 4 running exactly toward apex, but not quite reaching it; line 3 rather sharply angled opposite kidney-spot.

180. Philometra metonalis Walk (P. longilabris). Adults late May to Aug. at lights. Pale, with obscure rusty shades; line 4 wavy, median transverse shade variably distinct; legs not heavily tufted in male; palpi directed forward, tips diverging.

181. Philometra eumelusalis Walk. (P. serraticornis). F., grass roots. I, May to early July; II. late July to early Sep. at lights and "sugar." Closely resembles preceding, slightly larger, transverse shade usually evident; legs heavily tufted in male, palpi directed obliquely upwards, diverging throughout.

182. Renia flavipunctalis Geyer (R. belfragei). I, late June to first part of Aug. at "sugar" and lights. Line 3 smooth, broadly sinuated; continued across hind wings; male antennæ tufted at tip.

183. Bleptina caradrinalis Guen. I, June to end of Aug. at "sugar" and lights. Grayish, line 4 near and parallel to outer margin, space between these and kidney-spot usually darker, also a median dark cross-shade.

184. Heterogramma pyramusalis Walk. (Phalænophana rurigena). I, May and early June; II, late July to early Sep. at "sugar" and lights. Two darker cross-bands, with

sharp parallel straight inner edges at right angles to hind margin.

185. Plathypena scabra Fabr. (Hypena). L., Green Cloverworm. F., clover and other Leguminosæ, strawberry, apple. H. as adult; l., late May into Sep.; I, June to early Aug.; II, late Aug. to early May. Pupates in loose cocoon made among leaves or covered with bits of earth. etc.; adults at lights and "sugar." Hind edge of fore wing outwardly distinctly concave.

## Family NOTODONTIDÆ.

186. Melalopha apicalis Walk. (Ichthyura). F., poplar, willow. H. probably as pupa; adults, July; l., Aug. and Sep.; perhaps 2-brooded. Cocoon tent-like, spun between leaves. No strongly contrasting markings, all cross-lines more or less wavy. front end of line 1 turned strongly outward near middle of basal part of wing.

187. Datana ministra Dru. Apple Handmaid Moth; L., Yellow-necked Apple-caterpillar. F., apple and other fruit and forest trees. H. as pupa in cell in ground; I, June and July; l., Aug. and Sep.; II (partial), Aug. Larvæ feed in company, elevate head and tail when at rest. Injurious to young apple-trees. Shake off and kill. Red-brown, outer margin distinctly scalloped, cross-lines dark. Comstock, 265. (Fig. 54.)



Fig. 54. Yellow-necked Apple-caterpillar, Datana ministra: a, larva; b, adult; c, eggs; d, egg enlarged.

188. Datana integerrima G. & R. Forest Handmaid Moth. F., walnut and other forest trees. H. as pupa in cell in ground; I, late May to end of Aug.; l., Aug. and Sep. Eggs, 500-1200 in a mass on leaf; larvæ descend to trunk or

large branch and mass together for last molt, then ascend, leaving behind a cluster of cast skins. Walnut often defoliated. Watch for and destroy young larval colonies, also mass of molting larvæ. Outer margin entire, crosslines margined with conspicuous narrow pale shades; expanse 2 inches or less.

189. Nadata gibbosa S. & A. F., oak; maple, etc. H. in underground cocoon; I, May; l., June; II, late June and July; l., Aug. and Sep.

190. Symmerista albifrons S. & A. (Edema). White-tipped Noth. F., oak and beech. H. as larva; pupates in cocoon on ground among fallen leaves; I, June and July; l., July to end of Oct. When disturbed, larva raises fore part of body, and shakes it from side to side. Comstock, 266.

191. Heterocampa bilineata Pack. (Seirodonta, Notodonta, ulmi). Two-lined Prominent. F., elm, oak, basswood, etc. H. as pupa in loose cocoon underground; I, late May and early June; II, July and Aug. Larva common in early fall. Line 2 usually approaches body strongly in front; a dark shade from kidney-spot to front end of line 3. Comstock, 266.

192. Schizura ipomeæ Doub. (Cœlodasys). L., Longhorned Prominent. F, foresttrees, blackberry. H. probably as pupa in cocoon in ground; I, March to end of Aug.; l., May to end of Oct. Kidney-spot a short black line encircled by a distinct pale line, the whole in a variable dark shade. Hind wings of male whitish, dark at hind angle; of female, dark.

193. Harpyia cinerea Walk. (Cerura). F., willow. H. as pupa in cocoon of gummy silk and bark looking like excrescence of surface; I, April to end of June; I., June; II, July and Aug.; l., Sep, Larvæ with long tail-filaments, thrashed over back to repel enemies. Hind wings whitish with border of black dots; fore wings mouse-gray, markings distinct, but not conspicuous.

194. Gluphisia septentrionis Walk. (G. trilineata), F., willow, poplar, etc. H. as pupa in slight cocoon at surface; I, mid-May through June; l., July; II, late July to mid-Aug.

Small, lines 2 and 3 rather close, 2 fairly straight across wing; outer third of wing paler centrally.

## Family LIPARIDÆ.'

195. Hemerocampa leucostigma S. & A. (Orgyia, Notolophus, O. leucosigma). White-marked Tussock-moth. F., fruit



Fig. 55. White-marked Tussock-moth, Hemerocampa leucostigma; cocoon of female and frothy egg mass laid by her upon it,



Fig. 56. White-marked Tussock moth. *Hemerocampa leucostigma*, mal and female.

and shade trees. H. as egg in white frothy mass on empty cocoon of female, on bark, fences, etc.; l., late May and

June; I, June to end of Aug.; L. Aug. and early Sep.; II, Sep. Pupa short-hairy; female wingless. Injures shade trees. Destroy egg-bearing



cocoons; spray with Fig. 57. White-marked Tussock-moth, Hemeroarsenites. A small but evident whitish spot in line 4 near hind edge of wing. Comstock, 311. (Figs. 55-57).

## Family LASIOCAMPIDÆ.

196. Malacosoma americana Fabr. (Clisiocampa). L., Apple Tent-caterpillar. F., apple and other fruit trees. H. as egg, 200-300 in oval mass encircling twig, hatching in early spring; larvæ make large conspicuous white tent-like web, where they stay when not feeding; when mature, about June 1, scatter widely and make oblong cocoons of white silk mixed with sulphur-yellow powder. I, late June and early

July. Estimated that 6 to 8 nests will destroy 75,000 leaves.



Adults at lights. Often defoliate trees. Remove eggmasses in winter; destroy nests when larvæ are in them

Fig. 58. Apple Tent-catby placing erpilar. Malacosoma americoana. egg soaked rag on stick and twisting in nest; spray with Paris green in water— 1 lb. to 250 gallons with a little lime water added. Lines 2 and 3 pale, ground color nearly uniform; female larger than male. Comstock, 360. (Figs. 58, 59.)



nearly uniform; female Fig. 59 Apple Tent-caterpillar, Malacosoma americana: a, b, larvæ on uest; c, egg-mass on twig with gummy covering removed; d, cocoon.

197. Malacosoma disstria Hübn. (Clisiocampa, C. sylvatica). L., Forest Caterpillar. F., many forest and fruit trees. H. as eggs, in cylindrical mass about twig, ends of mass square-cut; hatch in early spring; webbing branches slightly, no tent; l., May and early June; scatter for pupation, making cocoons of silk mixed with sulphur-yellow powder; I, late June and early July. Very destructive in East. Same remedies as for preceding; band trees with cotton to capture larvæ. Lines 2 and 3 dark brown; space between usually darker than rest of wing. Comstock, 362. (Fig. 60.)



Fig. 60. Forest Caterpillar, Malacosoma disstria, larva.

## Family BOMBYCIDÆ.

198. Bombyx mori Linn. (Sericaria). Silk-worm Moth. F., mulberry (not our native species, however), Osage orange. An exotic species; yields commercial silk; reared to a small extent in this country. Comstock, 340.

## Family PLATYPTERYGIDÆ.

199. Eudeilinea herminiata Guen. F., dogwood. Adults, June to early Aug; larva lives between leaves spun together; pupa between leaves on ground, connected by a few threads. Expanse about 1 inch; white, lines 2 and 3 represented by faint rows of brown dots on both wings; antennæ whitish; outer margins of wings well rounded off.

#### Family GEOMETRIDÆ.

200. Heterophleps triguttaria H.-S. (H. triguttata). F., maple. Two broods indicated; I, late May and early June; l., June; II, late July and Aug. Adults at lights and "sugar." Two or three dark spots on front edge of wing.

201. Tephroclystis interruptofasciata Pack. (Eupithecia). Common Pug-moth. F., willow, apple, raspberry, strawberry, currant, wild sunflowers and clover. H. as pupa; adults and larvæ May to early Oct.; broods uncertain; pupa in slight whitish cocoon at surface of ground; adults at lights. Very small; cross-lines bent outward opposite discal dot, line 3 blackish and angled at this point; line 4 pale, variable, ending close to hind angle in a minute double whitish spot with blackish inner border.

202. Eustroma diversilineata Hübn. (Petrophora, Cidaria). Diverse-line Moth; 1., Grape-vine Span-worm. F., grape,



Fig. 61. Grape-vine Spanworm, Eustroma diversilineata.

Virginia creeper, elm, rose, fruit trees, etc. H. as larva; I, late May; l, June; II, July and Aug.; l., Sep. to next May. Adults at lights late

worm, Eustroma diversilineata. June to early Sep. in our collections. They rest with wings spread, and abdomen curved over back; larvæ mimic twigs. Comstock, 285. (Fig. 61.)

203. Percnoptilota fluviata Hübn. (Plemyria). F., smartweed, elm, etc. Adults, April to Nov.; probably about 4 broods; as follows: I, early April; II, later May and June; III,

late July and early Aug.; IV, late Aug. and Sep. Adults at lights and "sugar." Females dark gray-brown, discal dot white-ringed; males buffy-brown, a darker cross-band near middle of wings.

204. Mesoleuca lacustrata Guen. (Rheumaptera). F., blackberry. Two or more broods; I, March and early April; II, June to end of Aug. Adults at lights and "sugar." Light and dark bands of fore wings not definitely continued across hind wings.

205. Hydriomena latirupta Walk. (Phibalapteryx). F., smartweed. Probably 2-brooded in Illinois, adults April, Aug., Sep. Line 3 on inner side with conspicuous dark border which ends abruptly opposite discal dot; a similar border becomes evident opposite this dot on line 2, extending to hind margin.

206. Hæmatopsis grataria Fabr. (Hæmatopis). Chickweed Geometer. F., chickweed (Stellaria media), smartweed. H. as egg or larva; about 5 broods; adults, May to Sep., often very abundant. Eggs on edge of leaf or stem of food plant; larvæ, when disturbed, fall rigid or jerk themselves away to some distance; cocoon a delicate net in which pupa is suspended; adults in grass lands or at lights. Comstock, 287.

207. Deptalia insularia Guen. (Acidalia). F., Cassia, Galium, Celastrus scandens. I, June; l., Aug.; II, Sep. and early Oct. Pupa 2-spined like "beggar-tick" seed (Bidens); fastened by tail end upon webbed surface, and by a silken thread or girth about middle; no true cocoon. Greenish clay-color, line 4 pale, edged within with blackish points at veins, and with row of pale points between it and the fine dark marginal line.

208. Synelys ennucleata Guen. (Acidalia). F., Rhexia lutea, blueberry, huckleberry, Galium, apple, wild cherry, etc. H. as larva; I, late June to early Aug. Pupa in thin cocoon; adults at lights. Sordid white, faint brownish crosslines, discal dot on all wings.

209. Synelys alabastaria Hübn. (Acidalia). Confused with preceding, life history probably similar; I, May to end of Aug.; at lights. Blackish powdery markings of variable extent between line 3 and outer margin.

210. Eois inductata Guen. (Acidalia). F.: bred by us several times on clover; larvæ reared on ragweed (Dyar). I, May and early June; II, July and early Aug.; III, end of Aug. through Sep. Pupa in cocoon of earth particles and silk on ground; adults at lights. Expanse 1 inch or less. Line 3 fairly straight; discal dots distinct.

211. Deilinia variolaria Guen. F., willow. I, late June to early 'Aug. White, finely specked or minutely crossstreaked more or less with pale brown; often traces of a brown cross-line; sometimes pure white. Male antennæ feathery, with dark fringe.

212. Cymatophora ribearia Fitch (Eufitchia, Diastictis). L., Currant Span-worm. F., currant, gooseberry. H. as egg on twig of food plant; l., later May and June; I, June to early Aug. Pupa underground; adults about food plants and at lights. At times may strip bushes of leaves. Spray with Paris green, or strike bush lightly, when larvæ will drop and hang by thread, and may be gathered with stick. Peculiar markings as if badly rubbed. Comstock, 279.

213. Apæcasia defluata Walk. (Lozogramma). F., grass. I, May and early June; II, Sep. Lines 2 and 3 distinct, nearly straight, slightly diverging forwards.

214. Cleora pampinaria Guen. (Cymatophora). Common Bark-moth. F., apple and other fruit trees, willow, strawberry, blackberry, etc. H. as pupa between a few cocoonthreads; I, late April to early June; l., June; II, July to Sep.; l., Aug. and Sep.; adults at lights, or at rest with wings spread, on bark, which they closely imitate. Line 3 finely zigzag, broadly S-shaped on both wings, not produced into large angles.

215. Ectropis crepuscularia Den. & Sch. (Cymatophora). European Bark-moth. F., clover, rose, and a number of forest and orchard trees. I, April; l., May and early June; II, June and early July; l., July and early Aug.; III, late July to mid-Sep. Pupa in earth; adults at lights and on bark. Whitish gray; line 3 feebly curved.

216. Lycia cognataria Guen. (Amphidasys, Eubyja). Pepper-and-salt Currant-moth. F., currant, apple, and other orchard and small fruits, maple, sweet clover, etc. H. as

pupa in cell in ground; I, Iate April to end of June; l., June and July; II, mid-July through Aug. Larva mimics green twig; adults at lights. Rarely serious injury. Remedies as for *Cymatophora ribearia*. Heavy-bodied; line 3 distinct on both wings, nearer margin than usual, with a tooth-like angulation opposite discal spot. Comstock, 280; Saunders, 349.

217. Erannis tiliaria Harr. (Hybernia). Lime-tree Wintermoth. F., basswood, elm, hickory, apple, and many other forest and fruit trees. H. as egg in little clusters on branches of host; sometimes as pupa in cell in ground, l., May to mid-June; p., mid-June to Oct.; I, late Oct. and Nov. Males at lights, females wingless. Comstock, 280; Saunders, 109.

218. Eugonobapta nivosaria Guen. Larva unknown. Adults in first half of July. White; hind wings with a distinct angle at middle of outer margin; outer edge of fore wings evenly curved, apex squarely angled.

219. Ennomos subsignarius Hübn. (Eugonia, Eudalimia subsignaria). L., Elm Span-worm. F., elm, basswood, maple, apple, and many other trees. H. as eggs on trunk and branches of host tree; l., May and June; adults, end of June to early Aug. Larva brown, with red head, imitating elm twig and bud; pupa in loose web between leaves, etc.; adults at lights. Destructive to shade trees in East. White; both wings more or less angled at middle of outer edge; antennæ of male feathered. Saunders, 111.

220. Ennomos magnarius Guen. (Eugonia alniaria.) F., maple and other shade trees, lilac, etc. H. as eggs in rows on bark of trees, etc.; l., late May to early Sep. I (partial?), mid-May to mid-July (Illinois, occasional at electric lights, etc.); II, Aug. to early Nov. Larva imitates twigs and bark; pupa in cocoon between leaves, etc.; adults at lights. Comstock, 278.

221. Xanthotype crocataria Fabr. (Angerona). Sulphur Currant-moth. F., currant and other small fruits, smartweed. H. as larva; I, first part of June; l., June and early July; II, July to early Sep. Pupa in silken shelter between leaves; adults during twilight, and at lights. Purplishbrown band across wings more or less broken at middle op each wing. Saunders, 348.

222. Gonodontis hypochraria H.-S. (Endropia). Adults late May through July. Line 3 sharply and broadly angled opposite discal dot on both wings.

223. Caberodes confusaria Hübn. F., clover. Adults late May to early Sep. at lights. Colors variable; line 3 on both wings straight, not quite reaching front edge or apex of fore wing; line 2 usually traceable, parenthesis-shaped; male antennæ feathery.

224. Sabulodes transversata Dru. (Eutrapela, Chœrodes). L., Large Maple Span-worm. F., maple, smartweed, apple (bred), grass, etc. H. probably as larva, or occasionally as adult; l., early May; I, June to first part of July, a few earlier, to April 28; l, July to Aug.; II, late July to early Oct. Cocoon, a few coarse threads between leaves; adults at lights and "sugar." Yellow-brown, colors variable; a variable row of dark shades between line 3 and margin, line 2 traceable, wavy, running strongly inwards near front edge; line 3 nearly straight, bent strongly inward at front edge; hind wings narrowly angled at middle, edge very slightly wavy.

### Family PSYCHIDÆ.

225. Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis Haw. Bag-worm. F., evergreens, apple, and many other fruit and shade



Fig 63. Common Bag-worm, *Thyridopteryx ephemoratormis: a*, larva; b, pupa: c, female; d, male; e, section of bag with female full of eggs; f, larva in bag; g, newly hatched larvæ in bags.

trees. H. as eggs; hatch in May; larvæ inhabit silken bags covered with leaves and twigs of food plant, especially cedar and apple; adult larvæ scatter to other trees and thus disseminate the species;



pupate in bags; I, late Aug. and Sep. Female wingless, lays eggs in bag, then comes out and dies; eggs remain in bag over winter. 'Locally destructive; gather and destroy bags and eggs during winter. Comstock, 220; Saunders, 222. (Figs. 62-64.)



Fig. 63. Common Bag-worm, Thyridopleryx ephemeræformis: apple leaf, showing young larvæ in their cases, and injury to leaf; also a case enlarged.

Fig. 64. Common Bag-worm, Thyrid. pteryx epheneraformis; completed case of larva, irom apple.

## Family COSSIDÆ.

226. Prionoxystus robiniæ Peck (Cossus). Locust-tree Carpenter-moth. F., locust and other shade trees. Eggs in crevices of bark, in early summer, soon hatching; larva burrows in trunks, maturing in about 3 years; pupates in cocoon in burrow, and soon emerges; I, late May to early July, at lights. Female gray, with network of dark markings; male half as large, darker, hind wings yellow out wardly. Comstock, 222.

## Family PYRALIDÆ.

227. Evergestis straminalis Hübn. (Mesographe stramentalis). Horse-radish Moth. F., horse-radish. H. as larva in oval cocoon among fallen leaves or beneath surface of ground; I, late May and June; II, Aug. and Sep.; l., late fall. Adults at lights and "sugar." Lines 2 and 3 distinct and regular; 2 with circle near kidney-spot; a dark apical shade surrounding a small pale spot.

228. Nomophila noctuella Den. & Sch. F., clover, grass, also bred from celery. H. as larva in silken nest; I, late April and early May; II, mid-June; III, late July and Aug.; IV, late Sep. and early Oct. Pupa in thin white cocoon under dried dung, chips, etc.; adults very common at lights. Gray-brown, hind wings broad, fore wings long and narrow; two or three dark cross bands.

229. Loxostege similalis Guen. (Eurycreon rantalis). Common Garden Web-worm. F., pigweed and other common weeds, garden vegetables, grasses, corn, clover, etc. H. as



Fig. 65. Common Garden Web-worm, Loxostege similalis: 'a, larva; b, c, one segment of larva, side view and posterior end, seen from above; d, e, pupa, and its tip enlarged; f, adult.

larva in cocoon in earth at base of plant; I, late May and early June; l., June; II, early June; l., mid-July; III, late July and Aug.; l., late Aug. and early Sep.; IV, mid-Sep.; l., late Sep. and Oct. Larvæ web up the leaf or plant attacked; adults common at lights. De-

structive in South and West, at times eating nearly all herbaceous vegetation. Plow and harrow infested ground in fall, spray infested plants with Paris green—1 pound to 125 gallons of water. Discal spots dark, line 3 with a certain slight outward curve at middle, and faintly continued across hind wings parallel to margin. Sanderson, 260. (Fig. 65.)

230. *Phlyctænia tertialis* Guen. (Botis plectilis). **Elder** Leaf-tyer. F., elder, *Vaccinium*, grape. I, late May and early June; l., July; II, mid-July to beginning of Sep. Larva

lives in shelter of leaves folded and tied together; common on elder bushes; adults at lights, "sugar," and on wild *Compositæ* flowers in evening. Blackish gray with round whitish spots.

231. Phlyctænia ferrugalis Hübn. (Botis harveyana, P. rubigalis). Greenhouse Leaf-tyer. F., Rivinia, heliotrope,



and other greenhouse plants,celery, beet, etc. H. as pupæ or adults;probably 4 broods, as follows: l., May; I. late Mayandearly June; l., early

Fig. 66. Greenhouse Leaf-tyer, Phlyctania ferrugalis; A, B, Jule; I., early adults; C, larva: D, pupa. July; II, late

July and early Aug.; l., Aug.; III, late Aug.; l., Sep.; IV, late fall and next April. Larva lives in folded leaf or between two leaves, held together by threads of silk; adults at lights. Rusty brown; line 3 narrow on both wings, making a U-shaped loop of a certain form under kidney-spot. Discal dot on hind wings. (Fig. 66.)

232. Pyrausta penitalis Grote (Botis). Dogbane Leaf-tyer. F., dogbane (Apocynum), pigweed. H. as larva in cocoon; I, late May and June; l., late June and July; II, mid-July through Aug.; l., late Aug. and Sep. Larva webs leaves together with threads to form nest; summer brood pupates in nest; adults at lights. Rather large. powdery rustcolor; line 4 wanting; hind wings with at most a trace of line 3 only.

233. Scoparia basalis Walk. (S. libella). I, late May and June; II, late Aug. and Sep. Adults at lights. Lines 3 and 4 form a pale X at end of fore wings.

234. Hypsopygia costalis Fabr. (Asopia, Pyralis). L., Clover-hay Worm. F., clover hay, preferably slightly damp. H. as larva in stack, active, up to end of April; I. late May

56

and early June; II, Aug. Larva in cylindrical web, pupa in crevices, under boards, etc., near stack; adults about old hay. Often very troublesome pest, fouls the hay. Do not put new hay on old, or where old has just been; keep hay as dry throughout as possible. Sanderson, 186; Comstock, 233.

235. Pyralis farinalis Linn. (Asopia). Meal-moth. F., meal, grain, flour, hay, etc., especially if slightly damp and "heated." H. as larva in this material; about 4 broods a year; larva in tubes made of silk and food particles, adults on walls of buildings, etc., abdomen curved over back. Clean dry material not injured by them. Sanderson, 161.

236. Crambus laqueatellus Clem. Paneled Crambus. F., grass. H. as larva in tubular webs at surface of ground in grass lands. I, mid-June; adults flying in grass lands in afternoon and early evening, and at lights; usually rest head down on stem or leaf blade, wings enfolding body. Two narrow silver stripes on fore part of fore wings, separated by a brown stripe; some terminal minute black dots at outer ends of fine black lines.

237. Crambus alboclavellus Zell. F., grass. H. as larva in tubular webs in grass lands; I, mid-June to early Aug.; adults in grass lands in late afternoon, and at lights. One broad silvery stripe, with projecting "tooth" behind towards apex, sometimes faintly divided lengthwise by a pale yellow line; terminal black dots without black lines.

238. Crambus hortuellus Hübn. (C. topiarius). Garden Crambus; l., Cranberry Girdle-worm. F., grass, cranberry, sheep-sorrel (*Rumex*). H. as larva in tubular nest; I, late June and July. Larva girdles cranberry stems; adults at lights, etc. Streaked golden light-brown, line 4 distinct, metallic, angled; 3 larger terminal black dots.

239. Crambus vulgivagellus Clem. Vagabond Crambus. F., grass, wheat, corn, etc H. as larva in tubular nest; l. mature by early June, æstivates in cocoon in nest during summer; I, Aug. and Sep., at lights. Sprinkled with minute dark brown scales, no distinct lines; row of terminal dots.

240. Crambus ruricolellus Zell. Rustic Crambus. F., grass, sheep-sorrel. H. as larva in tubular nest; l. æstivates

in cocoon; I, late Aug. and early Sep. Adults in grass in late afternoon, and at lights and "sugar." Smaller, yellowbrown, fringe golden; row of terminal dots: lines 3 and 4 darker, indefinite, oblique.

241. Crambus teterellus Zinck. (C. camurellus). L., Blue-grass Worm. F., grass. H. as larva in tubular nest; I, late May and June; II, late July and Aug.; III (partial), late Sep. and early Oct. Adults at lights and in grass lands in Dark gray-brown, fringe afternoon. dark, row of minute but distinct terminal dots; line 4 regular, distinct, double, a brown line within, bordered by a paleline; line 3 towards middle, dark, broad, vague, with 2 outwardly bus: projecting angles.

242. Crambus mutabilis Clem. (C. fuscicostellus). Darkspotted Crambus. F., grass, corn. H. as larva in tubular nest; I, late May to early July; II, late July to early Sep. Adults at lights and "sugar." Slaty, front half of fore wing, exceptfrontedge, lightly overlaid and more or less streaked with white; fringe dark; line 3 forming a dark spot near center of wing, line 4 usually evident, nearly straight. (Fig. 68.)

243. Crambus. trisectus Walk. (C. exsiccatus, C. interminellus). Common Sod= worm. F., grass, corn. H. as larva in tubular nest in grass land, feeding May and early Fig. 68. Dark-spotted Crambus, Crambus mulabilis; larva, back and side views.





June; I, late May to early July; l., late July and early Aug.; II., late July and Aug.; III (partial), late Sep. and early

Oct. Pupates in cocoon in tubenest; adults at lights and "sugar," and in grass-lands. Deadens lawns, and devours young corn on sod-land, gnawing into the stem and eating leaves. Plow grasslands in early fall; when replanting, plant between rows and leave old planting to keep worms away from new planting. In lawns injury but temporary, grass will usually recover; use of roller advisable. Larger, pale brownish-gray, dark oblique traces of lines 3 and 4. fringe blackish, with pale streaks. (Figs. 67,69.)

244. Crambus caliginosellus Clem. Sooty Crambus; l., Tobacco Stalk-worm. F., grass, corn, tobacco. H. as larva intubular nest; views.

I, June and July; adults at lights. Smaller, dark graybrown, apex of fore wing more or less acute; lines indefinite, line 4 dark, wavy, fringe dark. Sanderson, 130, 217. (Fig. 67.)

245. Hulstea undulatella Clem. (Honora oblitella). F., elm. Adults, July and Aug.; pupa in cocoon made of silk and particles of bark; adults at lights. Wing darker between lines 1 and 2, and beyond line 3; lines pale, bordered by dark, that on inner side of line 3 not forming a continuous dark line throughout.

### Family TORTRICIDÆ.

246. Exartema permundanum Clem. (Eccopsis). **Raspberry Leaf-roller.** F., raspberry and other small fruits, Siberian crab, hazel, hickory, rose, *Spiræa*. H., probably as eggs on twigs; l., late May and early June; adults mid-June to mid-Aug.; perhaps 2 broods. Larva webs up terminal leaflets and flowers, and feeds on them. Fore wings with fine,

Fig. 69. Common Sod-worm, Crambus trisectus; back and side views.



cross streaks among numerous large irregular brown patches outlined in whitish; about three on hinder part of wing, an  $\exists$ -shaped one from middle of front margin, an oblique one at outer end, and some small ones along front margin.

247. Olethreutes constellatana Zell. (Sericoris). I, late May to mid-June, at lights. Hind wings gray, fore wings heavily dotted with metallic lead-color and blackish, an oblique outer dark patch ringed with metallic dots, a vague central dark shade, and a small triangular dark shade between these, near hind angle.

248. Eucosma strenuana Walk. (Pædisca). F. apple, Ambrosia. Adults late May into Sep., abundant mid-June and mid-Aug., reared mid-July; 2 or 3 broods. Adults at lights. Squarish white spot at hind angle of fore wings, usually divided by black line.

249. Carpocapsa pomonella Linn. Codling Noth. F., fruit of apple, pear, peach, and crab. H. as larva, at first in apples, as soon as mature making tough papery cocoon in crevices of bark, apple barrels, etc.; p., April and May; I, mid-May through June; l., June and July; II, mid-July into Sep.; l., Aug. to next April. This is the pale pinkish or yellowish 16-footed worm common in apples; a very serious fruit pest; best kept out by spraying trees with arsenites after petals have fallen, but while fruit is still upright and the calyx still open. Put bands of burlap on tree trunks for second generation, from June to September. Destroy insects under them every week. Gray, finely cross-barred, an oval outer dark area bordered inwardly with blackish, and with some short bronzy cross-bars. Saunders, 127; Comstock, 241. (Fig. 70.)

250. Epagoge sulfureana Clem.(Dichelia). Sulphur Leafroller. F., clover, corn, willow, strawberry, fleabane and many other weeds, etc. H. probably as larva; I, early June to early July; II, late July and Aug.; III (probably partial), late Sep. and early Oct. Larva lives and pupates in rolled leaf. Quite variably marked with a pale brown network and darker brown lines forming a more or less distinct broad  $\vee$ , becoming an  $\times$  when wings are closed.

251. *Cælostathma discopunctana* Clem (Amphisa). Pale Clover Leaf-roller. F., clover. Adults mid-June to end of



Fig. 70. Codling Moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*: adult; larva on twig and in apple seed; injured truit, exterior and interior; egg on apple, and enlarged; pupa; and fruit at proper time for spraying.

Sep.; probably several broods. Larva and pupa in rolled leaf. Two slightly oblique curved blackish cross-lines. ground color darker along outer side of each; midway between them a minute, distinct, black, discal dot.

252. Archips rosaceana Harr'. (Cacœcia). Oblique-banded Leaf-roller. F., rose, apple, and other Rosaceæ, cotton, clover, box-elder, oak, etc. H. probably as egg; l., May and June;

I, late June to early July; I. July and Aug.; II, Aug. and early Sep. Eggs overlapping in flat masses; larva lives and pupates in rolled leaf; adults on food plants and at lights. Destructive to roses. Crush them in nests; spray with arsenites. Red-brown, 2 oblique paler bands, hind wings dusky towards Fig. 71. Oblique-banded Leaf-base, pale yellow outwardly. and pupa. Saunders, 90. (Fig. 71.)



253. Archips semiferana Walk. (Cacœcia). Box-elder Leafroller. F., box-elder, oak, smartweed, hickory, etc. H. as eggs; 1., May and June; I, June and early July; eggs, July to Eggs in flat masses on rough bark, roofed by next May. female with the coating of scales from the under side of her body, transferred entire by pressure to the sticky surface of the egg mass; larva and pupa in rolled leaf. Pale brown; subapical spot and two ill-defined cross-bands whitish.

254. Tortrix peritana Clem. I, June; II, late July to early Sep., at lights. Red-brown; oblique band and subapical spot dark; size unusually variable.

## Family YPONOMEUTIDÆ.

255. Atteva aurea Fitch. (Eta, E. compta). Ailanthus Moth. F., Ailanthus. All stages late July to early Nov.; probably 2 broods. Pupa suspended in middle of loose web.

256. Plutella maculipennis Curt. (P. cruciferarum). Diamond-back Moth. F., cabbage and other Cruciferæ. H. as adult; said to be 2 broods; I, midsummer; II, late fall and winter. Larvæ and adults most abundant in late fall; pupa in delicate oval cocoon of relatively coarse gauze-like net-work

on leaves. Hind edge of fore wing with pale border, sharply separated from dark part by a wavy line of division. Family GELECHIIDÆ.

Sitotroga cerealella Oliv. (Ge-257.lechia). Fly Weevil; Angoumois Grainmoth. F., grains of wheat, corn, and other cereals, cow-peas, etc., in field and in storage, burrowing and pupating in them. H. as larva in grain; I, late May or early June; II, July; III, early Sep.; in grain stored indoors: IV, mid-Oct.; and V-VIII may occur if warmth sufficient. Eggs in grooves of grain. Very destructive to stored grain, exhibition corn, etc., especially in the



Angoumois Grain-moth, Sitotroga cerealella: lg. 72. pupa; c, auult; d, wings of a paler egg; f, larva in corn grain; g, male palpus; h, tip of pupa

South. Harvest and store grain promptly in moth-proof bins; if infested, put dishes of carbon bi-sulphide on grain and let the heavy poisonous vapor descend through it, first shutting in the grain as tightly as possible. No light or fire permissible, as vapor mixed with air is explosive. Fore wings lanceolate, a dark line on fringe, encircling dark apical spot. Hind wings of even width, suddenly narrowing near apex, which is prolonged like an index Grain-moth, Sitotrogacerefinger about as far as width of wing. della corn.



alella, injury to stored

Both fringes surpass width of wings. Comstock, 258; Sanderson, 162. (Figs. 72, 73.)

## Family TINEIDÆ.

258. Hypoclopus mortipennellus Grote (Cænogenes, Acrolophus). Burrowing Web-worm. F., grass, young corn. H. probably aslarva; l., Oct. to next May; I, June and July, at lights. Larva and pupa in very deep vertical burrow.



Fig. 74. Burrowing Web-worm, Pseudanaphora or Hypoclopus, back and side views.

Body slender, fore wings buff, finely mottled, and with several dark spots more or less connected and making a vague  $\vee$  or w. Male palpi curved upward. (Fig. 74.)

#### 64