

The cocoons are spun in a cluster towards the center of the shrub, being completely surrounded by dense thorns. This affords excellent protection from birds and rodents. The clusters frequently contain more than a dozen cocoons. The gregarious larvæ must sometimes completely defoliate the host. I collected cocoons along the canyon's slopes, which are hotter and drier than the canyon's floor, where the cocoons can also be found. The adults fly in November and early December and are usually taken at "black light". *Lycium*, where found, is common, but it does not seem to be as widespread as are other common plants of the area. *Lycium* grows in association with various cacti, agave, acacia, mesquite and ocotillo, but it is frequently missing from habitats containing these plants.

A mature larva of *Citheronia splendens* was taken on wild cotton, *Gossypium thurberi*. This plant grows along canyon streams and in other moist situations. This striking larva had evidently completed its full growth on the plant. It pupated in mid-September. *C. splendens* is also reported to feed on walnut trees which grow throughout the mountain ranges. The species flies in July.

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ADOPCEA LINEOLA (HESPERIIDAE) NOW ALSO IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

On July 9, 1960, the author observed on a roadside near Sudbury, Ont. (Richard Lake), a skipper which looked to him like *Adopæa lineola*. It was, however, then not possible to secure the specimen. On July 16, 1961, the first specimen of *Adopæa lineola* was quite accidentally caught about 300 yards away from the spot of the 1960 occurrence by JOHN DENCHUCK, a Sudbury High School student interested in Lepidoptera and accompanying the author on a field trip. This brought the indisputable proof that this little skipper is extending its range now into northern Ontario. On July 17, 1961, the author took a second specimen and this at the spot where the species was observed a year ago. It certainly will be interesting to see at which rate *Adopæa lineola*, which is now still quite rare, will increase in coming years.

The specimens are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

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