

a rather general feeder on deciduous trees," and McGugan has white birch as the preferred foodplant.

Paonias myops (J. E. Smith). In 1965 we reared this species without difficulty on *Prunus pensylvanicus*. Forbes lists "wild cherry and other Rosaceae"; while Ferguson lists "probably" *Prunus virginiana* and *Prunus serotina*, and McGugan lists *Amelanchier*.

Pachysphinx modesta (Harris). In 1964 we reared this species on *Populus tremuloides*. In 1966, we found one full grown caterpillar on the same tree. Forbes lists "poplar and willow," Ferguson lists "aspen," and McGugan list "aspen," yellow birch, and willow in order of preference.

Celerio gallii intermedia Kirby. In 1966 we obtained three eggs from a female caught at light in Geraldton, Ontario. These eggs, which were laid on *Epilobium angustifolium*, produced pupae in only 24 days. One adult male emerged 17 days after pupation. This indicates a partial second generation, which was, as far as I know, previously unknown. The eclosed pupa resulted from a brown caterpillar, while two female pupae from black ones hatched the following spring. In 1967 we reared this species successfully on grapevine.

LITERATURE CITED

- FERGUSON, D. C., 1954. The Lepidoptera of Nova Scotia. Proc. N. S. Inst. Science, vol. XXIII (Part 3): 161-375.
- FORBES, W. T. M., 1948. Lepidoptera of New York and neighboring states. II. Geometridae, Sphingidae, Notodontidae, Lymantriidae. Cornell Univ. Agric. Exp. St. Memoir 274, 263 pp.
- McGUGAN, B. M. (Co-ordinator), 1958. Forest Lepidoptera of Canada recorded by the Forest Insect Survey. Volume I. Papilionidae to Arctiidae. Forest Biology Div., Can. Dept. Agric., Publ. 1034, pp. 1-76.

ADDENDUM TO MITES FROM NOCTUID MOTHS

Too late for inclusion in my paper on mites from noctuid moths (Jour. Lepidopterists' Society 21 (3): 169-179), I learned of a publication by G. L. van Eynhoven (1964) in which are cited a number of records of the occurrence of the cheyletid mite *Cheletomorpha lepidopterorum* on moths of various species including several noctuids. Van Eynhoven's paper is entitled "*Cheletomorpha lepidopterorum* (Shaw, 1794) (= *Ch. venustissima*) (Acari, Cheyletidae) on Lepidoptera." It appears as No. 136 of Volume 11 in *Beaufortia, Series of Miscellaneous Publications, Zoological Museum—Amsterdam*, pages 53-60 (December 17, 1964). The mites are said to attach themselves to the wings of their hosts. Van Eynhoven regards the association as phoretic rather than parasitic.

Figures 2 and 3 in my paper were rotated 90° clockwise from their intended positions. Thus the explanations should be corrected as follows: in fig. 2, the pale antler-like cuticular outgrowths of the nodular sclerite appear just below the center of the photo; in fig. 3, the upraised hindwing appears at the upper left, and the base of the abdomen at the bottom of the photo.

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