## SOME FOOD PLANTS OF LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVAE (List No. 7)

by J. R. J. Llewellyn Jones\*

In presenting this seventh list my thanks are again due to those members who have furnished data included herein.

It is to be noted that in this and subsequent lists the nomenclature adopted is that of Dr. J. McDunnough's new "Check List of the Lepid optera of Canada and the United States of America" Part I. Macrolepidoptera (1938) and Part II. Microlepidoptera (1939).

The following is a list of signs and abbreviations used in this list: G. J. S.—Professor G. J. Spencer, Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

- R. G.—Mr. R. Glendenning, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Agassiz, B. C.
- J. R. J.—Mr. J. R. J. Llewellyn Jones, "Arranmore," Cobble Hill, B. C. An asterisk (\*) denotes that the species has been mentioned before in these lists, and that the information now given is either additional or is an amplification of what has been previously reported.

## RHOPALOCERA

Lycaena helloides Bdv.—swamp knotweed (Polygonum amphibium L.) (G.J.S.)

## **HETEROCERA**

- \*Acronicta (Apatela) radcliffei Haw.—quince and greengage plum. (J.R.J.)
- Acronicta (Apatela) grisea revellata Sm.—willows (Salix Scouleriana (Hook) Barr., and Salix Hookeriana Barr.) and garden species of willow. (J.R.J.)
- \*Acronicta funeralis G. & R. (Apatela funeralis G. & R.)—flowering plum (Prunus cerasifera Bliriana) (J.R.J.)
- \*Acronicta (Apatela) distans dolorosa Dyar.—rose, wild and garden species. (J.R.J.)
- \*Amphidasis cognataria Gn.—sumac (Rhus typhina L.) (J.R.J.)
- \*Campaea perlata Gn.—june-berry (Amelanchier florida Lindl.) (J.R.J.)
- \*Celerio lineata Fabr.—northern willow herb (Epilobium adenocaulum Haussk.) (J.R.J.)
- Cerura occidentalis gigans McD.—black willow (Salix Lasiandra Benth.) (J.R.J.)
- Cerura scolopendrina pluvialis Dyar—willows (Salix Scouleriana (Hook.) Barr., and Salix Lasiandra Benth.), also on garden species of willow and on poplars (J.R.J.)
- \*Cymatophora fasciata B. & McD.—june-berry (Amelanchier florida Lindl.) (J.R.J.)
- \*Diacrisia pteridis rubra Neum.—ocean spray (Spirea discolor Pursh.), bracken (Pteris aquilina L.) (J.R.J.
- \*Diacrisia virginica Fabr.—elder (Sambucus callicarpa Greene) (J.R.J.)

<sup>\*</sup> Cobble Hill, B.C.

Eucosma derilicta Heinr.—Michaelmas daisy, in the roots (R.G.)

\*Halisidota maculata angulifera Wlk.—red flowered current (Ribes

sanguineum Pursh.) (J.R.J.)

Lycanades (Xanthia) pulchella Sm.—alder (Alnus rubra Bong.), willow (Salix Scouleriana (Hook.) Barr.), red flowered currant (Ribes sanguineum Pursh.), wild cherry (Prunus emarginata Dougl.), bird cherry (Nuttallia cerasiformis T. & G.), juneberry (Amelanchier florida Lindl.) (J.R.J.)

\*Malacosoma pluvialis Dyar.-wild gooseberry (Ribes divaricatum Dougl.), black hawthorn (Crataegus brevispina Dougl.)

(J.R.J.)

Mineola, species of—Cotoneaster sp. (R.G.)

Paonias excaecata A. & S.—black hawthorn (Crataegus brevispina Dougl.) (J.R.J.)

Pyrrhia umbra experimens Wlk.—black poplar (J.R.J.)

Schizura ipomoeae Dbldy—june-berry (Amelanchier florida Lindl.) (J.R.J.)

\*Schizura unicornis A. & S.—willows (Salix Scouleriana (Hook.) Barr., Salix Hookeriana Barr.), crab apple, garden species "Aldenhamensis" (J.R.J.)

\*Selenia alciphearia Wlk.-black hawthorn (Crataegus brevispina Dougl.) (J.R.J.)

\*Stilpontia salicis Linn.—aspen (Populus tremuloides Michx.) (J.R.J.)

## A BRIEF NOTE ON AN ATTEMPT TO HYBRIDIZE NOTOLOPHUS ANTIQUA BADIA HY. EDW. AND HEMEROCAMPA PSEUDOTSUGATA McD.

by J. R. J. Llewellyn Jones\*

On September 1st, 1936 a female of Hemerocampa pseudotsugata McD, emerged in a breeding cage, and it was noted that in addition to three males of this species, six males of Notolophus antiqua badia Hy. Edw. were in attendance on the virgin female. The same phenomenon was also noted the following season, September 1937, when breeding a series of Hemerocampa pseudotsugata.

It was thereupon decided to attempt to mate a female Hemerocampa pseudotsugata with a male Notolophus antiqua badia, so several males of this latter species were introduced into the cage with a virgin female. Though the insects were not actually seen "in copula", fertile eggs were laid on the evening of September 7th, 1937, the day upon which the female had emerged from the cocoon.

The ova hatched the following spring between April 27 and May 7, 1938. The young larvae were blackish and clothed somewhat scantily with black hairs.

The "pabula" of both parent species were offered and the young larvae chose the food plants of the male parent, antiqua badia, refusing

<sup>\*</sup> Cobble Hill, B.C.