spinose ; anterior tarsi ciliated with long, white bristles. Abdomen with strong, sparse punctures ; the first segment strongly coarctate, before the apex above, with a deep wide, transverse furrow, which extends from side to side ; ventrally, the punctures are more distinct, especially on the last segment ; last segment above strongly and sparsely punctured ; deep black ; shining ; the flagellum beneath and the tarsi slightly brownish ; inner side of anterior tibiæ yellowish ; apical margin of the first segment and the second segment, except apical margin, rufous. Length, 10 mm.

One specimen. Washington (State). A very distinct species.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ANTHOCHARIS.

BY W. G. WRIGHT, SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

A. Flora, n. sp.

♂, expanse 1.40-1.75. White. Forewings blackish at base ; many black scales along costa ; bar broad, at costa reaching inwards, and at the middle with an angle outwards into the orange, with a broadening, vaguely-edged stripe connecting it to the margin near inner angle ; orange patch very large, deep reddish coloured, the colour extending to costa and also to outer margin near the angle ; apical margin black with obtuse serrations inside, the lower end becoming maculate or merely of roundish spots in the edge of the orange patch ; fringe white and black.

Secondaries white, seldom faintly tinged with yellow ; base blackish ; eight or nine relatively large black spots at end of nervules ; fringe white with a few black filaments at the venules.

Under side : bar separated by a deep sinus on the outer side into two ovoid spots ; the orange paler, followed by faint pink, then by pale blue ground, with blackish spots along nervures. Secondaries : veins yellow ; a dense marbling of black relieved by scattered yellow scales ; the pattern of marginal marbling is of even-sized spots along the venules, with narrow interspaces white.

♀, expanse 1.40-1.70. Yellow ; orange patch much smaller and a little paler than in the ♂ ; a yellow sexual stripe, sometimes maculate, next to the orange and scarcely separated from it by indefinite cloudy spots ; the apical margin becoming but a series of connected blackish points projecting sharply into the yellow. Hindwings yellow, with marginal spots as in the ♂.

Under side : similar to the ♂, but more deeply yellow.

Habitat, Western Washington.

Described from 55 ♂, 21 ♀.

This is the most northern of the orange tipped group of *Anthocharis*. It is found from the Willamette Valley in Oregon to Vancouver in British Columbia, and from the Pacific Ocean to the Eastern slopes and spurs of the Cascade Range of mountains in Central Washington, but in Eastern Washington and Idaho it is replaced by *A. stella*. Its metropolis is in the densely fir-forested country west of the Cascades, and about Puget Sound, where it is fairly abundant. The ♂ is a little larger than *A. reakertii*, and with broader wings and more pronounced black markings; and the marginal marbling in even blocks along the venules is distinct. The ♀ is deep lemon yellow, the colour being even and uniform rather than discal. This species is also rather peculiar in that the ♀ is of smaller average expanse than the ♂.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CATOCALA AMICA, HUBN.

Dear Sir : I notice that Mr. Hulst refers *lineella* as a synonym of this species. It is not a synonym, but a well marked variety, constantly recurring with the typical form. I remember that my earlier opinion that it might be a distinct species was shared by W. H. Edwards, as well as other lepidopterists. On the other hand Mr. Hy. Edwards's *herissa*, referred by me as a variety, Check List, p. 40, is a suffused Southern form of *Amica*, no two specimens being exactly alike (as is the case with *lineella*), and giving one the impression as if the species had run out in Texas. I do not know if it is found in Mexico. *Lineella* must be restored as a perfectly recognizable variety of *Amica*. I embrace this occasion to repeat my opinion that *Alabama* is a valid species, as also to protest against the identification of *fratercula*, G. & R., with *micronympha*, Guen. I believe also that when *residua* and *Meskei* come to be bred, their specific validity will abundantly appear. I have had to rescue *praeclara*, *dulciana*, *crataegi*, and other species from Mr. Hulst's errors in cabinet opinion. It is not necessary for me to lose one word over Mr. Hulst's rejection of *Euparthenos* and *Audrewsia* as valid genera.

Very respectfully,

A. R. GROTE.