green from the food; three white dots on each segment on tubercles i. and ii., and a third not on a tubercle before ii., in line with it; on thorax the dots are on i. a, i. b, and a dot before.

Stage IV.—As in the next stage, but without a dot before the spiracle; width of head 2.0 mm.

Stage V.—Head testaceous green, small; width 2.5 mm. Thorax no longer thickened, but joint 12 sharply humped, descending perpendicularly to the anal feet. Subtranslucent velvety green, frosted whitish subventrally, dorsal vessel darker green. A moderately broad, diffuse, rather faint white stigmatal line, faint at the ends. Tubercles i. and ii. and a dot before ii. distinct, pale yellow, with dark green rims; iv. to vi. and a dot before spiracle white. Tubercle iv. is opposite the upper edge of the spiracle, except on joint 12, where it is below the lower edge. At the end of the stage the larva turned black, all the tubercles and dots yellow, and spun a rather firm cocoon on a piece of bark. Imago in thirty days.

This larva apparently omitted the normal fourth stage. In the last stage, also, the head is smaller than would be expected; but the moth that emerged was a rather small male.

Food plant.—Cat briar (*Smilax rotundifolia*).

CHLORIPPE CELTIS (BOISD.-LEC.) CAPTURED ON MONTREAL ISLAND.

BY CHARLES STEVENSON, MONTREAL.

On the 21st of July, Mr. E. Denny, who often accompanies me on my entomological rambles, brought me a cyanide bottle full of butterflies which he had collected for amusement's sake. On looking at it I immediately saw a specimen that was new to me, and was congratulating myself on getting what I thought would be a new addition to the *Satyrinae* of my collection. My pleasure was increased, on consulting Dr. Holland's "Butterfly Book," to find it was a *Chlorippe celtis*, Boisd.-Lec., ♀, or Hackberry butterfly. (Plate XXIII., fig. 4.) A species, he states, as found generally from southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to the Gulf of Mexico. I immediately called my friend's attention to the specimen, and he remembered the particular place he had found it, because he thought at the time it was something he had not seen in my collection. So ever since we have watched the locality, but have not been successful in obtaining another. It was caught in the Outremont

district, just outside the city limits of Montreal. The only explanation I can find for its appearance is that it may have been imported in the chrysalid stage among some plants by some florist, as there are several nurseries in the neighborhood. The prevailing winds at the time would not favour migration.

A NEW NOCTUID OF THE GENUS CIRROPHANUS

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, N. M. AGR. COLLEGE

Cirrophanus Dyari, n. sp. — ♀. Expanse 34 millim. General colour and markings just as in *C. triangulifer*, Grote, except as regards the following particulars: The general colour is more ochreous — not so orange; the t. p. line curves inwards to a point not far from the middle of the wing, whence it rapidly bends outwards for a short distance, after which it again bends downwards and inwards to the inferior margin; the s. t. line is further from the margin, and deeply shaded about the middle with ochreous; the oblique dark line from the lower part of the t. p. line to the costa is distinct, and has a sharp zigzag near its middle. It results from the direction of the t. p. line that the light patch at the anal angle is more extensive than in *C. triangulifer*, but it is broken by a dark shade representing the lower part of the s. t. line. Hind wings strongly suffused with gray, with a curved gray line crossing the middle. Thoracic tufts deep brownish-orange. On the under side the primaries, except their margins, are strongly shaded with blackish.

Fore tibiae with a spine. Frontal tubercle well developed, with a semilunar hollow above it, surrounded by a strong rim.

Hab. — Fillmore Canon, Organ Mts., New Mexico, Aug. 28 (Ckll.). This was recognized as a distinct species by Dr. H. G. Dyar, but though I urged him to describe it, he would not. It is very different from *C. duplicatus*, Smith, but closely allied to *C. triangulifer*, from which it differs at once in the position of the notch on the t. p. line. The females of *triangulifer* in the National Museum have the hind wings without any dusky shade or lines; but Grote (Ill. Essay) figures a specimen with dusky hind wings, but with the s. t. line much nearer the margin than in *Dyari*.

The frontal tubercle of *Dyari* is perhaps a little less prominent than in *triangulifer*, but there is no noteworthy difference. The ♂ of *triangulifer* has the frontal tubercle much more produced and the hind wings less rounded than the ♀.

The type of *Dyari* is in the U. S. National Museum.