Agrotis campestris Grote.

This species, collected by Mr. Geo. Norman at Orillia, No. 372, appears to be a form of *tessellata* (*maizi* Fitch); it differs by the red brown tinge of thorax and fringes, the unicolorous purplish black brown primaries, and the coarseness of the black median lines. Specimens are before me from N. Y. (Mead) and Vancouver Island (Hy. Edwards, 5,644). With other species of the genus, it is described in a paper presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

ON A NEW CANADIAN LITHOPHANE AND SCOPELOSOMA.

BY A. R. GROTE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mr. George Norman has recently taken a number of the species of the genus *Lithophane* at Orillia. In a recent letter, Mr. Norman records the capture of *petulca*, *ferrealis*, *disposita*, *Bethunei*, *semiusta*, and "that lovely *oriunda*, a single specimen." Mr. Norman also finds a number of specimens of a large light grey species allied to *laticinerea*, but differing from that species and *cinerea* in the position of the stigmata, the color, and the shape of the subterminal line. I propose to call the species *Lithophane Georgii*, after its discoverer. Fore wings bluish grey, with a white shade on the shoulder above the black basal dash. T. a. line dentate, indistinct. Orbicular erect, not oblique, moderate, concolorous, with a paler annulus. In shape, color and form this spot offers decided differences when compared with allied species. Reniform squarish, darker stained than the wing, proportionally smaller than in allied forms. T. p. line sub-obsolete; it appears to run nearer the subterminal line than usual; the latter line consists of a series of disconnected, distinct, interspaceal, blackish, triangulate marks. Fringes entire, concolorous. Hind wings blackish fuscous, beneath with spot and line. Thorax concolorous with primaries; collar with a black line in front; face with a black line; antennæ whitish at base. *Expanse* 48 m. m.

I have received from Mr. J. Pettit, of Grimsby, Ont., two specimens of a small species of *Scopelosoma*, which I propose to call *Pettiti*. The little roughly scaled species presents some resemblance in ornamentation to *Scopelosoma Graefiana*. The color is orange ferruginous over light yellow;

head, antennæ, thorax and fore wings of this color. Primaries with three transverse darker lines, the t. a., median shade and t. p. lines, all indistinct, the t. p. line followed by faint blackish points. Orbicular small, round, pale centered. Reniform large, vague, sometimes with a few blackish scales inferiorly. T. a. line perpendicular, undulate; t. p. line even. Abdomen and hind wings above, very pale silky yellowish; beneath a little darker, the latter with orange spot and median and terminal lines; fringes concolorous. Fore wings with line and dot faintly shown. *Expanse* 30 to 31 m. m.

ARGYNNIS MYRINA AND ITS ALLEGED ABNORMAL PECULIARITIES.

BY W. H. EDWARDS, COALBURGH, W. VA.

In the Am. Nat., Sept., 1872, Mr. Scudder published an essay entitled "The Curious History of a Butterfly," in which it is stated that in two N. American species of the "genus *Brenthis*," namely, *myrina* and *bellona*, occurs a phenomenon considered by the author to be quite unique among butterflies: there being two sets of individuals, each following its own cycle of changes, apparently with as little to do with the other set as if it were a different species; each set having its own distinct seasons and thus giving rise to the apparition of two or three successive broods in the course of the year. At the very end of the season one of these sets, which the author calls the "aestival," lays eggs which hatch in a few days; the larvæ at once commence hybernation, to awake and begin to feed early the next season, attaining their growth by the end of June, and emerging as butterflies about the middle of July. These butterflies continue on the wing till the end of September.

The second set, called the "vernal," hybernate as half grown caterpillars, and the butterflies from them appear about the middle of May, sometimes earlier, but are hardly common before the end of May, and also live till September. These lay their eggs the last of July and early in August, the eggs hatch, the larvæ moult twice, and beyond that, behave differently, some at once entering on their hybernation, giving butterflies