the specimens varied slightly in regard to the whitish transverse band on primaries, which is a variable feature, in other respects, both colorational and structural, as far as they could be compared they did not differ.

In extenuation of the insufficiency of my notes on the earlier stages, I would say that the larvæ were carried all across the continent and back again to Montreal.

A NEW SPECIES OF OLIGOLOPHUS.

BY NATHAN BANKS, SEA CLIFF, N. Y.

Very few Phalangids have been collected on our mountains, and so it is not surprising that a new species of a genus which in Europe lives in high altitudes should be found on Mt. Washington, New Hampshire. Early in September, 1893, Mrs. Annie T. Slosson kindly sent me several vials of arachnids from the White Mts., and among them a vial from Mt. Washington containing six specimens of a beautiful new species of *Oligolophus*. It differs from the other American species which have been referred to that genus in lacking spines to the femur of the palpus, thus resembling some alpine European forms.

Oligolophus montanus, nov. sp.

Length—♂, 4.5 mm.; ♀, 7. mm.; femur I., 2.5 mm.; femur II., 5. mm.; leg II., ♂, 30. mm.; ♀, 27. mm.

Cephalothorax without the median points, but with some small denticles in front of the eye-tubercle, a sublateral row each side, a few just behind the lateral pore, two or three on the margin a little further along, some at the posterior angle, one or two at the side of the eye-tubercle, a transverse row on an elevated ridge just behind the eye tubercle, and on each abdominal segment about nine denticles. All these denticles are black and arise from little white pits. The eye-tubercle is not large, canaliculate, and with two rows of about five denticles above. The palpi are clothed with short, stiff, black hairs, but no spines. The femur cylindrical, slightly curved, and enlarged at tip on the inner side; patella about half as long as femur, but broader and a little swollen at tip; tibia similar to patella, but a little longer; tarsus much more slender, a little curved, and about as long as tibia and patella together, claw smooth.

Legs short, the fourth pair about as long as the second, no false articulations in any of the tibiæ; metatarsus I. with two false articulations; the superior edges of coxæ I., II. and III. each bear a spine; the trochanters have some denticles on the anterior and posterior sides, the femora have about five rows of denticles; and there are two rows on

the under side of tibia I. in the ♂; the legs have many short hairs, and there are small spines at the ends of the joints.

The dorsum is dirty-white or gray, with a broad brown or blackish vase-mark. On the cephalothorax, the vase-mark covers nearly the whole surface; on the abdomen it grows narrower on the second and quite suddenly enlarging on the third segment; then gradually narrowing to the tip of the abdomen. The white or gray of the sides contains a few black spots. Venter dirty-white, with black spots; legs pale yellowish-brown; mandibles white, with a large brown spot above on the basal joint, and some smaller ones on the second joint. Femur of palpus almost wholly brown, some small spots on patella and tibia, tarsus pale.

The outline of the vase-mark from the cephalothorax to the enlargement on the abdomen is very sharp and distinct, and in the darker specimens it is bordered with white. Sometimes there is a paler stripe through the vase-mark.

Locality—Mt. Washington, New Hampshire; collected by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

NOTES ON A POLYMORPHIC PAPILIO.

BY WM. H. EDWARDS, COALBURGH, WEST VA.

For two or three years past Mr. David Bruce, in S. W. Colorado, has been taking *Papilio Bairdii* in company with a very different form, *P. oregonia*, as we have called it, and also with the form I described recently as *P. Hollandii*, which last is in general like *Bairdii*, but has the abdomen either with a broad stripe of yellow or almost completely yellow, instead of spotted yellow in rows, as in the *Asterias* group, and as in typical *Bairdii*. And from what Mr. Bruce has seen on the ground, he has become satisfied that all these three forms are but one species. It is a remarkable case of polymorphism, the more so that it is not confined to one sex only, and that the two main forms belong to what have been considered two different sub-groups, namely, *Bairdii* to the *Asterias* group, and this *Oregonia* to the *Zolicaon* and *Machaon* group. Of course, breeding is the final test in such a case. In 1892, Mr. Bruce obtained a large number of eggs from a ♀ of *Bairdii* confined over the food plant. This, by the way, is not one of the umbelliferæ, but of the compositæ, a strange plant for butterflies of either of these sub-groups to deposit their eggs on, *Artemisia dracunculoides*. And both these forms lay on it, passing by the umbelliferæ every time. Yet, the larvæ in confinement