If we apply similar considerations to several others of Mr. Scudder's genera, we shall remove in great part what is objectionable, and *bizarre* (e. g., the use of *Papilio* for *Van. antiopa*,) remembering that the older authors always cited, as a matter of duty, all previously published names, even without note of identification, and that therefore they are not to be held liable for *all* the contents of their genera. Without questioning any of Mr. Scudder's statements on page 37, with regard to the use of the name *Papilio*, we yet know that Linnaeus applied it to his *Equites* first Schran's wide "limitation" can, then, have no priority in reason, nor the new restriction by Mr. Scudder against a well established use for a genus of which *Papilio machaon* is the conceded type. Let us disintegrate *Papilio* quickly; it must sorely need it that such means should be prescribed for the end.

We may differ with Mr. Scudder occasionally on matters of synonymy (e. g., *Thecla calanus* and *inorata*,) but we follow him admiringly in his conscientious generic definitions, and are ever ready to sink the critic in the disciple.

DESCRIPTION OF A REMARKABLE VARIETY OF LIMENITIS MISIPPUS.

BY THEODORE L. MEAD, NEW YORK.

While in the Catskill Mountains this summer, I met with a very curious variety of *L. Misippus* in which the conspicuous black stripe crossing the secondaries was altogether absent, and the corresponding mark on the primaries only indicated by a dusky cloud extending to the median nervule and enclosing no white spots. On the underside the differences remain the same. In the ordinary type, there is a whitish cloud around the cross stripe. In the variety under consideration this is quite distinct. The marginal row of greenish lunules is obsolete, but the submarginal white ones are enlarged so as to leave no black between the lunules and the buff ground-color on the secondaries, and but little on the primaries. On the upper surface, these lunules are rather large on the fore wings, but otherwise as in the usual type. The specimen was a female.

It is noticeable that this variety is a nearer approach, in general appearance, to *D. Archippus*, which, as is well known, enjoys almost entire immunity from ordinary foes. We may fairly assume that had not the Entomological collector intervened as an unexpected factor in the problem

of the "Struggle for Existence," our present variety, protected above its fellows by a closer resemblance to the distasteful *Danais*, might have given rise to a new species, and that, in less time than is generally assumed to be necessary for specific changes; as this variety would be thought to present quite sufficient specific differences, were it brought from a distant region.

In examining a number of butterflies offered for sale to the American Museum of Natural History, I found a curious variety of *Limenitis ursula*. Above, the markings are the same, but with the substitution of fulvous for blue, except in the marginal lunules, which are white with a faint bluish tinge. Below, the suffusion is very conspicuous and the secondaries in color and marking considerably resemble those of *Misippus*. It is not impossible that the specimen may be a hybrid between these two, as I have seen offspring resulting from the union of such dissimilar species, as *Smerinthus Tiliæ* and *Populi* of Europe, showing the characteristics of both. Should the *ursula* be merely a variety, it would furnish an excellent illustration of the way in which *Misippus* probably originated.

A NEW HESPERIAN.

BY G. M. DODGE.

Hesperia Illinois. N. sp.

Male expands 1.3 inches. All the wings dark brown above. The primaries throughout the middle and basal areas sparingly sprinkled with fulvous scales. This color is deepest around the stigma, which consists of a velvety black bar extending obliquely from near the middle of the submedian vein to the cell, and is often divided into two equal parts by the fourth median veinlet. A large square patch, not sprinkled with fulvous, occurs in the middle area at the termination of the cell; and a small detached yellow spot lies immediately below, and outward from the anterior termination of the stigma. The base and middle of the secondaries are covered with long yellowish hairs. Fringe on all the wings white. Underside fulvous, inclining to ferruginous; the internal half of the primaries smoky, shading into black at the base and inner margin; two small yellowish spots near the centre (very distinct in some specimens, in others nearly obsolete) seem reproduced from above. That nearest the apex is round, the other is larger and somewhat reniform. On the