hind margin and along the gradate veins parallel to tip slightly fumose ; venation and hind margin villous ; hind wings hyaline.

Two females from Nevada have more variegated front wings ; nearly all the oblique veins below the submediana, the forks along the hind border are more infumate, which makes the wing look strange ; the femurs of hind legs fuscous.

Length of body, male 38 m.m. ; female 26 m.m. ; exp. al. 48 to 52 m.m.

Hab., California, Cap San Lucas, by Xanthus de Vesey ; Humboldt Station, Nevada, July 29, by O. Sacken. Of the 9 specimens before me, 7 are from California (one female), all alike ; the two females from Nevada are stronger colored, but otherwise not different. The great length of labial palpi is a character not to be found in another species.

NOTES ON LYCAENA PIASUS, BOISD.

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

This is in California the first butterfly to emerge in the spring, appearing in February, though it is the accepted representative of the Eastern *Neglecta*, which is not the first to appear there. *Piasus* is double brooded ; the second brood coming in the latter part of April, and between it and the first brood a few days intervene when no *Piasus* are seen. Both broods are very fond of water, being always found on damp sands of wet places, and at the brookside crossings. They are also often seen feeding on willow blossoms. A large series gives a uniform expanse of 1.1 inch. I can detect no difference in the markings or size of the two broods.

The larval food-plant of *Piasus* is the buds of *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, an anomalous genus which has no representative, even approximate, in the Eastern States. The Spanish name is "chamiso," which is Anglicized into "chemise." It is a heath-like plant, 4 to 6 feet high, resembling a juniper bush more than any other Eastern plant. Every part of it is brittle, dry, and rather resinous, burning freely when quite fresh and green. The leaves are very small, round like pine needles, and evergreen ; they grow all along the stems in little bunches or "fascicles," whence the specific name. The flowers are minute, profuse, in dense terminal racemes on the tips of the twigs, white, scarcely or not at all fragrant, though forming one of the chief sources of honey in the country,

and it is notable that while the plant is abundant and flowers so profusely as to whiten the landscape, the seeds have never been found. It grows upon the dry hillsides and covers uncounted square miles of waste land.

This plant, growing at a distance from the usual haunts of *Piasus*, is that butterfly's food plant. While the flower buds are as yet but in their merest infancy, the female *Piasus* of the first brood deposits her eggs, singly, on the bud and between it and the stem. The female of the second brood finds the flowers in blossom. The egg is white, round, flattened, with a depressed point in the center, like other *Lycaena* eggs.

While *Adenostoma* is entirely foreign to any plant in the Atlantic States or Europe, it is placed by botanists in the Order Rosacæa, and among eastern plants those nearest it are: *Alchemilla*, "lady's mantle;" *Agrimonia*, "agrimonia," and *Poterium*, "burnet," though all of these are very unlike in appearance to *Adenostoma*. It is possible that the buds or the immature seeds of other Rosaceous plants might feed *Piasus* larvæ, as cherry, plum, strawberry, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WIND-VISITING MOTHS.

Dear Sir: I have given in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST a preliminary list of those moths which do not breed continuously in our North American Territory, as defined by Leconte. It has been my theory, stated in numerous papers within the past fifteen or twenty years, that a number of species of moths, found as moths within our limits, are wind visitors. I have been at some pains to point out that the Cotton Worm Moth is, so far as the Central Cotton Belt is concerned and the territory north of this, only a summer breeder, and that it is winter-killed over the larger portion of our continent over which it flies. I ascertained, while in the employ of the Agricultural Department, that, on the coast of Georgia, the earlier or later appearance of the Cotton Worm depended, at least in some seasons, upon the average direction and force of the wind. No continued observations could be taken, but as the general course of the wind is from south to north during the summer, what I heard agreed with my previously published conclusions. My theory as to the Cotton Worm has been ingeniously covered up in his Reports by