

The following table shows the differences in the larvae above-mentioned :

<i>L. Corylisella.</i>	<i>L. guttiferaella.</i>	<i>L. Escalisella.</i>	<i>L. Ostryarella.</i>
Blueish, smoky, except the head and anal segment, which are yellowish.	Blueish, smoky, except head, 1st, 8th and following segments, which are yellowish.	Whitish yellow, not at all smoky.	Same as <i>Escalisella</i> .
Translucent spots on segments, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8.	Translucent spots, as in <i>Corylisella</i> .	Translucent spots indistinct.	Translucent spots not visible.
Macula of seg. 1 indistinct.	Macula more distinct.	Macula not visible.	Only posterior angles of the macula visible.
Macula on segs. 2 to 9 distinct.	Macula on segs. 2 to 7 distinct.	Maculae visible on all the segments.	Sides of macula of seg. 2 obsolete, others all distinct.
Maculae of segs. 1, 2 and 3 trapezoidal, 4 and 5 elliptical, 6, 7, 8 and 9 parallelograms.	Maculae 1, 2, 3, trapezoidal, the others parallelograms.	Same as <i>guttiferaella</i> .	Same as <i>guttiferaella</i> .
Maculae dark brown, except first and last ones.	Maculae 1 to 7 dark brown, the others yellowish.	Maculae pale brownish.	Maculae all brownish.
Maculae solid.	Maculae hollow.	Maculae hollow.	Maculae hollow.

These differences I have found to be constant, and that in the general colour is striking.

### THE NISONIADES BUTTERFLIES.

BY H. W. PARKER, AMHERST, MASS.

I WRITE no less to elicit information, than to offer such as my limited material affords. In a very interesting and original paper on Asymmetry, published by the Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 1869-71, Messrs. Scudder and Burgess describe and figure the genital armor of all our species of *Nisoniades*, making seventeen species, of which nine are new. Their *Virgilius* I have not, and doubt its validity, my specimens of *Horatius* having a mixture of the characters of the two species; the specimens differ somewhat from each other in armor, and, what is puzzling, are very different in size, though wonderfully alike in colouring, and very unlike

all our Northern species in one respect to be mentioned. If my observations are correct, much the same may be said of the armor of *Ennius* and *Juvenalis*, which latter species is separated as Southern by Messrs. Scudder and Burgess, but seems to be identifiable as a variety found in Amherst, Mass.; and these two appear to intergrade somewhat in style of markings.

Mr. Lintner is expected to publish a full description of several of the species previously ascertained by him. Meantime, our Northern species may perhaps be characterised in a few words.

SIZE. *Ennius*, *Juvenalis* and one *Horatius* (?) are the largest, and all about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. *Brizo* is next,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ . *Martialis* next,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ . Then *Persius* and *Lucilius*,  $1\frac{1}{8}$ . Lastly, *Icdus*,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{6}$ .

MARKINGS. *Icdus* alone is without white (transparent) dots; *Brizo* none in the male, or obsolete; *Persius* alone has the sub-apical dots in a straight line. *Juvenalis*, *Brizo* and *Persius* incline to fine pencilling on the primaries; the rest to blotchiness; *Icdus* somewhat to both. *Brizo* alone has the inside of the extra-discal band of spots forming an almost continuous and nearly straight dark line on the primaries. Only in *Brizo* and *Icdus* the light spots on the secondaries tend to appear small, sharp and bright on the upper surface, at first glance. *Horatius* alone has the submarginal spots on the secondaries so far straightened as to lose the form of a broad W, observable in the other species mentioned, and all the cloudings of both wings melt more into the ground color. *Persius*, when fresh, has the primaries much darker than in the other species; and *Martialis* has the cloudings much stronger.

In the above, I speak only of the upper surface of the males of northern species. The females I have sorted with less confidence; two specimens have the spots of the secondaries arranged as in the male *Horatius*.

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HINTS FOR PACKING.—In sending pupæ or eggs by mail it is best to wrap them lightly in thin tissue paper and then pack the box with cotton wool. Do not put the latter, next to the pupæ or eggs, as it is very apt, by getting worked into the crevices, to be the means of somewhat injuring the specimens. We are indebted for this hint to Dr. G. M. Levette, of Indianapolis, and our own experience fully confirms the wisdom of his suggestion.—ED. CAN. ENT.