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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON BUTTERFLIES, LARVÆ, ETC.

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1. An albino male *Colias Philodice*.

I received this example from Mr. H. E. Wilford, of Batavia, N.Y., last fall. Mr. Scudder, Butt. N. E., p. 1286, says:—"Instances of albinism are confined, so far as we yet know, to the *Rhodoceridi*" (which term he uses to include *Colias*, under his name of *Eurymus*), "and to the female sex." In colour this male is white, with no tint of yellow; the borders of both wings are of median width, and solid—in all respects like the usual border of the yellow male. It was taken at Batavia last summer. Mr. Wilford wrote that at the time albino females were unusually plentiful.

2. An abnormal *Papilio Asterias*.

Mr. David Bruce sent me several larvæ of *Asterias* from Platte Canon, Colorado, 1st August, 1891, and I reared them to imago. One of these butterflies is a male by its body and claspers; female, by its wings. The male *Asterias* has two longitudinal abdominal rows of yellowish spots, sub-dorsal and lateral, and this example shows these rows, and no other yellow markings; the female *Asterias* has not only the same two rows, but a semi-row on either side the mid-ventral line on the three or four last segments. The hindwings are of the usual type of the female *Asterias*, and therefore without the mesial yellow band, which belongs to the male. The forewings are destitute of this yellow band, and also of the extra or discal row of yellow spots to be found in both sexes of *Asterias*. The submarginal row of yellow spots is present, but the spots are very small. So that the only yellow found on the forewing is in these submarginal spots. On the under side of the forewings, however, the extra discal spots are present, and the spots of the submarginal row are as large as is usual in female *Asterias*. Mr. Scudder says, p. 1759: "Specimens showing a mingling of the characters of the two sexes, called