

secondaries the fold is smoky; a broad band of fulvous precedes it, extending from the base to the outer margin; on the remainder of the wing the color is paler, and all the veins white and conspicuous. Fringe of all the wings brown, becoming white at the internal angles.

Above, head and thorax fulvous; abdomen black; its sides partly clothed with whitish-yellow hairs; palpi fulvous, tipped with black. Below, abdomen and palpi white; breast mouse-coloured. Antennæ annulated; above, brown; below, whitish-yellow; underside of club red.

The female expands 1.5 inches and is like the male, with the following exceptions: The stigma is wanting, and the fulvous on the primaries above is very obscure, being most apparent along the costa. Two small, semi-transparent yellow spots occur near the middle of the primaries; the one nearest the apex being so small as to be indistinct; the other is a little larger.

Variety *A*, ♀. Same as above, but the two spots in the centre of the primaries are much larger; the upper is triangular, the lower and largest nearly square. Three linear spots of nearly equal size appear between the subcostal veinlets, near the apex, and a long rectangular spot surmounts the submedian vein about half way between the base and outer edge of the wing. All these spots are reproduced below.

This species was discovered by Mr. E. A. Dodge, in Burcan County, Illinois. The first specimen was taken June 20th, 1872. It was quite abundant upon grassy slopes on the high rolling prairie that forms the divide between the Illinois and Rock rivers. Over forty specimens were taken, nine of which were females. Two weeks later *Hesperia Poweshiek*, Parker, appeared abundantly in the same locality.

The writer will exchange specimens of either of the above-mentioned species for most of those North American butterflies not of common occurrence in Northern Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VANESSA ANTIOPA, OR PAPILIO ANTIOPA?—The unusual abundance of this insect in many parts of Europe the present year, and its great influx into England, have given it unusual prominence in late numbers of our trans-Atlantic Entomological periodicals. I have been a little interested in watching to see how many of the writers would follow our friend Scudder's "Revision," and call the insect "*Papilio Antiopa*," and have not yet met with one.—C. V. R., St. Louis, Mo.