

and bluntly conical. The primaries have the costa arched basally; the cell nearly two-thirds the length of the costa; the discocellulars strongly oblique, the upper one twice the length of the lower, and the latter somewhat shorter than the third median segment; lower radial depressed basally; first branch arising slightly beyond middle of median nervure, and the second shortly before lower cell angle. Secondaries slightly lobed at anal angle; the discocellulars weak. Body rather slender. Middle tibiae conspicuously spined; hind tibiae with two pairs of spurs. A narrow oblique band on primaries of males, extending from base of second median branch to the middle of the submedian nervure.

In addition to the three species above mentioned, *Pamphila phylace* Edwards (Field and Forest, Vol. 3, p. 117, 1877) falls in this genus. Dyar, in his "Review of the Hesperidæ of the United States," Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. XIII, p. 133, 1905, gives the following synopsis of the genus *Mastor*:

Head and collar golden, fringes sordid pale.....*phylace*.
Head, collar and fringes golden.....*bellus*.

Mastor phylace Edwards.—Originally described from Colorado, and has since been recorded from Arizona and New Mexico. Little seems to be known of it.

Mastor bellus Edwards.—Published in Papilio, Vol. 4, p. 57, 1884, from specimens taken by Morrison in Southern Arizona. Dr. Barnes, Ent. News, Vol. XI, p. 331, 1900, writes that "A number of specimens of this species taken this year in the Huachuca Mountains, are, I believe, the first taken since Morrison got the types many years ago." Godman and Salvin, however (1893), reported it from Las Vigas and Milpas, in Durango, Mexico.

During the past season I found *bellus* one of the most abundant species of butterflies occurring in the Huachuca Mountains, of Cochise County, Arizona. My first specimen was taken on May 25. From May 27 on it appeared more and more commonly until about the middle of July, when it gradually disappeared. It is two-brooded, the second normally appearing towards the last of July. *Bellus* does not appear to be restricted by elevation, as I took examples at less than 5,000 and at over 8,000 feet. June 21, at 7,800 feet, I observed a female ovipositing, and secured three eggs. They were laid on the ventral surface of blades