

nettles," but the larva of *sephyrus*, as is well known, feeds on *Azalea occidentalis* and the elm, hop-vine and various species of the *Grossulacæ*, furnish food for other species.

Eugonia californica, Boisd.—Flies in the mountains where its food-plant, *Ceanothus*, is found. Seldom seen in the valley. It appears to have been plentiful in the past, but has since become quite rare.

Euvanesa antiopa, Linn.—The "mourning cloak" practically flies here the year round, as it often comes out of its hibernation on warm days. The variety *hygiea*, Heyd., has been reported from San Jose.

Vanessa atalanta, Linn.—Abundant, its habits being similar to those of the preceding.

Vanessa huntera, Fabr.—Not so common. Until this season I had only seen one specimen, but I found it abundant enough on dry hillsides flitting about various flowers.

Vanessa cardui, Linn.—Common everywhere.

Vanessa caryæ, Hub.—Another common species, the larva feeding on *Malva*. I have not observed the aberration *Muelleri*, Letcher.

Junonia cænia, Hub.—Always quite common. Food-plants *Plantago* and *Antirrhinum*, preferably the latter.

Basilarchia Lorquini, Boisd.—Plentiful in the vicinity of *Salix*, its food-plant.

Limnitis Bredowii, Hub., var. *californica*, Butl.—Not rare. The larva feeds on the young tips of *Quercus*, and is very similar to *Basil. Lorquini*.

AGAPETIDÆ.

Cercyonis alope, Fabr., var. *hoopis*, Behr.—Rather rare. It appears in July.

Cercyonis charon, Edw.—Confined to the hills and mountains. Early July.

Cænonympha californica, Dbl. and Hew.—Common.

LYMNADIDÆ.

Anosia plexippus, Linn.—Occasionally seen, but by no means abundant. As in the east, the food-plant is *Asclepias*.

RIODINIDÆ.

Chrysobia mormo, Feld.—Found only on the dry and sandy hillsides with its food-plant, *Eriogonum*. The larva is nocturnal, hiding in the daytime in the leaves and rubbish at the base of the plant, where pupation also occurs. The female, *Argynnid*-like, sometimes drops her eggs while on the wing.