

hind margin and along the gradate veins parallel to tip slightly fumose; venation and hind margin villous; hind wings hyaline.

Two females from Nevada have more variegated front wings; nearly all the oblique veins below the submediana, the forks along the hind border are more infumate, which makes the wing look strange; the femurs of hind legs fuscous.

Length of body, male 38 m.m.; female 26 m.m.; exp. al. 48 to 52 m.m.

Hab., California, Cap San Lucas, by Xanthus de Vesey; Humboldt Station, Nevada, July 29, by O. Sacken. Of the 9 specimens before me, 7 are from California (one female), all alike; the two females from Nevada are stronger colored, but otherwise not different. The great length of labial palpi is a character not to be found in another species.

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#### NOTES ON LYCAENA PIASUS, BOISD.

BY W. G. WRIGHT, SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

This is in California the first butterfly to emerge in the spring, appearing in February, though it is the accepted representative of the Eastern *Neglecta*, which is not the first to appear there. *Piasus* is double brooded; the second brood coming in the latter part of April, and between it and the first brood a few days intervene when no *Piasus* are seen. Both broods are very fond of water, being always found on damp sands of wet places, and at the brookside crossings. They are also often seen feeding on willow blossoms. A large series gives a uniform expanse of 1.1 inch. I can detect no difference in the markings or size of the two broods.

The larval food-plant of *Piasus* is the buds of *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, an anomalous genus which has no representative, even approximate, in the Eastern States. The Spanish name is "chamiso," which is Anglicized into "chemise." It is a heath-like plant, 4 to 6 feet high, resembling a juniper bush more than any other Eastern plant. Every part of it is brittle, dry, and rather resinous, burning freely when quite fresh and green. The leaves are very small, round like pine needles, and evergreen; they grow all along the stems in little bunches or "fascicles," whence the specific name. The flowers are minute, profuse, in dense terminal racemes on the tips of the twigs, white, scarcely or not at all fragrant, though forming one of the chief sources of honey in the country,