

CARTEROCEPHALUS PALÆMON.

Sir,—Mr. Thomas E. Bean, in an interesting article in the June number for this year, points out the identity of *Carterocephalus mandan*, Edw., and *C. palæmon*, Pall. I think he has well proven his position, and in the proper way, which is by a study of the geographical distribution, which will always show the intergrades between the two extremes of the series. The *Palæmon* of Middle Europe and the *Mandan* of the White Mountains of N. H. look different enough, but when the series is completed by material found between the two extremes there can no longer be a doubt as to their identity. In the species that fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that also exist in Europe, it will be found that the Pacific Coast examples are far closer to the European ones than those individuals found on the Atlantic slope. (See Ent. News, Vol. I., p. 84.)

The fact that *Mandan* was identical with *Palæmon* was pointed out by Moschler in *Verhandlungen der Zoologisch-botanischen Gessellschaft in Wien*, Vol. 34, 1884, p. 283. My attention was called to this synonymy by Prof. E. Bergroth, of Tammerfors, Finland.

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VARIETY OF PRIONOXYSTUS ROBINIÆ.

Sir,—In looking over my specimens of this common moth, I find a singular form that I never met with before, nor do I know of any description that has appeared in any entomological publication of a varied form of *P. (Cossus) robinie*, unless it may be Walker's *plagiatus*, of which I have not seen the original description. The example that I wish to make note of is a female, and differs from the regular form only in the following respects :—The whole of the sub-central inner space of the secondaries, "edging on the discoidal cell," is semi-transparent orange, similar to that which is so characteristic of the male, but it is not quite so intense in brightness of colour. The specimen is in fine condition, and is unique in appearance, when I compare it with the many examples that I have taken during the past season and previously ; hence I feel convinced that the form is remarkable enough to be burdened with a name of its own. I propose, therefore, to give it the name *P. robinie*, var. *quercus*, because the species is not restricted to the extermination of *Robinia pseudacacia* alone, but also does great damage to *Quercus alba*, *rubra* and *coccinea*. I have also found the pupa shells protruding from the trunks of *Fraxinus sambucifolia* in the same locality.

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