

After repeated observation and comparison of these 83 specimens, I feel no particular hesitation in declaring that the 42 *lunata* are all females, the 24 *Saundersii* and the 17 *edusa* all males.

Examination of the three series above mentioned appears to make evident the following results :

First—That the specimens do *easily* distribute into said three sets.

Second—That in general appearance the *Saundersii* and *edusa* series would be almost or quite indistinguishable but for the fullness of white on margin spaces of latter form, which constitutes so conspicuous a distinction.

Third—From the other two series that of *lunata* not only differs in lacking the white decoration, but is also different in the tone, the hue and depth of the diffused shades of color on the wings ; so that *lunata* differs from the other two markedly more than those differ from each other.

Fourth—Aside from mere color and shading, the definite markings are *alike in the three series*. Upon the basis of the characteristic lines alone, tone not taken into account, it would be safe to say that if there are two or more species within the limits of the entire set of specimens, then the same two or more species can also be found in *each* of the three series as above arranged ; that is, there is as much *essential variation* in either series as between any two series, or very nearly as much.

Fifth—By superior robustness of body, and especially greater fullness of abdomen at post-median region, as also in regard to antennæ, the specimens in *lunata* series differ strikingly from those of the *Saundersii* and *edusa* series. From these characters, with the difference of tone and absence of white clouding, I conclude that *there is a valid distinction of the lunata set from the other two*.

This distinction of *lunata* from the others must be either of species or of sex. As the *Saundersii* and *edusa* series differ unimportantly, by presence of a little white or much white, a distinction which alone is not valid either for a difference of species or sex, and as *these seem to be males* ; as, furthermore, the *lunata* do validly differ from the others for species or else for sex, and *these seem to be females* ; and as, finally, the three sets are alike in the definite lines important as criteria of specific difference—I therefore conclude *Saundersii* and *edusa* two male forms, and *lunata* the female form of one and the same species.