

fourth of the first patch (in one specimen only the corner), and extends obliquely to the internal vein; outside of this the eighth yellow spot is not obsolete, but large, squarish, and confluent with the seventh.

Beneath, the smoky tinge of the inner margin of the primaries is replaced by dark brown between the base and the seventh and eighth yellow spots; the seventh is sharply defined, and the eighth shades off exteriorly. This dark-brown area (made up in part of a sub-triangular spot, its darker part oval, and representing the outer sexual dash above) cuts sharply against the cell. The costal border, the cell, and the whole of the secondaries, have a strong tawny tinge in a fresh specimen. The cross line at the end of the cell is visible, and a dark shade reaches outwardly to both the fourth and fifth spots; the cell is bisected lengthwise by a dark line. Ex. males 1-4- 1-5. Females 1-5.

In a female specimen, likewise from Iowa, the secondaries beneath are suffused with the same tawny color as in the male. My males unquestionably belong to my female, and the female agrees well with Edwards' description and figure, whereas Mr. Scudder confesses that his does *not* in particulars that seem important.

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## HOW TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN LIMENTIS DISIPPUS-- Godt. AND L. URSULA, Fabr., IN THEIR PREPARATORY STATES.

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It is not, I believe, generally known that, closely as these two insects resemble each other in the larval and pupal states, they may, nevertheless, be readily and invariably distinguished by the constant differences in the anterior horns of the former and in the hump of the latter. I was fortunate enough, the present summer, to have several larvæ of each species feeding, as also several pupæ of each hanging, at one and the same time; and with the exception of the characters here given, I do not think there are any other distinguishing features to be relied upon. On an average, the mature larva of *Ursula* is larger, the head is somewhat smother, and the mamma-like warts on joint 5 more prominent, while the average size of its pupa is also greater; but, when a sufficient