

Mature larva of *Thyreus nessus* Cram.—Two and a half to three inches in length, tapering gently from the fourth segment to the head. Color—uniform chocolate brown, thickly dotted over the body, and particularly along the dorsal line, with dark amber, of which color are also the eight lateral or stigmatal stripes. Anal horn on eleventh segment, very short, one-fifth of an inch in length. Very sluggish in its movements, showing none of the irritability of *T. Abbotii* when touched. When at rest, it stretches itself at full length along the leaf, or leaf stem, of the plant on which it feeds, never raising or retracting the anterior segments.

Pupa dark brown; formed either among rubbish on the surface of the ground, or slightly beneath the surface. Tongue case internal, not visible.

Feeds on fuchsia. Pupa 11th, 12th, 13th July. One imago on 8th August. Two others not yet emerged, and probably will winter in the pupa state. Notwithstanding the presence of the anal horn, and the difference in habit betwixt it and *Abbotii*, I regard *nessus* as a true *Thyreus* and recommend its restoration to that genus.

*Parthenos nubilus* Hüb.—I propose to substitute for the above generic name, which is also occupied by a genus in Rhopalocera (Hüb. Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 38, 1816), the generic name *Catocalirrhus*, reading thus: *Catocalirrhus* W. V. A., *nubilus* Hüb. My reason for changing the name in Heterocera instead of in Rhopalocera (no law preventing it), is on the ground of convenience, the butterflies having a majority of species in this genus. Furthermore, I feel certain that after a little more investigation we shall be able to refer *Catocalirrhus* to *Catocala*.

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BLACK VARIETY OF *P. TURNUS*.

DEAR SIR,—

In answer to Mr. W. H. Edwards' query concerning the northern limits of the black variety of *P. turnus* ♀, I would say that at Omaha, in this State, the dark variety is more frequently met with than the yellow one. Here at West Point, the species is not so common on account of the scarcity of its food-plants; however, we have both varieties in about equal numbers. The same can be said of this insect as far north as the Niobrara River, where the species seems to become quite scarce.

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