

*andra*, being nearer the expanse of *Edusa*, *Myrmidone* and *Thisoa*, and to the last one it has a more than superficial resemblance. The border of primary varies greatly in breadth in different individuals, ranging from 2.5 to 4.5 mm. in my specimens, measured at middle of outer margin: this is an important point of contrast from *Meadii* ♂, in which the breadth of the border of primary, in different individuals, is peculiarly uniform. At apex the border is not usually so broadly produced proportionally as in *Meadii*, but more nearly as in *Hecla*. At inner angle, the border is generally much produced, in which it follows the method of *Meadii* and differs from *Hecla*. As a general statement, the border of both wings is relatively much less produced in *Elis* than in *Meadii*. In the shape of the border of primary, *Elis* differs from *Meadii* definitely, though slightly, but its difference from *Hecla* is emphatic and essential. A more detailed comparison between *Elis*, *Meadii* and *Hecla* may be attempted later, with a more ample material of *Meadii* for inspection. At present it may safely be said that *Elis* is on upper surface partly near *Meadii*, and in part more like *Hecla*; that its resemblance to *Hecla* is comparatively superficial, while in essentials it is nearer *Meadii*, yet is not quite identical in the method of its pattern. On under side the differences between *Elis* and *Meadii* are not definite, nor very considerable. The cell-spot above primary is uniformly small, often sub-linear, and in six of the twenty-nine it is almost obsolete. Under hind wing the cell-spot is also small, but in five of the twenty-nine specimens it is faintly double. The presence of submarginal dark spots on under surface is scarcely to be called a feature of *Elis*, though slight traces of this submarginal row occur in twelve of the specimens. The same is true as to the "patch," or cluster of dark scales, found on costa beneath secondaries in many species of *Colias*; in *Elis* it is but feebly exhibited, traces of it being found in only seven of the twenty-nine males. Details of this kind do not constitute very interesting reading, but they are important. Such features as the cell-spots of both surfaces, the submarginal row of spots, and the costal "patch" on under side, and the nature of the marginal border on upper surface of wings,—when their averages in the several *Colias* forms have been fully collated from ample representative material of both flown and bred specimens—will prove to be efficient criteria in determining the standing of these forms.

(To be continued.)