Described from nearly forty examples sent me by Prof. Owen and Mr. Bruce. At the request of the Professor I name this species in memory of his deceased daughter, Miss Cornelia, formerly the companion of his entomological excursions.

3. Limenitis Weidemeyerii. Edw.

Mr. Bruce sent me fifteen eggs of this species from Hall Valley, Colorado, elevation 10,000 feet, and I received them 24th August, 1801. He wrote :-- " I saw the female evidently trying to lay her eggs; caught and tied her on a small cotton wood close to my window. It rained for three days, and during this time she remained motionless on the under side of a leaf. By noon on the fourth day the weather had become fine and warm. On the fifth day she laid the eggs. I have before confined several females of the species without effect, and was not a little pleased at seeing the beautiful eggs." (I may say here that L. Ursula is almost the only species of butterfly which has persistently refused to lay eggs for me in confinement. L. Disippus will lay readily enough, but I never have seen more than two or three eggs of Ursula,) The eggs of Weidemeyerii are of same character as those of the allied species at the east, and the young larva at birth looks just like a young Disippus larva-the colour light brown. It makes a perch in exactly the same way. After the first moult, the colour was dark gray-black, the patch on middle segments sordid white, and the stripe at base along the last segments same; so was the dorsum on 3 and 4. The description of Disippus at this stage will cover the present species, except that the latter is more gray. After second moult the colour was mostly black, the patch and stripe yellow-white. The third moult I missed. After the fourth. length .8 inch, the shape and the processes were closely as in Disippus; the dark parts red-brown, a little mottled black; the patch yellow-buff; the basal stripe pure white, and running from 2 to 13; the dorsum and sides of 3 and 4 yellow-buff; the processes as in Disippus; length of the process on 3 .11 inch; head as in Disippus, red-brown, rough with tuberculations. Three days after fourth moult the dark parts turned to olive-green (just as in all the allied species). At maturity, measured 1.2 inch, lying straight on a stem. After four days more suspended, and the next day pupated. The pupa measured of inch in length, shape of Disippus and Ursula, the dorsal process possibly a little more circular than in Disippus; colour of the head case, and of ventral