In the fossil we find :

(1) The first band is parallel with the margin, not oblique, thus differing from the living forms.

(2) The second band has the uppermost spot shifted even more out of place than in the N. American species ; but the third spot is nearly over the fourth, so that the continuity of the band is fairly evident. The whole band, however, is not nearly so oblique as in *C. sultana*.

(3) The inner band consists of three spots, the middle large one being quite absent in *C. sultana*, but present in the N. American species.

(4) In the recent N. American species the small spot in the middle of the wing looks like part of the innermost band ; it is wholly absent in *C. sultana*. In *C. Wilmattæ*, however, it is very large, and entirely out of the line of the inner band ; appearing, on any theory of the derivation of the spots from three bands, as an extra and unexplained character. When, however, we turn to such a species as *Basilarchia Lorquini*, we find this spot coming in quite naturally as part of the great white transverse band ; and the breaking of this band to form the median oblique band is seen in *Heterochroa Californica*.

Among the fossil butterflies known from Florissant, *Chlorippe Wilmattæ* is most like *Lithopsyche styx*, Scudder. I compared it carefully with the type of the latter, in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and they are evidently not closely allied. The markings of the *Lithopsyche* differ in many details.

THE COLLETIDÆ OF SOUTHERN MAINE.

BY JOHN H. LOVELL, WALDOBORO, MAINE.

Colletes compactus, Cr.

1868—Colletes compacta, Cr. ♀ ♂, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 12:166.

1879—Colletes compacta, Patton. ♀ ♂, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 20:142.

Female specimens taken on Solidago Sept. 7 to 18, and on Aster puniceus, Sept. 12. This species and C. armatus and C. americanus have been collected only late in August or in September.