

None of my examples of *Christina* have any trace of such a spot.

In *Eurytheme* the discal spot on underside of secondaries is nearly always double.

In *Christina* it is very rarely so, two specimens only out of fifteen having a very minute brownish dot without any silver alongside of the discal spot.

Eurytheme is heavily shaded with black scales at the base of both wings above, and also on both sides of the median nervure of secondaries and between it and the sub-median nervure, while in *Christina* there are generally only a few black scales at the base of each wing just around the thorax, the space between the median nervure and the abdominal margin being yellow. These points of difference may not be sufficient, and it is quite possible that *Christina* may prove to be a northern form of *Eurytheme*, though the occurrence of the true type of *Eurytheme* in this northern district, if a fact, as reported by Mr. Strecker on page 132 of his work referred to above, would militate against such a conclusion. However, at present the intergrades are lacking, and I hold that until these are forthcoming, or these two forms are proved by breeding to belong to the same species, we are entitled to regard them as distinct and to retain the name *Christina*.

I may add that the only other specimen of *Colias* in the collection made by Dr. Bell last summer, was a single male of *Philodice*, taken at Fort Carlton, 52° 51' N. 106° 13' W., which, while differing from the general type of that species in having a decidedly broader marginal band, is pronounced by Mr. Henry Edwards similar to some specimens of that species from the Rocky Mountains.

ENTOMOLOGY FOR BEGINNERS.

SMERINTHUS EXÆCATUS AND MYOPS.

BY THE EDITOR.

Among the most beautiful of all the night-flying moths may be placed those belonging to the genus *Smerinthus*, one of the genera included in the *Sphingidæ*, or Sphinx moths, a name derived from a fancied resem-