A few hitherto undescribed varieties have been given names, as we believe that any form sufficiently distinct to merit a characterization is worthy a distinguishing name. Such action, in our opinion, is in the interests of the science. A variety unnamed, or only indicated by a number or a letter of the alphabet, is much more likely to be ignored and subsequently redescribed than if it is at once elevated to the dignity of a recognizable name. *Papilio asterias*, var. *alunata*, is more likely to be respected than *P. asterias*, var. A.

Papilio ajax.—This species is said to have been found here in some numbers in past years. In a collecting experience of twelve years we have seen but three specimens. Pawpaw, its food plant, is scarce in this region. Nearly thirty years ago Mr. Newman reported rearing it in some numbers from the chrysalis.

Papilio philenor.—Occasionally common, but as a rule very few specimens are to be taken. During the season of 1888 a colony of larvæ was found here on the moon-vine *(Ipomœa bonei-nox)*, a cultivated plant which is grown to a considerable extent in West Philadelphia. Most of these were infested by parasites, which, at this writing, have not emerged from their chrysalids. A feature of the unusually warm weather of the past winter was the finding of a perfect ♀ *Philenor* flying in Logan Square, opposite the Academy of Natural Sciences, on February 26th.

Papilio asterias.—Common and very variable. One very interesting variation we think worthy of description.

P. asterias, var. ♀, *alunata*, nov. var.—Type, American Entomological Society. Expands four inches; emarginations faint and nearly white; primaries apically produced, with but four sub-marginal spots, each one growing fainter as the last one in the lower disco-cellular nervule is reached; the spot between 1st and 2nd sub-costal nervures is faint; in the marginal row the spots are smaller and rounder. Secondaries: marginal lunules indicated very faintly, the blue between the nervures bright and well marked; no yellow spots internal to the blue, except the one at the apex, which is much smaller than the normal. Beneath: primaries as above, the orange spots usual in lower half of the sub-marginal row wanting. Secondaries with the sub-marginal row of orange spots very much smaller than in the typical form. No spot in the cell. In the collection of Dr. Skinner there is a striking specimen which differs from