

Colorado Beetle, and forms the best remedy. They are so wary that it is almost enough to clear the plants if one walks between the rows so that one's shadow falls on them. They may be seen dropping to the ground in a shower.

Though these three species are so abundant here, I have not seen a specimen of the fourth member of the group, the Ash-grey Blister-beetle (*L. cinerea*), this summer, and a row of English Broad Windsor Beans which I planted as an experiment were quite untouched by them. The late Mr. Walsh says he never could grow these beans at Rock Island, Ill., because of the swarms of Ash-grey Blister-beetles which ate them up. My Broad beans were, however, badly injured by numbers of a small black hopping beetle, the name of which I do not know, but which treated their leaves exactly as the Turnip Flea Beetle treats the seed leaves of the young turnips. It was, however, much larger.

Not to paint the Black Blister-beetle any blacker than is just right, I must add that I not long ago found a swarm of them devouring the flowers of the great Rag-weed (*Ambrosia trifida*). One of them, which I watched for some time, cleaned the whole of the flowers from one of the involucre of the raceme in a few seconds.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF LIMENITIS.

BY W. H. EDWARDS, COALBURGH, W. VA.

LIMENITIS EROS.

Allied to *Disippus*, wings less produced, and in female very broad.

MALE—Expands about 2.6 inch.

Upper side very dark red-brown; hind margins bordered broadly with black, costal margins narrowly; inner margin of primaries black to the submedian nervure; all nervures and branches black, and narrowly edged with same color; against the end of cell on primaries a long subtriangular black patch, its short side resting on costa, its apex prolonged into a stripe which reaches the border of hind margin below first branch of median; beyond the disk on secondaries a transverse curved narrow black stripe from margin to margin; within the borders and near their inner edges a