

by him in Colorado, apparently after it had changed colour for pupation ; he also describes the pupa from it, but unfortunately gives no feature whatever by which a pupa could be identified or determined.

Mr. Scudder assumes that *Ismeria*, B. & L., is the same species as *Carlota*, and gives that name priority. No one would ever know it from either the description or Boisduval's plate (A. D. 1833). In Butt. N. E., the description of larva and chrysalis is translated thus: Adult larva "yellow, with blackish spines and three longitudinal stripes (of blackish) ; the thoracic legs and ventral surface black, the other legs yellow." The chrysalis: "ashen gray, with some paler light spots and little dorsal tubercles nearly white." This description of the larva has no application to *Carlota*, and that of the chrysalis is too indefinite for identification. The figures of both are wholly out of drawing, and of the insects so barred and striped and spotted as to be unrecognizable. I had a copy of the book, and Mr. Reakirt had access to one, but to neither of us did it occur that *Ismeria* was what was called *Carlota*. It appears that Mr. Scudder, some years after the date of Reakirt's name, saw certain unpublished drawings by Abbot, in the British Museum, among which was *Ismeria*. Boisduval credits Abbot. Now, many of Abbot's figures, especially of larvæ and pupæ, are bad as can be, and where Boisduval has copied them there is no improvement on the original. Whether it is a true copy or not, Boisduval's figures of *Ismeria* do not represent *Carlota*, and by comparing the description with the figures it is plain that it has been drawn from the plate and not from nature. It fits no American butterfly. Consequently, the name *Ismeria* has been rejected by every American lepidopterist, so far as I know, except Mr. Scudder, and the species is known as *Carlota*. It is right that any species so figured and described should have no standing.

It will be seen that the egg of *Carlota* is closely like that of *Tharos*, built on the same plan, same shape, same ribs, though they are more numerous, (about twenty-four in *Carlota* to about fifteen in *Tharos*), same thimble-like depressions below the ribs. It differs somewhat from the egg of *Nycteis*, which is taller in proportion to its breadth, and which shows the depressions for a space below the ribs, while the lower part is smooth. The young larvæ of all three species are alike in shape and armature. The adult *Carlota* is more like *Nycteis* in one respect, namely, that its pines are larger in proportion than those of *Tharos*. I discern no other