

The pupa is formed in the adjoining soil, at least this happened with the examples in confinement. It shows no departure from the usual form, agreeing very well with the preceding species. Length .90 inch.

No larval history so far encountered has been quite so satisfactory to the writer, nor possibly of greater general importance than this meeting with *limpida*. From the date of its first conception a certain haziness existed regarding the species. Guenée himself was not sure of its distinctness, though his fear of its being a variety of *marginidens* or *nebris*, simply because they were all white-spotted forms, has proved to be groundless. Prof. Grote sees it in another light, and in naming his *cerussata*, pauses over the matter lest his newer term might be simply a more robust form of the Guenée species. Yet the differentiation has proved correct. With the recent "Revision," by Prof. Smith, and the more abundant material of this later date, the specific distinctness of the two are not questioned by him, though there seems no strong line to be drawn between the two.

Adding to this the many queries received from all sides, makes it seem worth while devoting a word in these pages to descriptive detail, since the literature is in no way burdened with a reference to this species. An eminent lepidopterist long ago gave me a translation of the original description, which is as follows: "♂ 26 mil., ♀ 40 mil. Fore wings very entire, of a deep brownish black with traces of ordinary lines. Subterminal line marked at apex by a vague yellowish point. Reniform white, divided by brown threads and shaded centrally with yellowish; the three outer spots white like the preceding species (*marginidens*), nearly even. Hind wings similar in both sexes, whitish, a little transparent, with external margin and veins brownish. Beneath the four wings gray, powdered with brown, with dark mesial lines. Thorax gray, no white spots at the base of the primaries. Illinois; Coll., Doubleday."

Fresh examples of *limpida* are beautiful insects indeed; there is a certain violet tint pervading its colouring, which, unfortunately, soon fades, and the contrasting white spots tempered by a fleck of cream, together with an exceedingly trim appearance, quite captivate one upon first meeting the species. The mention of the hind wings being "whitish, and a little transparent," should not be misleading, as they are in fact much less smoky than *cerussata*, more silky, and with worn or badly-faded material could easily be construed into a certain semi-transparency. The salient feature of the description is the remark noting the absence of any