

and of the dorsal vein extends far into it. On the upper side of the secondaries the orange forms on the dark ground very broad macular bands. (4). The discal stigma of the male is longer than in *Comma*, proportionately narrow, its upper end pointed and distinctly bent, not so straight as in *Comma* and in the other American species. (5). In the female, two dark-brown spots, separated by the second nervule, stand out very prominently on the bright ground in the disk of the primaries, and between them and the dark margin is a broad space of clear orange. In *Comma* ♀ the two spots are also present, but mostly united, and cohering with the dark spot below the apex of the wings; but the two spots are not so dark nor so sharply defined and prominent as in *Juba*, and they are separated from the dark margin, not by a broad bright space, but usually only by a narrow macular band. The under side of the secondaries is in *Juba* as strongly sprinkled with fuscous as the variety *Catena*, and has also equally large, bright, white checkered spots. In one female (from California), the arrangement of these spots corresponds with *Comma* (*Catena*); in the other three, the row of spots is more irregular and broken, while the spot between the 4th and 6th nervules is quite separated from the 6th cell, and is placed nearer to the margin. In two specimens (male and female) the spots are united. Evidence is thus afforded that the form and order of these spots, even in specimens undoubtedly closely related, are subject to great variation.

*Juba* is in any case a very well-marked local form of *Comma*. If a comparison of a sufficiently large number of specimens should prove the above mentioned differences, or even a part of them, to be constant, then *Juba* might even claim to rank as a species. It is probable however that transitions will yet be found.

The few specimens of *Nevada*, *Colorado* and *Manitoba* which I am able to compare (2 of *Nevada*, 7 of *Colorado* and 2 of *Manitoba*) of course justify no positive decision as to Mr. Scudder's assumption that they are true species. I can only say that their differences are not clear to me, and that the examples sent to me, as well as Mr. Scudder's figures, give me the impression rather of varieties than of specifically distinct forms. Henceforth I will class them together in order to compare them, as a whole, with *Comma*.

In the size, shape, color and markings of the upper side of the wings, as well as in the form of the discal stigma, I find no variation from *Comma*; but in one particular none of the compared American insects