

scales, especially on outer and inner sides. A whitish shade extends from reniform superiorly to just before apex. S. t. line pale, irregular, broken, preceded by blackish markings, more pronounced at apex and towards inner angle, the remainder being broken into wedge-shaped markings. A neat, well-marked even terminal black line. Fringe concolorous, obscurely checkered, with paler basal and mesial line. Hind wings soiled whitish, with faint discal dot. Fringe a trifle paler, with well-marked line at base. Head and thorax concolorous with fore wing. Abdomen yellowish-fuscous.

Beneath, fore wing pale fuscous, somewhat paler along costa. Hind wing whitish, somewhat yellow along costa. Yellowish-brown terminal line at base of fringe.

Types San Antonio, Texas.

*Grotella calora*, n. sp.—Expanse, 17 mm.

Fore wing white. Black spot on costa at base, one at inner fourth, one on inner margin opposite to it, one in centre of wing between and a trifle inside of these, one on costa in middle of wing. An outer row of four spots: one on costa at outer fourth, one at end of cell, one on inner margin, with another somewhat above and to outer side of it. Fringe white. Hind wing uniform dark fuscous, fringe white.

(To be Continued.)

#### SOUTHERN BUTTERFLIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

I should like to know whether any New England readers have noted the presence of *Laertias philenor* and *Achlarus lycidas* north of their usual haunts during the past season.

Both of these butterflies were extremely common this year at Melrose, Mass. (seven miles north of Boston). *Laertias philenor* larvæ were everywhere noticeable on *Aristolochia siphon*: the first brood in June and a second in August and September. The butterfly itself was frequent in the gardens throughout the summer.

*Achlarus lycidas* was easily captured during the early part of July in certain localities where its food-plant (*Desmodium*) was abundant. The females were readily detected laying their eggs singly upon the Trefoil or busily engaged feeding upon the wayside clover.

I am interested to know whether these species are generally moving northward into New England, or is Melrose one of a very few favoured spots?

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