

Primaries glossy white, semi-transparent; with the costal edge, sub-costal vein, and space between, yellow; paler towards apex.

Secondaries wholly white, semi-transparent.

Under surface same as upper, but paler, with the discal cell on primaries partly dusky.

Abdomen rather slender, whitish annulated with yellow, with a dorsal and double lateral rows of black dots. Anterior femora pale yellow; feet rather long and slender; brownish. Hind tibiae with the two pairs of spurs long.

Length of body 5 lines. Wings expand 14 lines.

Larva undescribed.

Hab.—London, rare; Mississippi.

*S. Isabella*!—Abb. and Sm.

Palpi brown, short, and hairy. Antennæ filiform whitish above, brownish-yellow below. Thorax yellowish-brown, anterior portion darker.

Primaries fulvous or brownish-ochreous, sometimes tinged with red; with a discal spot, and an indistinct sub-terminal line of spots along the outer margin, black.

Secondaries yellowish-ochreous with a roseate tinge, semi-transparent; with two black discal spots, and several more of the same hue along the hinder margin.

Under surface of primaries rosy, margined with ochre-yellow, and with a short black stripe on sub-median vein near base; secondaries similar in color to the upper surface, with discal spots on both larger and deeper in color.

Abdomen ochre-yellow, with a reddish tinge, and three rows of black spots. Anterior thighs crimson in front; legs black.

Length of body 7-8 lines. Wings expand 14-16 lines.

Larva. Head black and shining; body brownish-black, with irregular transverse rows of tubercles, from which arise tufts of stiff hairs, which are dull yellowish-red along the middle of the body and black towards each end. Under side lighter in color than upper. This larva, which is one of our commonest species, completes its growth in the autumn, and hibernates through the winter. In spring they usually feed for a few days before going into chrysalis; they will eat almost any herbaceous plant. Length, about one and a half inches.