

The Canadian Entomologist.

VOL. XXXIX. LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1907.

No. 11.

A FOSSIL BUTTERFLY OF THE GENUS CHLORIPPE.

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Among the interesting specimens found in the miocene shales of Florissant, Colorado, is a well-preserved butterfly, collected by my wife. It shows the head and thorax, one antenna, and the anterior wings, all well preserved. The study of it has raised some questions as to the evolution of the markings and wing-form in *Chlorippe* and its allies, and I venture to hope that a statement of these may produce some fruitful discussion.

Chlorippe Wilmattæ, n. sp.

Expanse, 64 mm.; length of anterior wing, 30 mm.; antennæ about 13 mm., gradually broadening apically, the club not at all abrupt; about 4 mm. may be considered to be club, but it is hard to say where it begins. Palpi well developed, apparently as in *Chlorippe*. Thorax robust, dark. Wings with the outline about as in *C. alicia*, ♂, but the apical point between the radials is sharper and longer, being quite suggestive of that part in *Vanessa*, and exactly agreeing with the same structure in the South American *Chlorippe sultana* ♂; wing as preserved pale sepia brown, with whitish spots, these latter corresponding to those in *Chlorippe*, in a general way, but differing in the arrangement. In the apical field the spots are small and round; the three outer ones, instead of forming the corners of a triangle, are arranged in a line, which is slightly curved outwards, and parallel with the outer margin. On the other hand, the three inner ones, which in *Chlorippe* form a curved or oblique line or band, are so arranged that the two lower are close together, one above the other, while the third or upper is far basad, the interval between the upper and middle one being about the same as that between the middle inner and corresponding outer. The four large spots in the median interspaces are all very distinct, 2 mm. or over in diameter; none of them are ocelli. In modern *Chlorippe* the upper inner one is usually quite small, but in the fossil it is large like the lower, and is so placed that a line drawn through the two inner ones points almost accurately to the apex of the wing. Of the spots between the median and submedian veins, both are somewhat diffused, though distinct, and the outer is