

A FEW REMARKABLE VARIATIONS IN LEPIDOPTERA.

BY GEORGE A. EHLMANN, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Papilio turnus, ♀, Linn.—I received a curious example of a ♀ *P. turnus*, which has the outer margin greatly produced towards the apex of the primaries; the secondaries are more rounded and not so elongate as in the typical form; and the black discal bars are broader and more suffused. The expanse is only $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, thus giving the insect a very odd appearance. My specimen was taken in Westmoreland County, Pa. Dr. Holland has an example, taken in Coa'burgh, W. Va., that agrees in every respect with mine.

P. turnus, dim, form *Glaucus*, Linn.—This singular specimen is of the *turnus-glaucus* form, but the right-hand primary is almost as light and boldly marked as the typical *turnus*. I have also an example that is as dark as the darkest forms of *glaucus* and has no trace of yellow in it except on the underside of the right-hand primary, where there are many large, light, yellow blotches, that seem to have been put there artificially. There is another in my collection that has little or no trace of yellow on the forewings, but the discal band of secondaries is nearly as boldly marked with yellow as in *turnus*.

P. asterias, Fabr.—Out of a batch of about forty larvæ that I succeeded in rearing, and carried through the winter of 1892-3, I obtained five fine examples, four males and one female, that have no pupil-spot in the ocellus. There were no two larvæ in this batch that were alike, even at the same stage of existence.

Leucarctia acraea, Drury.—♂. Same as the typical form, except that the black spots on the right-hand primary, between the median nervures, have blended into one another, thus forming three black bars. This curious example was caught flying around the electric lights of our city, in the latter part of June, 1893. The black bars are half-an-inch long, and give the moth a very singular appearance.

Leucarctia acraea, Drury, var. *Klagesii*, Ehrlmann.—♂. Upper surface of primaries has no black spots whatever, except three small ones on the median portion of the costa, and six exceedingly minute black points on the outer margin. On the secondaries there is a faint black discal spot, and two on the outer margin, one near the apex and one near the inner angle. All these spots are almost obsolete, thus making this an interesting form, and giving it the beauty of having clear white primaries,