

of ochre yellow along veins and in the apices. Discal spot more curved than above. On the hind wings the colour is more dense towards the costa. A large white, slightly tapering streak, directed inwardly. Expanse, 40 mm.

♀. Similar to the male, but larger.

*Synchlœ australis*, new species.

♂. Upper side: Primaries, white; apex rather densely shaded with blackish-brown, especially along the veins, gradually thinning out towards the inner margin. The discal spot is simply a blackish-brown dash, oblique. Hind wings white, the markings of the under side giving it a diluted appearance. Under side: Primaries white, the apices suffused with lavender-gray, lightly marked with the prevailing colour of the secondaries, and also along the costa to the base. Discal spot larger and slightly crescent-shaped. Secondaries varying from drab to olive or hair-brown, mottled in dashes and streaks, densest along veins and towards base and costa. The white dash is comparatively small. Antennæ annulated; club dark brown, tip yellowish. Thorax and base of wings, blackish-brown.

Expanse, 50 mm.

♀. Similar to the male.

Types, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀, in the collection of the author. Five topotypes in the collection of V. L. Clémence.

Types locality: Arroyo Seco Cañon and Millard Cañon, Pacific slope of the St. Gabriel Mountains, Los Angeles county, California. Elevation 2,500 feet. April 6, 1899, and April 8, 1907.

I have thirteen typical specimens of *lanceolata* from Plumas county, Calif., July, 1902, before me.

These two species differ so decidedly in practically all points that they can hardly be confused by anyone; the density of the apical shading, the shape of the discal spot, the exact colouring of the under side of the secondaries particularly, and the white dash, are all distinctive and easily-observed characters. The colour of the under side of the secondaries has heretofore been very vaguely indicated, but here they are very important, so I have consulted Ridgway's "Nomenclature of Colours" for the correct ones.

Students of butterflies have sadly neglected the comparative study of the species to the minutest details, and their relation to the evolution of the physiography of the region; before we can gain any knowledge of the evolution, origin and distribution of the butterflies, the study of physiography must be taken up along with the butterfly structure.