

surrounding which the blue is of a somewhat paler colour than on the remainder of the wing; a small patch without blue scaling at costal angle; terminal dark line; fringes on both wings with basal half blackish and outer portion white, except along abdominal margin of secondaries where they are totally white. Beneath both wings pale gray, sprinkled with greenish at base and suffused with whitish rather broadly along outer margin; primaries with the dark discal dash and postmedian row of spots reduced in size as compared with those of typical *icarioides* (Sierra Nevada region) but broadly encircled with white; subterminal spots obsolete; secondaries with a white lunate discal mark and a curved postmedian row of rather obscure white spots, very faintly centered with black dots; traces of faint whitish subterminal lunules; fringes white.

♀. Upper side deep black-brown, basal half of primaries scaled with blue; a narrow, black discal mark; secondaries bluish at base and along abdominal margin; a narrow, broken, bluish line along outer margin, behind which are traces of dark spots similar to those of the ♂, partially outlined by blue scaling; no red scaling. Underside very similar to that of the ♂, with slightly darker ground colour. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 30 mm.

Holotype.—1 ♂, Goldstream, Vanc. Is., B.C., (May 31). Coll. Barnes.

Allotype.—1 ♀, Goldstream, Vanc. Is., B.C., (May 31). Coll. Barnes.

Paratypes.—7 ♂'s, 5 ♀'s (same locality and date) in Coll. Barnes, and 7 ♂'s, 5 ♀'s in Coll. E. H. Blackmore, Victoria, B.C.

In the ♂ sex the variation of the upperside is inconsiderable, consisting in the greater or less width of the dark border of primaries and the degree of distinctness of the marginal spots of secondaries which may either become more or less suffused to form a complete border or be almost completely covered by the blue scaling; occasionally a black discal lunule is present on the primaries. In the ♀ the discal lunule is at times entirely silvered, approaching in this respect *pheres*; other specimens show a more or less complete row of subterminal bluish lunules on secondaries; in none of our specimens is there anything but the very faintest traces of the red submarginal shading so often seen in typical *icarioides*. Mr. Blackmore writes us that the food plant of the larva is *Lupinus columbianus* Heller, and that the race is localized to a small hill, 700 feet high, about three miles south of Goldstream.

ADDITION TO THE ODONATA OF FRANCONIA REGION, N.H.

In the Canadian Entomologist for January, 1919, (Vol. LI, 9-15) I published a list of the Odonata of the Franconia Region. Mrs. Slosson had been good enough to send me her complete list of Odonata collected at Franconia a decade or more ago, and her annotations were included in this paper save for the addition of three species inadvertently omitted by the printer. These bring the list to seventy-five species:

73. *Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis* (Walsh).

74. *Gomphus abbreviatus* Hagen.

75. *Tetragoneuria spinigera* Selys.

Mr. L. B. Woodruff has since the publication of the list sent me also a record of *Somatochlora elongata* (Scudd.) from Bretton Woods.

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