

FEMALE—Expands 1.7 inch.

Same yellow; the apical spots longer and completely confluent, forming a solid patch; the orange paler; the bar on arc less rectangular; broadest on sub-costal; under side as in the male.

From two examples taken early in April, 1883, in Pima County, Arizona, by Mr. O. T. Baron. In all 2 ♂ and 2 ♀ were taken. This is the only known North American species in which both sexes are yellow. The brown apical patch is much larger than in the allied species.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE BUTTERFLIES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

South African butterflies: A monograph of the extra-tropical species. By Roland Trimen, F. R. S., etc., assisted by James Henry Bowker, F. Z. S., etc. Vol. I: Nymphalidæ; Vol. II: Erycinidæ and Lycaenidæ. London: Trubner & Co., 1887, 8 vo.

All who have studied foreign butterflies at all are acquainted with Trimen's work on the butterflies of Southern Africa, published more than twenty years ago, under the title *Rhopalocera Africae Australis*. It will please them to know that there has recently appeared the first two of three volumes on the same subject, which are based, indeed, upon the old, but wholly rewritten, and with a great wealth of additions, especially on the natural history side. These two volumes comprise the Nymphalidæ, Erycinidæ and Lycaenidæ, in all 238 species. The Papilionidæ and Hesperidæ are to occupy the third volume with about 142 species. It will thus be seen that Mr. Trimen falls into line with all the principal lepidopterists of England in the serial order in which he here places the different families of butterflies, adopting, indeed, exactly the subdivisions and the order Mr. Moore employed in his *Lepidoptera of Ceylon*, which we noticed lately. But he does more than that; for, in a long introductory chapter of 44 pp., he treats of the structure, classification and distinctive characters of the groups, together with their geographical distribution, their habits and instances of mimicry in an excellent manner, such as is very unusual in a work of this nature. It would interest every reader of the *CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST*. So, too, all the families, sub-families and generic groups are characterized with a fulness entirely proportional to the specific descriptions, rendering the work one of the best introductions to a fauna known to me. These descriptions are evidently the work of one who is quite familiar with structure, are not copied from the writings of others, but