

When these larvæ are shaken off a leaf they let themselves down by a silk thread. Subsequently I lost all these larvæ by death. This species varies almost as much as *Lecontei*, but not so as to approach any other form as far at least as I have seen, and I have examined over thirty specimens. It is much smaller than *Lecontei*, and the underside is strikingly different.

It never varies in the direction of *Militaris*, and in some specimens the white spots are very much reduced in size, as shown in fig. 9. As Mr. Caulfield has pointed out,* *Lecontei* varies in the direction of albinism *Confusa* in the direction of melanism.

In the Cambridge Museum there are four specimens of this species, with a blank label attached by Prof. Agassiz. Three of these are from Trenton, N. Y., which is the locality that the British Museum specimens came from, and one is from Kanawha, West Virginia.

CALLIMORPHA SUFFUSA, J. B. Smith.

Callimorpha Reversa, Stretch (in part), Ent. Amer. I., p. 104.

Callimorpha Suffusa, J. B. Smith, Ent. Amer. III., p. 25.

(Figure 11.)

This form has been so clearly described by Mr. Smith that it is not necessary for me to add anything in the way of description to what he has already published. I had myself intended to describe it as new, giving it the name of one of the sisters of Clymene, on account of its remarkably close resemblance, in everything but colour, to the species named after that nymph, and I cannot help thinking that the name chosen by Mr. Smith is by no means appropriate.

This form is very distinct and varies very little, if I may judge from a large series in the Cambridge Museum which were taken by Mr. Boll at Dallas, Texas. Its distinctness from *Contigua* is evident, from the fact that the markings are not only wholly dissimilar, but the transverse brown line from inner angle reaches the costa about two-fifths from the base, whereas in the latter the point of contact is about two-fifths from the apex.

Notwithstanding the total dissimilarity of these forms, Mr. Stretch has evidently regarded them as one species, but there is one point in which his diagnosis is unintelligible to me; he says, "in *Lecontei* the main transverse band starts from inner angle and goes to the apex,

* 16th Report of Ent. Soc. Ont., page 38.