

the forms of which examples are under view ; and where they do appear seem rather to be exceptional, the rule being against the spots ; thus,

Of *Colorado*, 1 male, 1 female have spotted fringes, 3 males, 5 females, not.

" <i>Nevada</i> , none	"	"	"	6	"	6	"	"
" <i>Manitoba</i> , 2 females	"	"	"	5	"		"	"
" <i>Columbia</i> , none	"	"	"	6	"	1	"	"
" <i>Idaho</i> , "	"	"	"	3	"	3	"	"

This last, *Idaho* I describe as follows : Upper side of both sexes like the palest, or most yellow-fulvous, examples of *Colorado*. Under side yellow, or gray-yellow (*Colorado* is described by Mr. Scudder as from olivaceous to griseous-green) ; the spots white, and as in *Colorado*. This form comes from Oregon, Washington Terr. and California. I consider that it may properly be called a variety of *Colorado*.

The occasional presence of the fringe spots in the American forms of this group may be sufficiently accounted for on the theory that the European, Asiatic and American forms are of co-ordinate value, and inherited these spots from their common ancestor. In the American they have disappeared, but occasionally the character is recovered by reversion. Mr. Scudder's types are distinct enough, in case of *Manitoba*, *Colorado* and *Nevada*, and I think we shall have to consider them as so many species. As they are not varieties of *Comma* they can stand alone. Dr. Speyer notices that in all these forms the two sexes seem to differ much more strongly than in *Comma*, "which shows scarcely any recognizable difference between the sexes, except that in the female the spots are usually larger than in the male" Certainly that is a strong point also ; and I find the differences spoken of to be constant.

4. As to *Columbia*, etc., later called by the same author *Sylvanoides* Bd. (It was, however, *Sonora* Sc. which Boisduval had named *Sylvanoides*.)

Of this form, I have 7 males, 1 female, and one male and the female bear Mr. Scudder's own label, and this female was the one submitted to Dr. Speyer. Mr. Scudder points out two characters by which *Columbia* may be identified. 1. The patch of brown on lower side the stigma in male. 2. A quadrate transparent spot in the lower median interspace of fore wing of female, and a partially transparent triangular patch next above this. And adds : "These are not given with sufficient distinctness on the plate." On the plate is a white space in each of these patches, which so far represents the transparency, I suppose.