

species, found on *Vicia Carolinensis*. Mr. Hopkins wrote:—"The larvæ, when young, feed on the tender leaves and the flower buds; as they grow older they feed on the leaves and stems, eating the stems square off." The adult larva is very like that of *Pseudargiolus* in shape and appearance; length at rest .34 inch; breadth .05 inch; height .05 inch; long oval, the ends equally rounded; the dorsum high, a little flattened at top and sloping either way from about the middle; the last segment flattened; segment 2 is bent forward as in *Pseudargiolus*, and entirely conceals the head when at rest; it is depressed in the middle and thickened and cushion-like about the outer edge; colour pale green, the sides of the ridges marked by short, whitish, oblique bars, each bar crossing two segments; along the base a whitish stripe; on mid-dorsum of 11 is a cross slit, but I saw no fluid issue from it; on 12 the two cylindrical tubes and their tentacles were persistently thrust out and expanded. I got none of these larvæ to pupæ owing to a failure of food.

7. *Neophasia Menapia*, Felder.

Mr. Wright, in August, 1891, sent me eggs of this species obtained by him in vicinity of Mt. Shasta. They were laid 28th August, and I supposed would hatch immediately after arrival. But they have lived through the winter, and now, 15th March, look as fresh as when received. I was unaware that any species of Pierid hibernated in the egg stage. On 24th March, the day being warm, I brought the eggs into the house. On 4th April each egg had changed to white, and the black head of the young larva was visible through the shell. I thought they would soon hatch, but the larvæ died in the eggs. There must be two broods of the imago, and probably the eggs of the first one hatch a few days after laying.

8. *Colias Philodice*, albino male.

Since the issue of the March No. of C. ENT, I have received a letter from Mr. George A. Ehrman, of Pittsburgh, Pa., calling my attention to his report of the capture of an albino male of this species in Ent. News., Vol. 1, pp. 93 and 130. Since two males have been taken, it is to be inferred that others must exist in the proper season. Taking it for granted that all the white examples were female, I never searched for males, and so it has been probably with other collectors.

9. *Colias Christina*.

The first examples known of this species were described by me in 1863, and came from Great Slave Lake—3 ♂, 1 ♀—the males deep orange, the female yellow,