

Fig. 2, *Papilio*, unnamed.

(The cuts represent the upper and under sides of a specimen of *Papilio Antiphates*, Cram., the tails of which have been cropped off with a scissors. The outline faithfully reproduces the mutilation, so as to render it recognizable by any one familiar with the species.)

Fig. 3, *Papilio panope*. A good outline of the upper and under side of this species.

The only commentary upon the Icones of Clerck which I have been able to find is embodied in the papers of Prof. Zeller, alluded to already in this article, and a paper by Herr Werneburg, published in the Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung for the year 1856, in which the writer undertakes to solve some of the problems as to synonymy, which he regards Prof. Zeller as having left untouched. These all, however, as the comments of Prof. Zeller likewise, relate to the European micro-lepidoptera figured in the work. I may at a later date furnish a paper upon the synonymy of the exotic micro-lepidoptera, in regard to which plainly something remains to be said.

Chancellor's Office, Western University of Pennsylvania.

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HERMAPHRODITE GYPSY MOTHS.

BY C. H. FERNALD, AMHERST, MASS.

Two specimens of this moth (*Ocneria dispar*, L.) were taken in Medford, Mass., last summer, which are what Ochsenheimer called perfect Hermaphrodites. One is much larger than the other, having an expense of 52 mm., and has the right half of the body, with the wings and antennæ of that side, of the form, colour and markings of the female, while the left side of the body, with its wings and antennæ, are male. The other example has a wing expanse of 39 mm., and is a male on the right side and a female on the left. In both specimens the frenulum is single on the male side, but divided on the female.

As the sexes of this moth differ so strongly in the form and colour of the wings, and in the pectinations of the antennæ, an Hermaphrodite is a remarkable insect to look at, and seems almost to suggest that it is a work of art.

Hermaphroditism in this species is occasionally met with in Europe, several cases being on record in the European journals.