

vertical above, but faintly retroarcuate below. Tegmina broad and rather short, though surpassing considerably the abdomen, cinereous, thrice rather narrowly banded with clustered fuscous maculations, the apical third mostly obscurely hyaline, the intercalary vein straight, sub-equidistant between the median and ulnar veins, the lower intercalary area not very broad, similar in density of anastomosing veins to the area beneath it, the axillary vein free. Wings citron at base, vitreous at apex, with fuscous veins, crossed at and beyond the middle by a dark fusco-fuliginous band, as broad as the tegmina, including the hind margin and following it broadly to the anal angle; its outer margin on the spread wing is straight and a broad tænia in the humeral lobe runs almost to the base of the wing. Hind femora testaceous, thrice banded very obliquely and not very broadly with fuscous, broad, the inferior carina rather high and rather strongly arcuate, the inferior sulcus luteous; hind tibiæ luteous throughout.

Length of body, 25 mm.; antennæ, 9 mm.; tegmina, 27 mm.; hind femora, 14.5 mm.

2 ♀. Blaine Co., Idaho, July 23; Mus. Leland Stanford Univ.

This species belongs near the preceding species from the same district, and was collected on the same day. It differs in the sculpturing of the metazona and in the markings of the tegmina and wings. In the latter point it agrees fairly well with *H. montanus* (Thom.).

THE PROTECTIVE COLORATION AND ATTITUDE OF *LIBYTHEA CELTIS*, Esp., are described and figured in an article in a Russian magazine (*Horæ Societatis Entomologicæ Rossicæ*, Vol. XXXV., Nov., 1900), of which the writer gives the following English abstract: "The observations were made on the Southern coast of the Crimea. The butterfly in repose exactly resembles a dead leaf, just as many tropical *Rhopalocera*, with the famous *Killima* at their head. The circumstance that *Libythea celtis* makes use of its palpi and antennæ for the simulation of a stalk of a leaf is very singular, as no tropical 'leaf-shaped' butterfly does it. The coloration also completely conforms to the habits of the insect. The form of the folded wings, and the presence on the under side of the hind wings of a dark median vein, makes the resemblance to a leaf still more complete. We have thus in this species a unique example of a European butterfly which mimics the dead leaf as perfectly as several celebrated tropical species."—NICHOLAS KUSNEZOW, St. Petersburg.

[The photogravure plate shows three specimens of the butterfly in repose. The resemblance to a dead leaf is complete.]

ERRATUM.—On page 79, third line from bottom, read 1850, instead of 18—.

Mailed March 5th, 1901.