

and a few larger ones at the tips of the femora and patellæ; tibia I. without false articulations, tibia II. with several. Second joint of palpus with small spines beneath, the third and fourth joints about equal.

Southern California. Kindly loaned to me for description by Dr. Geo. Marx.

The remaining species of this genus are as follows:—*L. vittatum*, Say, *L. dorsatum*, Say, *L. nigropalpi*, Wood, *L. exilipes*, Wood, *L. verrucosum*, Wood, *L. ventricosum*, Wood, *L. calcar*, Wood, *L. bicolor*, Wood, *L. p̄alatum*, Weed, *L. elegans*, Weed, *L. longipes*, Weed, *L. nigripes*, Weed. All are from the eastern United States except *L. exilipes*, from California; this also occurs near Olympia, Wash. State (Trevor Kincaid).

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIDENTIFIED BOMBYCIDS.

Sir,—In regard to Mr. Smith's note on page 164 in CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST for June, I would say that I am the authority for the reference of *Saligena personata* to *Raphia frater*, and for the fact that now a series of specimens of *Sphida obliquata* are in Brit. Mus. Coll. under the label of "Edema obliqua." I have not the Brit. Mus. lists before me, but this series of apparently bred specimens of *Sphida obliquata*, which I found on my second, were not in Brit. Mus. Coll. at my first visit, when I examined the collection, with a specimen of the moth, for the express purpose of identifying the species. They could not have escaped my notice. They must have been added subsequently to my visit and description. On this first occasion I discovered, quite misplaced, the type of the much more obscure species *Arzama densa*, Walk.; without this identification the name *Arzama* would have hardly been placed in our catalogues. I recognized *Sphida obliquata* as allied to the type of *Arzama densa* at a glance. I examined the *Notodontidæ* carefully, making several identifications, and the specimens now under *Edema obliqua* were not then there. A reference to our original paper in Tr. Am. Ent. Soc. Phil., will show that I examined the *Notodontians* carefully. The probability is, that the species must remain as catalogued by me, viz.: *Sphida obliquata*, G. & R., when the facts are all known. In cases where specimens are simply stuck without type labels under printed labels in Brit. Mus. Coll., they are not to be taken as Walker's type, when in any way disagreeing with Walker's descriptions. A. R. GROTE, Bremen.

A BLACK MALE OF PAPILIO TURNUS.

Sir,—Having been a constant reader of the ENTOMOLOGIST for the past ten or twelve years, I have never found anything published in your valuable journal as regards the capture of a black male of *Papilio Turnus*. In the annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, for 1889, on page 38, Mr. Fletcher writes at some length in regard to the Tiger Swallow-Tail butterfly (*Papilio turnus*). The statement to which I wish to call your attention is on page 39, on the eleventh line from top of page, where he says: "No specimen of the black male has ever been taken; the only approach to this melanic form is a beautiful suffused variety." No doubt but the author was about right, for I had examined other journals and had failed to find any account bearing upon this subject, as I had one or two beautiful Papilios in my collection, and was uncertain as to what they were. The other day I was out collecting, and to my great surprise captured a beautiful ♂ and ♀ of *Turnus* in copulation, so you see there is no question as to their identity. This beautiful black male *Turnus* resembles *Papilio Troilus* in some respects, having its wings black; primaries with a marginal row of rich cream-coloured spots, whereas in *Troilus* they are a light or pale yellow; secondaries with bluish lunules, while in *Troilus* they are green, running along the margin. The anal spot with a bluish crescent as in *P. Palamedes* and in *P. Cresphontes*, while the anal spot in *Troilus* is entirely orange. Tails slender and black. After being a collector of insects for the past twenty years, both in the south and north, this was indeed the first golden opportunity and I had the pleasure of the capture of a black male *Turnus*. Its distribution covers a wide area, reaching from the far north to the confines of the tropics, going by the variety name *Glaucus* in the south, just in the same manner as *Papilio Machaon* of the old world, which is to be found in England, France, Germany, Northern India and Japan, and a huge variety *Hippocrates*, of Northeast China, while *P. Polydorus* and *P. Alexanor*, strictly of European origin, are limited to a much smaller territory than either *Turnus* or *Machaon*. Whilst *P. Rutulus* and its varieties *Arizonensis* and *Ammoni*, resembling in general appearance *Turnus*, but somewhat smaller, and being distinguished by its having the yellow band which runs along the posterior margin on underside of primaries unbroken, while in *Turnus* it is disconnected, is found throughout the Pacific states, *P. Eurymedon*, its var. *Albanus*, *P. Daunus* and *P. Pilumnus*, all of which belong to the yellow tribe of Papilios, range within the confines of the western states, while *P. Cebalus*, which bears a close resemblance to *Turnus* except that the yellow shows a slight tinge of orange, is found in Mexico, and thus far, has never been found elsewhere even as a winged visitor. More fully will these matters be treated of in my forthcoming work on "The Geographical Distribution of Butterflies and Moths."

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