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**Description of two Hitherto Undescribed Aberrations,
the one of *Argynnis alcestis*, the other
of *Chlorippe celtis* (Lep.).**

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(Plate IV, figs. 5 and 6)

There exists a lack of agreement among entomologists as to the degree to which the various forms of an insect shall be recognized by name, especially when the form in question is in the nature of an aberration. Nevertheless the writer ventures to describe two such aberrations, believing that the recording of all such marked departures from the type which may occur in nature is desirable from the point of view of the student of variation, and that reference to all such departures is facilitated and rendered definite by the bestowal of a name.

The first of these aberrations is a form of *Argynnis alcestis* Edw. which may be appropriately called

Argynnis alcestis n. aberr. **suffusa** (Plate IV, fig. 5).

The whole surface of the fore wings is suffused with black, except for a narrow strip along each margin. Two fulvous spots remain in the discal cell and faint indications of the fulvous spots just within the submarginal line, which is very broad. On the hind wings the submarginal line is also very broad and a black suffusion covers the greater part of the discal cell. In the usual form there is an area beyond each of the median row of black lunules which is of a slightly paler tint than the rest of the wing but in this specimen these areas are largely suffused by black, causing this row of narrow lunules to be replaced by a band of conspicuous black spots. Beneath, the black suffusion on the fore wings ceases abruptly along a line extending from a point two-thirds of the way out from the body on the inner margin to one three-fourths of the way out on the costal margin and parallel to the outer margin. The apical silvered spots are almost obliterated. On the under side of the hind wings the silvered spots of the submarginal row are to a considerable extent suffused with black; the silvered spots of the median row are largely black; and much black appears about and between the silvered spots on the basal portion of the wing, these spots themselves being slightly larger than in the ordinary form. The black, silver, and cinnamon brown of this surface of the hind wings produces a lively contrast which is quite pleasing.

This form is described from one male specimen collected in a bog south of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in August, 1897. It has the appearance of showing the effect of cold, but if that factor was the only one involved in its production it seems strange that such an aberration is so rarely met with among the species of this genus.

The second form is one of *Chlorippe celtis* Bd.-Lec.

Chlorippe celtis n. aberr. **inornata** (Plate IV, fig. 6).

In this form the ground color of all the wings above is of a browner tone than the average specimen. The median band of white spots on the fore wing is gone and the olive-brown ground color extends out over the discal portion of the wing, leaving only an apical black patch with four white spots, and a black border along the outer margin. No trace of submarginal pale lunules is present and the eye spot between the first and second median nervules is represented by only a small dot. On the upper surface of the hind wing all markings are obliterated except a faint trace of the two eye spots next the anal angle and the faint markings in the discal cell. An irregular submarginal blackish band extends across the wing and is broadest toward the costal margin. On the under surface, the wings show the same tendency to

obliteration of the markings, only the spots in the discal cells of both wings being clearly defined as in the ordinary form. However, very faint traces of the rest of the eye spots on the hind wings can be seen and the markings near the inner angle of the fore wings, including the spot between the first and second median nervules, are very faintly indicated, as in the usual type.

This form also is described from a single male specimen collected near Ashland, Nebraska, June 14, 1913. The name *inornata* very naturally suggests itself as appropriate.

The types of both of these aberrations are in the writer's collection.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1. *Satyroides canthus* Linn., n. var. *fumosus*. Male.
 Fig. 2. *Satyroides canthus* Linn., n. var. *fumosus*. Female.
 Fig. 3. *Satyroides canthus* Linn. Male.
 Fig. 4. *Satyroides canthus* Linn. Female.
 Fig. 5. *Argynnis alcestis* Edw., n. aberr. *suffusa*. Male.
 Fig. 6. *Chlorippe celtis* Bd.-Lec., n. aberr. *inornata*. Male.
 (Photograph by Ralph W. Dawson.)

A new Variety of *Satyroides canthus* from Nebraska (Lep.)

By R. A. LEUSSLER, Omaha, Nebr.

(Plate IV, figs. 1-4)

Satyroides canthus Linn., n. v. *fumosus* (Plate IV, figs. 1, 2).

This is a variety of *canthus*, very large in size and extremely dark in color, with the spots on the upper surface of secondaries enlarged, elongated and intensified.

♂. Measures 27 to 31 mm. from centre of thorax to apex of wing, most of the specimens examined measuring 31 mm.

Upperside: Ground color a very dark smoky grey instead of the pale mouse brown of the typical form, fresh specimens having even a blackish appearance. Number and arrangement of spots the same as in the typical form but the spots on the secondaries larger, blacker and more or less elongated. Submarginal line like that in the typical form. Lighter area in outer half of primaries generally less pronounced than in typical *canthus*.

Underside: The same darkening of tone prevails, *i. e.*, var. *fumosus* is as much darker than typical *canthus* on the under surface as it is on the upper. The spots are large and well ringed with yellow and pupilled