

In a recent letter from Dr. Benjamin he has pointed out that there is no definite rule thus far created to establish the point, and some authorities may differ on the propriety of the new name.

I would, however, point out that Dr. McDunnough has stated in a letter to me that "flava" is preempted in the genus for a form of *napi* and is therefore not available," which would seem to lend his concurrence in my opinion.

In the case of *Eurymus* we have the albinic female of *eurytheme* named *alba* Edw. and the same name has also been applied to the white female of the sub-species *amphidusa*. This well illustrates the confusion that would arise were this practice to be generally followed. I believe, therefore, that we should use the later designation for the albinic female *amphidusa* which was given to it by Cockerell, namely *pallida*. While I have not used these names in labeling my plates I propose to include them in the text of my forthcoming work on the Butterflies of California.

It is to be hoped that a ruling will be incorporated in the international code determining this point.

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## BUTTERFLIES OF CALIFORNIA

— By —

DR. JOHN A. COMSTOCK

(Continued from September-October Issue)

The last issue of the "Bulletin" concluded our treatment of the Genus *Pieris*. One exceedingly common variety has not been included in the colored figures, but is briefly mentioned here—i. e., the spring form of the **Cabbage Butterfly**. This was named *immaculata* by Skinner and Aaron. It may be distinguished from the typical *rapae* by its somewhat smaller size, and lack of spots on the upper and under side of primaries. It represents the brood that emerges from overwintering pupae. Color Plate IX of this issue, illustrates the species which were included in our text of the July-August and September-October issues, pages 124, 125, and 157. The footnote on page 125 should be corrected to read—The types and cotype No. 1 are accurately pictured on **Plate VIII**, figures 12, 13, 14, to be subsequently published in the Bulletin.

### GENUS *NATHALIS* Boisduval.

#### The Dwarf Yellows

The **Dwarf Yellow** (*Nathalis iole* Bdv.) occurs in the southern portion of the state, and has been reported sparingly as far north as Inyo County. It is a lowland and foothill species, with a tendency to confine itself to restricted localities, and to be erratic and irregular in appearance. It is on the wing from February to September, with probably two or more broods to account for its long season. The larval foodplants are *Erodium* (*alfilerilla*) *Dyssodia* (*fetid marigold*), *Helenium* (*sneezeweed*) et cetera. The species is pictured on Plate X, figures 1 to 3.

### GENUS *EUCHLOE* Hubner

#### The Marbles

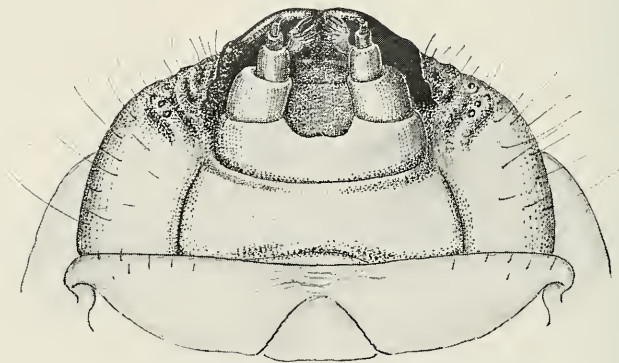
**Edward's Marble** (*Euchloe creusa hyantis* Edw.) and the **Southern Marble** (*E. creusa lotta* Beut) represent two races of a species of butterfly, the typical form of which does not occur in California. Both varieties are rare. They should be sought in the early months

of spring. The **Southern Marble** particularly, is one of the first butterflies to appear on our desert uplands, such as the Mojave, and the San Gorgonio Pass. **Edward's Marble** is usually later in appearance, due to the retarded season at higher altitudes, where it seems to be the characteristic form. At elevations of eight thousand feet or more it may not appear until July. Little is known of the early stages, but they are probably similar to other nearly related species in the genus. The two forms are pictured on Plate X. **Edward's Marble** may be distinguished from the **Southern Marble** by the heavier green mottling on the under side of secondaries, and the narrower spot at the end of the cell in the primaries.

The **Large Marble** (*Euchloe ausonides* Bdv.) occurs in California only on the coastal plains and in the Sierras of the central to northern counties. It is never abundant. In the lowlands it is most frequently taken in April and May, but the retarded seasons of the alpine regions hold back its appearance in our mountain districts until mid-summer. Two color forms have been distinguished. The **Yellow Marble** (*E. ausonides flavidalis*) is characterized by a complete suffusion of dull orange yellow, and the **Half-Yellow Marble** (*E. ausonides semiflava*) has the secondaries suffused, while the primaries are white.

The larval foodplants include various cruciferae, of which the tower and hedge-mustards are most favored. All of the above are pictured on plate X which will be subsequently published in the "Bulletin."

PLATE 1.



Head of *Desmocerus californicus*. (Horn.)  
Ventral Aspect Greatly Enlarged.