veins. Infrequent; Fayetteville, Ark. Types in collection of writer.

This curious, primitive gall is evidently formed as follows: The larvæ get into the apical region of the developing stem where they are able to interfere with the normal growth of two very young but definitely formed leaves; the embryonic leaves associated with the apical growing point are suppressed and may be observed in the gall as a compact mass of tissue filling the space between the petioles of the leaves involved in the gall proper.

One or two empty pupa cases of the web type were found in the galls.

Tilia.

Cecidozoon undetermined. *Cecidium* nov.

30. On *Tilia americana* L., leaf; kataplasma; highly irregular wrinkle and distortion of leaf brought about through inhibition of growth of intervenal tissue; the veins become greatly looped and twisted; not common, Cedar Point, O. Types in the collection of writer.

Within the folds of the distorted leaves were found numerous small white larvæ which apparently were the cause of the galled condition; no evidence whatever of the previous presence of aphids was found.

A NEW ABERRANT FORM OF *VANESSA VIRGINIENSIS*
DRURY (HUNTERA FABR.).

BY CHAS. L. FOX.

The museum of the California Academy of Sciences contains an apparently undescribed variety of *Vanessa virginiensis*, which Mr. E. P. Van Duzee, the curator, has turned over to the writer for description.

Vanessa virginiensis var. *ahwashtee* var. nov.

Upper side. Expanse 43 mm. Primaries: Colors as in typical specimens; fulvous, costal margin, apex and broad outer margin

of posterior half blackish; base shaded with olive-brown; apical area marked nearly as in the typical form except that the submarginal line is broader and more suffused; posterior half showing an absence of the black bars found in typical *virginiensis* except for a slight trace in the cubitus₂ cell near a submarginal white spot usually found in the typical form. Secondaries: Ground color as in primaries; submarginal row of blue eyelike spots represented by a row of small indistinct white blotches which run into a suffusion of white toward the anterior margin; exteriorly without the submarginal black line found in typical *virginiensis*; fringes as in typical form.

Under side. Primaries: ground color whitish with the olive-brown markings of *virginiensis* much reduced; disk pale apricot-orange, pink in typical form, showing a white spot exteriorly and wanting the black bars of the typical form; base with a double black mark; costa with two black bars, as in *virginiensis*. Secondaries: ground color nearly white; a basal band and two bars on the cell approximate anteriorly, one medial, the other apical, blackish, veined with white; anal area delicately shaded with blackish scales; submarginal eyelike spots characteristic of *virginiensis* much reduced, the anterior almost obliterated; subapical black line heavier than in typical forms; other markings found in *virginiensis* absent.

Described from one male taken by Mr. J. A. Kusche in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, November 11, 1911. Type in collection of the California Academy of Sciences. Named for the Ahwashtee tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting the peninsula of San Francisco.

This variation of *V. virginiensis* corresponds with the form *muelleri* of *Vanessa caryæ* in the markings of the upper surface, while beneath, by its white color, it approaches *Vanessa cardui elymi* Ramb.¹ In the type specimen there is a slight folding of the primaries making the outer margin appear to be too deeply notched below the apex.

¹ This form is quite distinct from var. *fulva* Dodge and from the aberration mentioned by Mr. H. M. Simms in Entomological News, XXV, p. 33, 1914.

Explanation of Plate II.

- Fig. 1. *Vanessa virginiensis ahwashtee* n. var. Upper side.
 Fig. 2. *Vanessa virginiensis ahwashtee* n. var. Under side.
 Fig. 3. *Vanessa cardui elymi* Ramb.