

arcuate, beyond the base; the second nearly straight before the middle of the wing; the third at three-quarters from base, a little bent opposite the cell, else nearly straight. Just beyond this line is a faint dark line, not easily perceived, containing a distinct dark scale blotch between veins 3 and 4. This and the outer two ochre lines are continued across hind-wings, which also have the scale blotch in the same place. Beneath the markings repeated; discal marks; the irrorations are coarser and yellowish in part. *Expanse* 23 mm. Ohio, Mr. G. R. Pilate.

PAPILIO ECCLIPSIS, A DOUBTFUL OR LOST N. AMERICAN BUTTERFLY.

BY DR. HERMAN H. HAGEN.

I desire to draw attention to the famous *Papilio Ecclipsis* Linn. The specimen is figured by Petiver in *Gazophylaz*. Pl. 10, fig. 6; the quotation by Kirby, pl. 33. f. 11, is erroneous, and refers to *Erebia Portlandia*. Petiver, p. 16, says "It exactly resembles our English Brimstone Butterfly (*R. Rhamni*), were it not for those black spots and apparent blue moons in the lower wings. This is the only one I have seen." In the *Catalogus Classicus*, p. 2, this species is put by Petiver among the European insects.

Linne described the species, 1763 (not 1764 as stated by Kirby) in *Centuria Insectorum* p. 23, No. 67. He quotes Petiver's figure as "bona" and says: Habitat in America septentrionali, *De Geer*. Therefore a specimen must have existed in De Geer's collection, but this is not described in his memoirs, nor mentioned in Retzius' Catalogue. Linné repeats his description in *Syst. Nat. Ed. XII*, p. 765. Werneburg has overlooked that Petiver put his species among the European insects, and does not mention it. W. F. Kirby, *Synon. Catal.* p. 488, quotes the species in brackets, and says; "spec. fict." America. I think it should be examined if the species is still in Petiver's collection which belongs to the British Museum. If it is really fictitious, perhaps the specimen in De Geer's collection came from the same maker. After all De Geer's collection is still preserved and in good condition in Stockholm. I think Linnæus must have had some data to give the country as North America. It is sure that Linné has described another fictitious insect—the famous *Scarabæus Tridentatus*. But here the falsification of blue moons seems somewhat more difficult if not impossible. It occurs to me that perhaps the *P. Ecclipsis* is an insect near to *Colias Caesonia*, now not represented in cabinets, or a remarkable variety. At least the above quoted collections should be searched for a more satisfactory explanation.



Hagen, Herman H. 1881. "Papilio ecclipsis, a doubtful or lost North American Butterfly." *Papilio* 1(3), 42-42.

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