notum with a median flattened area, extending from front margin to base. Clypeus and front of head reddish-brown; apex of clypeus margined with black; base of head and prothorax rufous; scutellum black; elytra reddish-brown, suture black; sculpture similar to male's, but much coarser, especially the lateral margins of pronotum and elytra; prothorax and elytra shining.

Relative size of *Dorcus mexicanus* n. sp., and *D. brevis*, used for comparison:

	D. mexicanus n. sp.		D. brevis (Say)	
	3	9	8	9
Length (incl.	Para land			
mandibles)	19 mm.	20 mm.	18.5 mm.	20 mm.
		width + length	(in millimete	rs)
head	5.6 + 3.0	5.5 + 3.0	5.75 + 3.0	5.4 + 2.5
pronotum	7.5 + 4.5	8.3 + 4.0	7.5 + 4.5	7.75 + 4.75
elytra	7.2 + 10.5	8.8 + 11.5	7.5 + 10.0	8.0 + 11.0

Holotype: \circlearrowleft , Jalapa, Mexico. Cotype: \circlearrowleft , without data. Both in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois. The female example is minus entire abdomen, precluding comparison of genitalic structure with that of *brevis*.

A New Subspecies of Polites themistocles (Latreille) from British Columbia, Canada (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera, Hesperioidea)

By H. A. Freeman, White Deer, Texas

Polites themistocles turneri new subspecies

This new subspecies differs from typical themistocles (Latreille) in the depth of coloration of the fulvous areas and spots on the upper surface of the primaries. In typical themistocles 33, the cell area, costal margin, subapical spots and the faint spots at the outer side of the stigma are decidedly yellowish-

fulvous. These same areas and spots in *turneri* are much darker, being brownish-orange. The fringes, on both pairs of wings, are somewhat darker than in the typical species. On the under surface of the primaries the ground color and spots are darker than in typical *themistocles*. The under surface of the secondaries is also darker brown. The QQ of *turneri* have the spots and costal margin on the upper surface of the primaries much darker fulvous than in the typical species. *P.t. turneri* is somewhat smaller than typical *themistocles* as comparative measurements reveal that *themistocles* ∂Q average 27 mm. and the QQ 28 mm., whereas the ∂Q of *turneri* average 23 mm. and the QQ 26 mm.

Described from 12 specimens: 3 33 and 2 99, VI-28-38, Heffley Ck., British Columbia. 5 33 and 1 9, Jesmond, B. C., and 1 9, Clinton, B. C., by J. K. Jacob, during June and July, 1937-38.

The writer takes great pleasure in naming this new subspecies for Dr. J. R. Turner of Caldwell, Kansas, who is now in our armed forces.

Holotype, &, Jesmond, British Columbia, VII-9-37 and allotype \(\begin{align*} \text{Clinton}, B. C., VI-17-38 (coll. J. K. Jacob) are in the collection of the author. Ten paratypes are in the following collections: 2 &&, 1 \(\begin{align*} \text{, 1 \(\text{Q}, Academy of Natural Sciences, and 1 \(\text{, 1 \(\text{Q}, in the collection of the author.} \)

P. themistocles occurs over nearly all the eastern United States and Canada; turneri is the subspecies that occurs in British Columbia and possibly other localities in western Canada and northwestern United States. P.t. turneri can be recognized by its darker coloration and slightly smaller size. On the upper surface turneri resembles Polites mardon Edwards but can be readily separated by the under surface of the secondaries, as turneri does not have the poorly defined bands of slightly darker color found in mardon.



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