tinental form is not so confined (Ford, 1945). This is a striking parallel within a single species to the difference reported by Remington.

All the genetic evidence presented by Remington suggests that gothica is only a minor high mountain ecotype of *P. zelicaon* and is not a good species in its own right. Unless evidence can be produced to show that the two forms are sexually isolated if they come together in nature (a matter that should not be difficult to study experimentally), then the use of gothica as a specific name should be discontinued. Its continued use will only confuse and not clarify the taxonomy of the machaon group. Although genetic evidence is valuable in taxonomy it must not be interpreted in a parochial way. Only if it is considered in the light of studies on other material from other lands will it be useful in clarifying taxonomic relationships. We fully agree with Remington's (1968) statement that the machaon group "is much too complicated for grand conclusions based on scanty breeding experiments or on specimen samples from a few distant, randomly-chosen localities."

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## A NEW RECORD FOR NORTH AMERICA OF A SWALLOWTAIL BUTTERFLY (PAPILIONIDAE)

While visiting with Mr. J. E. Lipes in El Salvador, I was privileged to examine some of the material collected by him. Among his material were three male specimens of *Papilio (Graphium) philolaus* Bsd. Mr. Lipes informed me that all three were taken in Texas. However, only one specimen had complete data, which are as follows: July 21, 1958, Padre Island, Port Isabel, Cameron County, Texas, leg. J. E. Lipes. The specimen is being donated to the Allyn Foundation collection, Sarasota, Florida.

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