it is inseminated more frequently. This hypothesis can be tested by obtaining data on the relative frequency of insemination of mimic females in populations where the proportion of the mimics is small.

While the mechanism which maintains the dimorphism in *P. glaucus* is not yet clearly understood, the evidence collected to date shows that regional differences exist in the frequency with which the two female morphs are inseminated.

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PSEUDOPHILOTES BEURET, 1958

In a recent article of mine about *Glaucopsychie piasus* I called attention to the fact that *Philotes sonorensis*, the type species of Scudder's genus, is generically different from the rest of the genus found in North America. This requires a different name for *enoptes* and its allies. Such a name has been proposed. It is *Pseudophilotes* Beuret, 1958, with European *baton* as its type species. *Baton* is cogeneric with *enoptes*, et al.

The probable reasons for this generic name being overlooked by American taxonomists are two: the *Zoological Record* citation made no mention of nearctic members in *Pseudophilotes*; the paper in which the name was proposed is in a journal rarely seen in North America. The full citation for the description of *Pseudophilotes* is: Beuret, H., 1958, "Zur systematischen Stellung einiger wenig bekannter Glaucopsychidi (Lep., Lycaenidae)" *Mitt. ent. Ges. Basel* (*N.F.*) 8: 61–79, 1 pl., 12 figs.; 8: 81–100, 13 pls. The original description begins on page 100.

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