

question. No book that I have gives any farther information. The "Larvæ of British Butterflies," by the late Wm. Buckler, recently published, says nothing on the point.

There are three American species of *Grapta*, at least, which correspond to, and represent, *C Album*, namely, *Comma*, *Satyrus* and *Faunus*, and so high authorities as Dr. Staudinger and Mr. Möschler once pronounced all these to be *C Album*. But after figures of the larva of *Comma* were published, 1871, But. N. A., vol. 1, and descriptions of the larva of *Satyrus* by Messrs. H. Edwards and Pearson, it was everywhere conceded that these two were not *C Album*. That was something gained. But many, especially European, authors still hold *Faunus* to be *C Album*. *Faunus* is remarkable for its lack of variability. Examples from all localities are identical in coloration and markings. Whereas *C Album*, if all the phases in color, markings and size, which in Europe pass as *C Album*, be really but one species, a matter which I very much doubt, varies wonderfully, and takes in not only phases like the three American species mentioned, but of three or four others, and some not represented in America. And now comes proof that *C Album* is two-brooded, while it is certain that in no part of its territory is *Faunus* more than single-brooded, although in a considerable part of such territory it flies in company with *Comma*, and apparently the season is as favorable in these districts for two broods in *Faunus* as in *Comma*. *Faunus* is a sub-boreal species, flying from one ocean to the other, but to the southward it also occupies Canada and parts of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and even to Georgia, in the mountainous sections. And being boreal and one-brooded, it is fair to presume that it came from the north; that at the time, ages ago, when the two continents were united, the species occupied the northern parts of both. When the separation took place, the European branch split into numerous varieties, and became double-brooded, yet retained its identity as one species (that is, if the European lepidopterists of to-day are right in their views), and shows nowhere differences between any of its preparatory stages—one multiform species.

And the other branch, on the western continent, threw off diverse forms, several of which have come to have very different caterpillars from the original type. These also came to be two to four-brooded, and two, at least, became seasonally dimorphic in coloration. But one form, *Faunus*, remains single-brooded, and shows no tendency to vary, and may