

CORRESPONDENCE.

ONE WORD MORE ON *L. PSEUDARGIOLUS*.

DEAR SIR,—

It occurred to me to examine the genital organs of a black *violacea*, one day last week, and to my surprise, the individual was a male. Since then I have taken eight other blacks, and all are males. As it has been taken for granted that the black examples of *Lycaena* were in all cases female (at any rate where there is a blue male) I thought it best to send one of these so taken by me to Dr. Hagen for examination. And he replies:—"This morning I have carefully examined the abdomen of *L. violacea*. It is without any doubt a male. The organs are so fairly protruded that no section is needed." Now I have doubts whether there is any black female to this species. In a paper on Sexual Dimorphism in Butterflies, 1877, Mr. Scudder states that "wherever partial dimorphism is confined to one sex, it is always to the female; there seems to be no exception to the rule."

I have thought it possible that the female of *violacea* deposited its eggs on Dogwood flowers, as there seemed to be no other flower in bloom here at this season long enough to allow the maturing of the larvae, which, so far as is known, live wholly on flowers, and three days ago I tied a female in a gauze bag over the end of a branch of Dogwood, enclosing three of the flower heads. Next day I found about forty eggs had been laid, some on each of the flower heads, and among the flowerets, which are still in bud only, and search among the Dogwoods subsequently made led to the discovery of several eggs. We therefore have the food plants of the three broods, *Cornus* in spring, *Cimicifuga* in June and *Actinomeris* in fall.

W. H. EDWARDS.

Coalburgh, W. Va., April 16th, 1878.

ERRATA.—In the description of *Tricholita fistula*, published in the March number, read: Orbicular spot concolorous, oval, black margined; reniform pipe-shaped, bowl turned to the base of the wing, white, broken.
—LEON F. HARVEY, Buffalo, N. Y.