

irus, and appended Edwards' description of the early stages of *Henrici* to the description of a butterfly which is not *Henrici*, but *polios*. In distinguishing between *polios* and *irus*, it is quite clear that Fernald was misled by Strecker's misidentification into believing that what he called *Henrici* (really *polios*) was the species bred by Mr. Edwards, and the form described by Grote and Robinson.

Following Fernald, both French, G. H.,² and Maynard, C. J.,³ give, under the name *Henrici*, a brief diagnosis of *polios*, contrasting it with *irus*.

One other reference deserves attention in this connection, showing how the true *Henrici* has been lost sight of in the maze of literary error. In the "Butterflies of New Hampshire" (Technical Bull. No. 1, N. H. Coll. Agr. Exp. Sta., Durham, 1901), Fiske, W. F., gives *Henrici* as a synonym of *irus* in the caption of species No. 43, p. 45, and then (under *irus*) discusses *polios*, as may be inferred from the statement that he has taken the species as early as April 19th; or possibly he refers to *polios* and *irus* regarded as one species. In the second paragraph he writes of a very remarkable variety (of *irus*) having tails. This is illustrated, and though the figure is not particularly clear, anyone acquainted with the species will have no difficulty in identifying it as *Henrici* of Grote and Robinson. That Fiske identified *polios* (i.e., the *Henrici* of Strecker, Fernald, et al.) as Grote and Robinson's *Henrici*, appears probable from the first sentence under species No. 44 (p. 46), where he says: "*Augustus* is between *Henrici* and *niphon* in point of emergence." Evidently something was taken for *Henrici*, and since it was not the real *Henrici*, it must have been either *irus* or *polios*; and the early emergence points indubitably to the latter.

I find *Henrici* properly identified in the Hill, Bailey and Corning collections in this city (though all specimens are labelled ♀ regardless of their real sex, probably because no stigma is present in the ♂), but there is a specimen in the collection of the late J. A. Lintner (now the property of the State of New York) labeled "*T. irus*, var. *Henrici* (New Hampshire)," which is a ♂ *polios*. I mention this for two reasons: first, because it shows that some, at least, of the elder generation of lepidopterists were led astray by Strecker's blunder; and second, because formerly, while making slow progress through the meagre and much-mixed literature

2. The Butterflies of the Eastern U. S. (1886), p. 273.

3. A Manual of North American Butterflies (1891), p. 144.