

latter which hibernates. Mr. Rowley calls my attention to a decided seasonal dimorphism in the two broods of the females.

Prof. French gives the localities as the Western States, from Illinois and Nebraska to Texas, the presence of the butterfly no doubt being determined by the presence of the food plant.

SOME OBSERVATIONS MADE IN 1887 ON DANAIIS ARCHIPPUS, FABR.

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Mr. Scudder, in his "Butterflies," p. 136, says of this species: "It is the longest lived of our butterflies. It leaves its winter quarters later in the season than other hibernating butterflies, and continues upon the wing until July and August, laying eggs all the time, so that the insect may be found in all its earlier stages most of the summer. . . . Whether or not there is a second brood in New England is doubtful; but the earliest butterflies which have not hibernated may be found in July, so that while the earlier stages are passed rapidly, the perfect insect often lives a full year, mingling on the wing with its own progeny, and witnessing the decay and renewed growth of the plant which nourished it; for the milk-weed dies early, and is not sufficiently grown to support the caterpillars when the first butterflies appear in the spring."

I understand that Mr. Scudder still holds substantially these views of the habits of *Archippus* in New England, and at any rate has published nothing to the contrary.

Early in the summer of 1887, Mr. W. H. Edwards wrote me with the request that I would make a study of *Archippus*. As my college term did not close till June 25th, all my observations before that date were made at Amherst; from June 25th to August 12th, at Randolph, Vt., a hill-town, 37 miles N. W. from White River Junction.

1. Hibernated *Archippus* were observed at Amherst, May 15 and May 21, and recognised as such by their faded and ragged condition. I searched for eggs, but found none. I may say here that at no time after