

As to the females, there is not one of the June and July broods but has a very broad marginal border to fore wings; and a broad one to hind wings, more or less completely enclosing a series of spots of the color of the yellow ground of wing. In *Philodice*, that sort of border to hind wing is the exception, and there is great variation in its border, and in the length of it, as well as the breadth; while in *Eurythme* form of the species that sort of border is the usual. As to color, most of the females are lemon-chrome, many very deep, others lighter, running into lemon-yellow. The darker examples could not be matched in any series of *Philodice*.

I have but five examples of the last fall brood of the butterfly, which came from pupae 1-3 Oct. The two females that laid the eggs which produced these stand by them, and are lemon-chrome in color, with broad borders to hind wings. All the five butterflies are small as compared with those of the early broods; the males have narrower borders, and very large orange spots. The three females have a narrow border to hind wing, extending from upper branch of sub-costal to second branch of median; the color is lemon-yellow, but the hind wings are very green, and much dusted with fine gray scales, more so by far than any of the June brood. In fact, there is the same sort of difference between these October examples and those of June and July as there is between the orange forms *Ariadne* and *Eurythme*; that is, the form *Hagenii*, so far as I can judge by the examples under view, is itself seasonally dimorphic.

On the under side, the June and July butterflies, males, are all chrome-yellow over both wings, and of a very uniform shade throughout the series; all have sub-marginal points or patches on both wings, a patch at outer angle of hind wing. The uniformity is remarkable on this surface as compared with *Philodice*. Whereas the October butterflies are pale colored, whitish-yellow, the hind wings densely dusted gray; the females still paler, still more heavily dusted; and all have great discal spots. So that the dimorphism is borne out by the under as well as the upper side. Further observations are desirable on this fall brood, and I hope this season to be able to make them.

*Colias Eurythme*, as well as *Philodice*, *Alexandra*, *Meadii*, *Harfordii*, hibernates in larval stage, but if the larvae are kept in a warm room, they often will go on to pupation, reaching chrysalis even in mid-winter. I suppose my larvae of September would naturally have hibernated in Colorado, and in such case the butterflies from them would have come from chrysalis in early spring. That would make the dimorphism