

The Colorado species is *Freya*. The examples taken by Mr. Mead in Colorado, 1871, and of which Mr. Scudder speaks, all passed through my hands, as did the whole catch. I received the butterflies, week by week, through the mails in papers; and, on Mr. Mead's return, we divided the entire lot equally between us. There were many *Freya* (and some of them I have now), but no *Chariclea*; nor has *Chariclea* ever been taken within the limits of the United States, so far as I know. It flies as far to the south as the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Rockies; and I not only have examples taken at Laggan by Mr. Bean, but I have twice had eggs and larvæ from him.*

II. On p. 1863, in the synonymy of *Pamphila* (*Limochores*) *Palatka* it is said that *Pamphila Dion* Edw., CAN. ENT., XI., 238, is the same thing.

*Mr. Scudder says, page 1807, under *Freya*, by which he means *Chariclea*: "To judge from the captures north of Lake Superior, it is a late species, flying late in August and early in September, or at the very close of the season, at that place. Evidently winter must be passed, by the caterpillar just from the egg." I have not learned from Mr. Bean the date of first appearance of *Chariclea* imago, but I received eggs sent by him 4th of August, 1866, and another lot 6th August, same year. Part of each lot hibernated direct from the egg, but part went past third moult and then hibernated. I lost these during the winter. But these last larvæ, had they lived, would have reached imago three or four weeks earlier than the larvæ that hibernated from the egg. This would give the appearance of two broods of the butterfly, and account for some flying in July and others in September.

Under *Chariclea*, p. 1809, by which Mr. Scudder means *Freya*, we read: "Nothing is known of its seasons or history, except that it appears in Colorado early in the season, in May, or early in June, so that winter can certainly not be passed as a caterpillar just from the egg." I have not had eggs of *Freya* from Colorado, but received some from Laggan, sent 6th June, 1886; and again, sent 4th June, 1889. I lost the survivors of the first lot after they had passed the second moult; but those of the last lot (6) reached eight-tenths of an inch in length, and had passed three moults before 2nd July. I thought from their actions they would pupate, but after several alternations of quiet and activity, they finally dropped asleep, and I sent them to Clifton Springs, N. Y., 16th of July, to go in the refrigerating house.

The species *A. Helena* is the representative of *Chariclea* in Colorado, and as that behaves so *Chariclea* might be supposed to behave, if it dwelt in Colorado. Eggs of *Helena*, sent from that State 24th July, 1886, gave larvæ, all of which passed the third moult and then went into hibernation. I lost them during the winter.

I may as well here speak of one other of this group, *A. Triclaris*, found in Colorado and north. I received eggs sent from Laggan, 2nd August, 1889. The larvæ passed second moult and hibernated, and were sent to Clifton Springs 19th September.

The larvæ of all four species are closely like that of *Bellona*. In the first stage, the alternate segments are green and brown, as in *Bellona*, and also *Myrina*. The spines of *Triclaris* are somewhat different from the rest after the first stage, but these others are same as in *Bellona*, so far as I carried the larvæ. Mr. Scudder has tried hard to find characters in the preparatory stages by which to separate the genus *Brenthis* Scudder (not the coitus *Brenthis* of Hubner, by a good deal), but wholly without success; and the same is true of the imago. The small species are merely a group of the genus *Argynnis*. As to two other genera, so called, chipped off from *Argynnis*, viz., *Semno-psyche* and *Speyeria*, there is not a feature in any stage to justify either of them.