7. 1886, 31st July, received eggs of *Hagenii*. Result, 28th to 30th August, 3 males, 2 females, all *Hagenii*.

8. 1887, 11th May, received eggs of *Hagenii*, the first brood of the year. Result, 9th to 14th June, 22 butterflies, all *Hagenii*, 15 males, 7 females.

9. 1887, 24th June, received eggs of *Hagenii*, the second brood of the year. Result, July 16th to 22nd, 16 butterflies, 3 males, 13 females, all *Hagenii*.

10. 1887, 5th July, received eggs of *Hagenii*, the second brood of the year. Result, July 27th to 29th, 18 butterflies, 17 being *Hagenii*, 14 males, 3 females; 1 *Eurytheme*, female.

So that I have bred nine broods from eggs of *Hagenii* and one from eggs of *Eurytheme*, and the result has sometimes been unmixed, all the imagos being of the form of the mother, at other times mixed, part *Eurytheme* and part *Hagenii*. There have been no examples which were doubtful; all were either distinctly one form or the other. None of the first brood of any year (1884, 1885, 1887) gave mixed results, all coming out *Hagenii*, from eggs of same. But of the second brood of the year (eggs of *Hagenii* June, butterflies of July), the results were mixed. Of the later broods (imagos out in Sept. and Oct.), the result was *Hagenii* alone, but the examples in each of the late broods were too few to make the test satisfactory.

Therefore this species *Eurytheme*, heretofore known to manifest itself in three distinct forms, *Ariadne*, *Keewaydin* and *Eurytheme*, now becomes four-formed, *Hagenii* ranking with the others.

I have parted with none of these bred butterflies, and so am able to have them all before me as I write: and can state that: 1. There is a remarkable uniformity in the color of the males, and in the width of the marginal borders. The color is lemon-yellow. Every one of the June and July imagos has a broad border on each wing, and the outlines of inner side of same are essentially alike. Nearly all these outlines may be described as erose, and only two may be called dentated. As a rule, the borders of hind wings are black, while those of fore wings are densely dusted with yellow. Every male has an orange discal spot on hind wing. Now all this is very unlike *Philodice*, in which species there is no end of variety in color, in width of borders and their inner outline, and in the color of discal spot.