

larva is said to feed on oak and *Cynoglossum Morisoni*." Of *Persius*, "The larva, according to Scudder, feeds on willow, poplar and *Lespedeza capitata*." Of *Icelus*, "The early stages of this common species are not known." Mr. Scudder gives the food plants of three species, in "Butterflies." On p. 114 we read: "The caterpillars hibernate full fed, and only change to chrysalis as winter's icy bonds begin to break," and on same page is given a cut of larva and chrysalis of *N. Ennius*, a species unknown to me, and so far as I am aware, undescribed. Dr. Harris describes the caterpillar of *Juvenalis* as if he had seen it, but the chrysalis from one of Abbot's figures, and says: "Mr. Abbot informs us that in summer the skipper leaves the chrysalis in nine days, but the autumnal brood continues in the chrysalis state throughout the winter." For *Brizo*, he refers to Boisduval and LeConte's figures of caterpillar and chrysalis, and these are copied after Abbot. Abbot says of *Juvenalis*: "One of them spun itself up July 26th, changed 27th, and came out Aug. 5th. Some that enclosed themselves in Sept. and Oct. did not come out till the 22nd of March following." Abbot, in *Ins. Ga.*, figures no *Nisoniades* but *Juvenalis*. His larvæ behaved very differently from this of *Icelus*, or from the account given by Mr. Scudder. By the time *Icelus* was hibernating, the *Juvenalis* had pupated, and the late brood, Sept. and Oct., Abbot says, pupated and passed the winter in chrysalis.

The only satisfactory description of a *Nisoniades* caterpillar published is that of *Lucilius* by Prof. Lintner, *Ent. Cont.*, 4, 67. He in fact describes all stages, egg, four moults and chrysalis. His larva fed on *Aquilegia Canadensis*, pupated 6th August, and the imago came out 12th August. Two other larvæ pupated 8th and 9th August, and both gave butterflies on 15th of same month. Mr. Lintner says that there are two annual broods of the butterfly, and possibly a third. So far as I know, the references to the life-history of our *Nisoniades* above given embrace everything that has been published.

The behavior of *Icelus* is therefore peculiar to itself so far as anything is known of the genus in this country; the larva going into lethargy so early in the season, the last of July, and that when fully mature and when pupation might naturally be expected; spending eight months in that condition, eating nothing in the spring, but pupating several weeks after mild weather had come. There might have been an earlier brood than the one of July, but probably there was no later one, and the two, if there be two, must be the limit.