

appear to be the same as the corresponding seasons of *irus*, the butterflies rarely enduring into June. From the observations of W. H. Edwards, it is evident that the species is flying in West Virginia nearly a month before it appears at Albany.

*Securing the Eggs.*—Edwards was led to imprison a female over wild plum (*Prunus Americana* ?) by having once discovered an unknown *Lycænid* larva boring into the fruit of that plant. He secured eggs. Since there are no plums, wild or cultivated, on the uninviting and almost uninhabited pine-barrens where *Henrici* is most abundant in this region, the local food-plant had to be determined.

During the spring of 1905 every female captured was confined over plum and *Lupinus perennis* (the food-plant of *irus*), but no eggs were laid. About noon on the 28th of May a worn specimen was observed flying weakly among the low shrubbery, and in the hope that it might prove to be a fertile female I followed it. Several times during the afternoon the insect alighted on *Vaccinium vacillans*, curled its abdomen and pressed the tip against some part of the plant, usually a bud, but no eggs were extruded. This and another fresh-looking female taken on the 24th were then confined over *vacillans*. The next day both were dead. Dissection showed that the abdomen of the worn butterfly contained a single egg, while that of the other contained fourteen. The ova were very soft, and it was impossible to determine more than that they differed considerably from *irus* eggs.

*Henrici* first appeared in 1906, on the 28th of April, and on the 7th of May I had the good fortune to disturb a pair *in copulo*. The flight was short, and the insects alighted on one of a number of long straws lying among the dry persistent stems of a clump of *Ceanothus* in such a position that it was not advisable to risk an attempt to cover them with the net. The posture of the butterflies during *coitus* merits attention, as it doubtless explains or is explained by the peculiar modification of the genitalia found in the Theclidi. I have witnessed the *coitus* of all our local *Chrysophanidi* and *Lycænidi*, and in every instance the abdomens of the copulating insects were held approximately in the same line; these butterflies held their abdomens high so that they formed an angle of about ninety degrees, as illustrated in the plate (fig. 4). The wings were closely appressed, the secondaries lifted away from the body, and the primaries dropped backward between them so that, except for the projecting apices, they were completely hidden. Whenever the female moved forward even