

America" (not, be it observed, in one part of it, but everywhere) "*it is single-brooded* (not double-brooded, as asserted by Mr. Riley), the butterflies hibernating. It leaves its winter quarters later in the season than other hibernating butterflies, *and continues upon the wing until July and August, laying eggs all the time, so that the insect may be found in its earlier stages throughout most of the summer*"; and "*the perfect insect lives a full year, mingling on the wing with its own progeny, and witnessing the decay and renewed growth of the plant which nourished it.*" That is to say: the caterpillars of *Archippus* which may be found throughout most of the summer come from the eggs of these old hibernating females, and not from young females of a new generation. These last are compelled to go over winter before they can lay eggs. It follows that females hatched from the early eggs of one season must or may exist till the close of the following season, and therefore live not merely a full year, but a year plus the time from June till September.

I knew enough of *Archippus* to be assured that it had a history in no way peculiar in respect to its propagation. No butterfly on earth has a habit such as is above stated, and the author would seem to have had in his mind something quite outside of lepidoptera. But that I might be able to speak with precision, I carefully made observations reaching through the whole season of 1878, and which I have just recited herein. These were published at length in *Psyche*, Dec., 1878, and showed conclusively that in one part of North America the hibernating females came early from their winter quarters, began to lay eggs at first sight of the food plant, and were extinct soon after. Therefore that the hibernating female was not laying her eggs all through the summer, and did not give birth to the succession of fresh butterflies of that season. But it was clearly shown that the eggs of the hibernating female produced the first generation of butterflies, and that females of the first produced the second, the second the third, and so to the end.

I was considerably more surprised, therefore, on reading Mr. Scudder's recent book, "*Butterflies*," 1881, on page 136, to find this story repeated word for word, with no allusion to my published history or to the observations of Mr. Riley or any other person, and with no verification on the author's part or data whatever. The first account might have been excused in an author of restricted experience in the field, contriving in his closet a theory which should explain imperfectly observed phenomena, but what shall be said of its subsequent repetition, without note or com-