

males *Ursula* by an emanation after the fashion of the Bombycid females, perceivable ten miles away at the very least? There ought, on any theory of attraction, to be a steady flight of *Ursula* males across the peaks, and once arrived at Stony Clove they should take up their abode there, and be seen in company with these so ardently sought females. But they are not there—never in a single instance have been seen there; and to attribute to them such powers of flight is contrary to what Mr. Scudder is fond of calling the “stupid fact.”

On the other hand, the *Proserpina* males and females live with the *Arthemis*, mate in both sexes with the two sexes of *Arthemis*, and the eggs of one form hatch as readily as do those of the other. The black males mate with black females, and pied males with pied females. Black on both sides will account for the black progeny considered by Mr. Scudder as so close to *Ursula*; and the other mixtures will account for every phase of colour or marking exhibited. Mr. Scudder proceeds: “Several instances of undoubted hybridism are known in the genus.” On which I remark that distinct species of other genera are also known to copulate, and it is not uncommon of *Colias*. And there are instances of species of unrelated genera, even sub-families, copulating. The late W. S. Foster, in 1889, on one of the peaks in Colorado, captured a male *Melitæa Palla* in copulation with a female *Chrysophanus Snow* and they only separated in the cyanide bottle. I have the two mounted by Mr. Foster on one pin, with his label stating the facts attached. Also he notified me of the capture at the time it was made. Mr. Bruce has twice taken pairs of *Lycæna* of which the sexes belonged to different sub-groups in copulation. Such instances go to show that a male, not finding its own female, may seize another, even one wholly unrelated. What fierce passion possesses the males of butterflies may be seen by referring to the history of *Heliconia Charitonia*, Butt. N. A., Vol. II. But when females of a species are abundant, it does not seem very probable that a male will seek the female of another species, much less scale the Catskills to find her!

“*Proserpina* partakes of the characters of the two species mentioned . . . ; it possesses, in fact, just the characters we should expect of a hybrid between these two species. It varies most towards *Ursula* where this prevails, and most towards *Arthemis* where that prevails.” I have answered this in the preceding paragraph. No *Ursula* need to be called in for the solving of this puzzle.