

retard their development somewhat. At least one egg did not hatch, though the larva seemed to be fully developed inside it. As soon as I found that these larvæ would not feed and that they seemed to be shrinking in size, I put them into a small pill box and the unhatched egg in another and placed them along with a pill box containing larvæ of *Colias Interior*, in a wide mouthed glass jar, with a bung to close the mouth, and put it in the refrigerator. Some time afterwards I found that by some means water had got into the jar and the boxes were wet and mouldy, and so took them out. The larvæ were still alive, so I placed them out of doors, and later, when the snow came, I put them in a box and buried them under the snow. The *Colias* larvæ survived the winter, but these did not.

On the 10th of June last I went out in the evening to St. Therese on an entomological quest, and the next day I found *Cybele* ♂ on the wing. Messrs. Winn and Gibb have also found it as early, and I think that this early appearance in this latitude proves that these early fliers could not have come from larvæ which hibernated direct from the egg, but that the larvæ must have passed one or more moults before hibernation. Mr. Edwards found the pupal period to be 22 to 24 days, in Virginia, in some cases and from 16 to 20 days in others. Now, it is probable that in this latitude the period would be as long as the longest in Virginia, but even the shortest would carry back pupation into the month of May, and as the snow often lies till late in April and the early part of May is frequently cold, it would only leave four or five weeks of cool weather for the full growth of this larva, which is said to be decidedly sluggish in its growth, which seems to me utterly impossible. *Colias Interior*, which passes one moult before hibernation, develops rapidly, and has a pupal period of only about ten days; does not attain the imago state in the Adirondacks for several weeks later, though the ones reared by me in confinement had their period of emergence accelerated by about three weeks.

My experiments so far have produced rather negative results, but they prove that eggs are laid in July, that the resulting larvæ sometimes feed and grow perceptibly, and, I think also, that the species flies too early in this latitude to have come from larvæ which hibernated direct from the egg.

I do not like theorizing upon such insufficient data, but I am inclined to the hypothesis that there are two almost distinct cycles of this species