

markedly as eggs, caterpillars and chrysalids, that a schoolboy collector could not fail to separate them properly.

The Type.—This species was first described by Grote and Robinson in 1867 (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., I, 174), and the type specimen is now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. After a careful comparison with the butterflies in my own collection, I have no hesitation in affirming that *it is a male*,* although, the abdomen having been lost, positive determination is impossible.

An Error Corrected.—In his Catalogue of Butterflies (1878) Strecker places *Henrici* as variety b of *irus*, and adds: "Smaller. Inferiors tailless." Since this characterization is altogether misleading, I have thought it worth while to direct attention to the error. It is true that averages made from a large number of specimens will show that *Henrici* is a trifle the smaller, but many of the larger *Henrici* have a broader alar expanse than the majority of *irus*, so the knowledge of averages is not of much assistance to the collector. As for the statement that the secondaries of *Henrici* are without tails, and the implication that tails are always to be found in *irus*, I can only say that such is not the case. In this respect *irus* is variable, occasional specimens (bred) appearing from chrysalis, with merely a slight projection at the end of the nervule as in *niphon*; again, though more rarely, the tails are quite pronounced. Fig. 3 (Plate 4) represents the outline of *irus* wings usually met with; fig. 1 is the male and fig. 2 the female of *Henrici*, showing that well-developed tails are present in both sexes.† Of this species no individuals with tailless inferiors have come to my attention except where the tails have obviously been lost.

Time of Flight.—Species single-brooded, the butterflies appearing with *irus*; *i. e.*, at the very end of April. Never so abundant (here) as the latter, and to be sought with greatest success in sunny spots in the open pine woods, where *Vaccinium vacillans* is the dominant shrub of the undergrowth, and around the edges of swamps where *V. corymbosum* is to be found. Its season of greatest abundance and time of disappearance

*My determination is based principally on the fact that the type is marked with red-brown near the anal angle of the secondaries above, while the primaries are not suffused. In my series of nearly 200 butterflies this combination is found only in the males, the females showing more or less suffusion on all the wings, and when this is reduced on the primaries it is about equally reduced on the secondaries, never remaining, as in the males, a rather conspicuous patch near the angle.

†These figures, natural size, are from blue prints made directly from the insects' wings.