

The second brood came from eggs laid 1st June. I saw the female ovipositing, caught her and confined in bag over a plant, and got many eggs. This female was nearly perfect, and not long from chrysalis. (It was on the next day, 2nd June, that I caught the hibernating female before spoken of.) The butterflies from this brood began to emerge 25th June.

The third brood raised by me came from eggs laid 29th-30th July, by a fresh female, confined as before. (During the interval between 25th June, when the previous brood began to emerge from chrysalis, and the 29th July, when these eggs were laid, there was plenty of time for an additional brood.) The butterflies began to emerge 20th August.

The fourth brood raised by me came from eggs laid 30th August, and the butterflies from these began to emerge 29th September.

Now plainly the history of *Archippus* does not differ from that of any other many-brooded species, except that in some the chrysalis hibernates, while in others it is the imago.*

I could adduce other instances, as *Argynnis Cybele*, *Satyrus Alope*, *Apatura Celtis*, *Limenitis Disippus*, etc., but I have given enough to show that butterfly life is of short duration; that in the summer generations it cannot exceed a few weeks, and that in all cases it probably terminates shortly after copulation in one sex, and oviposition in the other; and that the current opinion on the subject among lepidopterists is correct.

NOTE.—I learn from Prof. Lintner that *Archippus* is three-brooded in New York. It may be so in the lowlands, and in the mountains be but double-brooded. But whatever the number of broods, the behavior of the species will be the same in one place as in another. This butterfly being cosmopolitan, adapted to all climates except the arctic, with a wide range of flight in the individual, often migrating indeed from one region to another, we may be sure that the length or the shortness of the season in special or in any localities cannot possibly effect a radical change in its habits. Therefore it was with much surprise that I read the following statement gravely propounded by Mr. Scudder, in *Psyche* for July 1875, respecting this species, under the name of *Danaus Plexippus*: "In North

* To show how readily *Archippus* lays its eggs in confinement, on 19th August, 1879, I tied a female over *Asclepias*, and within 24 hours had gotten 82 eggs. This also shows that the eggs mature for deposition, not singly, but *en masse*. Fourteen days later the larvæ from these eggs were pupating.