

few threads. The nearly mature larva turns over the side of the leaf, and loosely stitches down the edge, but there is at no time a roof spun, nor is there any roof except what the turned leaf makes.

Such a list of blunders shows heedless and ignorant compiling. Another class shows want of knowledge of the butterflies. Thus, *D. Portlandia* is compared with *N. Canthus*, "which it resembles quite closely." It has but a very distant resemblance to *Canthus*, differing in size, shape and markings. So *Portlandia* is compared with *N. Eurytris*, just as erroneously as in the other case.

As to polymorphism, the phenomena are ignored everywhere, and the names of the forms often, as per Preface, but sometimes the names are given.

It certainly is proper that such a remarkable peculiarity in the life history of a species should be recognised, and the different forms indicated by name. Indeed they are by lepidopterists. Often they are more distinct from each other than are many allied species. "Mr. Sprague informs me that the first brood of *G. Comma* is dark in color, while the next is lighter." What Mr. Sprague means is this, that the brood proceeding from eggs of the hibernating butterflies (form *Harrisii*), is the dark or summer form (*Dryas*), and the late brood, from eggs of *Dryas*, is *Harrisii*. "I think however that specimens having the peculiar rusty under surface to the wings are confined to particular localities, hence, judge that perhaps different food plants produce varying color." Now these rusty examples are the females of the form *Dryas*, this species being in the summer form sexually dimorphic, as well as seasonally. I have repeatedly showed the distinction between the two principal forms of *Comma*, CAN. ENT., vi., 157; x., 69; xiv., 189. Also in But. N. A., vol. 1, a plate is devoted to each form, and each sex is figured on both surfaces. The dimorphism of both sorts is universal wherever *Comma* is found, and food has nothing to do with it, more than has locality.

Under the head of *G. Interrogationis*, we are told that there are two broods, in June and September, and that "Mr. Edwards states that he has raised both forms *Fabricii* and *Umbrosa* from one brood of larvæ, but that Mr. Sprague, who has had a wide experience with our native species, informs me that he has invariably found the dark form is the early or summer form, and the lighter the later. Consequently very early in the spring he has caught *Fabricii*, this being the autumnal form which hibernates." The dark form is *Umbrosa*, the name indicating the color, and is the pro-