

"It would not appear to be that of *progne*, which feeds on currant, as that "is olive brown in color, and this color covers nearly all the surface. "*Comma* has a yellow skin in some of its phases, with black marks. At "other times it is black, with yellow marks. It varies greatly. I do not "know that it feeds on currant. *Faunus*, Scudder thinks, is dimorphic "with *gracilis*. I don't. The larva of *faunus* feeds on willow. It may "have other food plants, but so far we only know of willow; and it "looks like the larva of *C. album*, of Europe; that is fore-half rusty "red, hind-half white, so that your description does not fit that."

Mr. Edwards, in his remarks on larvae raised from the females of *interrogationis*, describes them as exhibiting "every distinct type of "coloration, and that either type of larvae produced either sex or form "of butterfly indifferently." *G. interrogationis* has been found feeding on several plants, one of which is *Tilia pubescens*, and it will surely be conceded that there is a marked difference between the taste of the leaves of the hop and linden. If the color of a larva is affected by food taken into its system, does it not appear reasonable that the imago issuing from it will be more or less marked? Say, for instance, that *Graphia comma* feeds on two distinct plants, and that a male whose larva fed on the hop, took for its mate a female which fed on elm. In all probability a versicolor butterfly would be the result, although the form would be that of *comma*. It is on the ground of finding northern species confined to a single plant, and which presents no varieties, that I conclude that such as are extremely phytophagic are those which produce the greatest number of varieties, while their forms are lessened or extended in accordance with geographical situation. \*

There are a few other well marked species inhabiting the north belonging to *Lycaenidae* and *Hesperiidae*, but as the previous remarks apply equally to them, I shall not extend the matter. My object is to ventilate

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\* NOTE.—Coleman, in his "British Butterflies," remarks on the variety *Gonopteryx cleopatra*, of Europe, that M. Boisduval has proved that *G. rhamni* and the former are identical, and in a foot note adds that "they are two varieties, but "why they fly together he cannot explain; but it is possible there may be a constitutional difference between individual insects, just as we see that of two English—"men going to a hot climate—one will brown deeply, while the complexion of the "other will hardly alter, although exposed to the very same external influence." In another portion of Coleman's book he thinks it possible that *Colias edusa* var. *helice* may be a male between *C. edusa* and *C. hyale*.