parts of the uterus. But I doubt if there are any observations on that point at present." That seems a reasonable explanation.

V. *Argynnis Atlantis*, p. 578. It is said: "The early history of this species is almost wholly unknown, the different stages of the caterpillar and the chrysalis never having been adequately described." I had this species from the egg, and described every stage, egg, larva and chrysalis, in CAN. ENT., XX., p. 1., 1888, in the manner usual with me; and as Mr. Scudder has copied my descriptions of other species by wholesale, I am at a loss to see what there is "inadequate" in this of *Atlantis*, or why it is dismissed so curtly.

VI. *Colias Eurytheme*, p. 1126. Under the division of *Eurytheme-Eriphyle* comes the species *Harfordii* H. Edw., and its var. or co-form *Barbara*, and reference is made to the description and life history of same, with plate, in Butt. N. A., V., 3. I showed in the paper cited that the male *Harfordii* comes near *C. Interior* Scudder, a species which the discoverer regards as genuine; and that the var. (or co-form) *Barbara* approaches the *Eurytheme* group, *i. e. Eurytheme* and *Philodice*, and I said, "So that the species in certain points resembles species belonging to two distinct sub-groups." Dr. Hagen, Trans. Bost. Soc. N. H., 22, 165, 1883, judged *Harfordii* to be neither more nor less than *Interior*. Mr. Scudder might have compared the genitalia, as he believes in those organs as tests of species, and told us wherein *Harfordii* resembles *Eurytheme*.

VII. *Limenitis Disippus*, called Basilarchia *Archippus*. There is so much in this life history that is at variance with what I myself have observed in West Virginia, that one would seem to be dealing with a distinct species, and that the New England form could not be the same as the Virginian.

Page 261. The protection of the egg from "ants, mites and spiders * * * is undoubtedly in the fewness of their number on one plant. The spider that finds two eggs of a Basilarchia in one day must be an excellent hunter." In this region there is no limit to the number of eggs that may be laid on one tree. The seedling plants of aspen are often full of eggs or larvæ. On one occasion I found four larvæ on four leaves of one little stem; on another I found eleven eggs and young larvæ on a plant not over eighteen inches high, nearly one to every leaf; on another I found nine eggs on a small tree. I once discovered a female oviposit-