

Illustrations.—Better than the best description is a good illustration, and it therefore seems well to picture the four species which have been confused. Fig. 1 in the plate represents *irus*, as that species is ordinarily recognized. Godart's original description is too vague and unsatisfactory to enable anyone to identify *irus* with certainty. That author himself was not sure that his type (as it would be called to-day) came from America. We rely on Dr. Boisduval, who says that he saw Godart's specimen, and that it represents the species figured by Abbot (in the *Histoire Générale et Iconographie des Lépidoptères et des Chenilles de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, 1833). Abbott's figures are not exceptionally good, but the species intended is undoubtedly the one which has subsequently been known by Godart's name. The specimen here figured was bred from the egg, at Albany, N. Y. It is a ♀. The species is illustrated in colours in Scudder's "Butterflies of the Eastern U. S. and Canada," Holland's "Butterfly Book" and Comstock's "How to Know the Butterflies."

Fig. 2 is the *Henrici* of Grote and Robinson from a homotype bred from the egg at Albany, N. Y. It also is a ♀.

Fig. 3 is a ♀ and fig. 4 a ♂ *polios* (the miscalled *Henrici* of Strecker and others).

Fig. 5 is a ♀ homotype of *Mossi* collected in Colorado. Though imperfect, the specimen corresponds to the type specimen more closely than any other individual of the species which I have seen. The "very large and sharp angle at the median nerve" is about as in the type, and it is hoped that this illustration will illumine Hy. Edwards' description. The large, chestnut-brown spots occupying the interspaces of the secondaries from the margin inward nearly to the "black lunules," effect a photographic plate but little, and therefore appear almost black in the print. Specimen in the collection of the author.

Fig. 6 is a ♂ *Mossi* (from the collection of Jacob Doll), exhibiting the greatest departure from the typical design which I have seen. The varietal differences can be seen at a glance, and need not be discussed here.

All figures represent the under surface $\times 1.25$.

Distribution.—*Polios* is distributed widely over the continent. Along the Atlantic Coast it is found at Lakewood, N. J. (Watson, Sunderland, Cook); Lakehurst, N. J. (Davis, Watson, Brehme, Cook); Jamesburg, N. J. (Watson, one specimen); Medford, Mass. (John Rodgers); Milton,