

but scant. Still these are butterflies which do not fly before June, while the species of *Cyaniris* appear early in the spring and thus have a much better chance to develop a second brood. Should my hypothesis of the Californian *Cyaniris* be brought against me, as presuming a double instead of a triple brood, as in Eastern America, I would reply that there is a much greater difference between monogeneutism and digenutism than between the latter and trigoneutism. It is a much more common thing for a digoneutic insect to become trigoneutic in a southern station, than for a monogenutic to become digoneutic under those influences. Therefore, knowing that the form *neglecta* appears twice a year, it should be regarded, *a priori*, as probable that *Lucia* is succeeded by another brood (not necessarily resembling it) the same season.

As to the European *C. Argiolus*, it is double brooded, but I do not find reference to any difference between the broods.

In this paper, for readier comparison with what has been previously written, I have used the terms *Pseudargiolus*, etc., as Edwards employs them. It is plain to me, however, that the *Pseudargiolus* of Boisduval and LeConte is the form described by Edwards under the name of *violacea*, and I have so placed it in my revision of the species of this group, recently presented to the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.

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*Appendix; On the Seasons of the Species of Cyaniris in New England.*

C. NEGLECTA.—Like the preceding species [i. e., *C. Pseudargiolus*] this insect is double brooded, hibernating in the chrysalis state. The earliest males appear at or shortly before the middle of May, but do not become abundant before the last week in the month; the first females appear about ten days later than the males, but are still rare at the beginning of June, although they disappear toward the end of the month or early in July. The eggs are probably laid in the middle and latter part of June and most of the caterpillars become full grown in the early part of July; how long a time is passed in the chrysalis is unknown, but the earliest butterflies of the second brood appear about the first of July and continue to emerge from the chrysalis until the first of August; they become abundant by the middle of July, although the males are often still greatly in excess in the latter half of the month, and in spite of their great delicacy these insects may still be seen in September. This brood