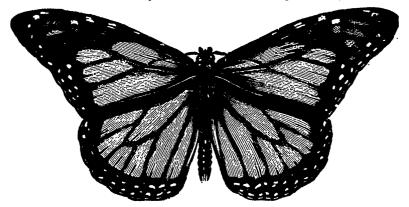
this, either in Mass. or Vt., did I see an imago that could have been a hibernator.

- 2. A fresh \mathcal{Q} was taken at Randolph, July 4th, and another perfectly fresh was seen the same day. This would be the first generation in descent from the hibernator. On 20th July, a larva two thirds grown was taken, raised to pupa, and sent to Mr. Edwards, Aug. 1st. On August 11th, 2 \mathcal{O} 1 \mathcal{Q} , perfectly fresh, were taken, plainly of same generation as was the larva of July 20—the pupal period being then but 9 or 10 days. These imagos were in the second generation from the hibernators.
- 3. On 5th Aug., found a fresh egg at Amherst, where the season would be a week or ten days in advance of Randolph; on 17th and 18th



Aug., two larvæ, evidently by their size of the same generation as the egg of 5th. Continued to find larvæ all through September, the last one on 30th, in all 34 larvæ.

- 4. From 30th Sept. to 15th Oct., butterflies from pupæ bred from said larvæ emerge. And besides, many pupæ were found in the fields, and the imagos came from them. These butterflies were then the third generation from the hibernators, and individuals were seen on the wing into November. Giving the above facts in a table, thus:
 - 1. May 15th, hibernating female seen, Amherst.
 - 2. July 1st to 7th, imagos of 1st brood from hibernator, Randolph.
 - 3. Aug. 11th to 19th, " 2nd " " Amherst.
 - 4. Oct. 1st to Nov. 4th, 11 3rd 11 11 11 Amherst.

I communicated these facts to Mr. Edwards as they were noticed. I cannot see wherein the behavior of Archippus is different from that of