different, and a few steps and the well-known twist of the wrist, captured our first specimen of female *Macounii*. Oh, but she was a beauty! Colour bright brown, with the nervures all darkened, and bearing on the primaries two large and white-pupilled black ocelli with one small one between them. The females we found to vary very much. Most of them were handsomer and darker than the males, with larger ocelli and the nervures almost always clearly marked out with black—some, however, and particularly one female taken by Professor Macoun in 1885, at Morley, in the Rocky Mountains, is of the beautiful pale golden brown of *Ch. Californica*. Morley is the only other known locality for this fine species. Its most interesting feature is the total absence in the males of the sexual streak of special scales, or *Androconia*, which marks the males of this genus. During the day we secured altogether nine females, and tied them in three cages over clumps of grass, (*Avena striata*). When we left we carried away with us upwards of 250 eggs, which were afterwards distributed to everyone we knew of who would take the trouble to rear the larvæ. Conspicuous objects at this time were the Yellow Swallow-tails, (*P. Turnus*), and one was seen to lay an egg upon a small aspen. This was a new food plant to us both, so capturing half a dozen females they were tied in a gauze bag over a branch of a living aspen tree. This was another kind of cage, and is very useful for such insects as Papilio, Limenitis and Grapta. Care must be taken, however, that the leaves of the branch inside may be in a natural position, for some species are very particular about where they place their eggs. For instance, *Nisoniades-Icelus* and *Papilio Turnus* lay on top of the leaves, *Limenitis* on the edge near the tip, and many others as *Danais Archippus*, *Pyrameis Huntera*, *Colias Eurytheme*, underneath. Some, as the Lycænas, lay upon the small flower stems. A few, as *Argynnis Myrina*, *A. Bellona* and some of the Pamphilidæ will lay indiscriminately all over the food plant, the ground and the cage. With *Papilio Turnus* it was necessary to tie our bag so that the branch hung naturally inside it. When a bag made beforehand is used the points must be rounded, and in tying a piece of gauze over a branch care must be taken to pull out all creases and folds, or the insects will be sure to get into them and either die, or as we found in some instances, be killed by spiders from the outside of the bag. It is better to put more than one female in the same cage. I have frequently noticed that one specimen alone is apt to crawl about or settle on the top of the cage, and not go near the food plant. When there are two or three they disturb each other and are frequently moving and falling upon the food plant, when they will sometimes stop for a second and lay an egg. A stubborn female of *Colias Eurytheme* was only induced to lay by having a male placed in the cage with her, by his impatient fluttering and efforts to get out she was frequently knocked down from the top and every time she fell upon the clover plant beneath she laid an egg before crawling to the top again.

By the evening of the 7th we had the following species caged:—*Papilio Turnus*, *Colias Eurytheme*, *Pyrameis Huntera*, *Chionobas Macounii*, *Pamphila Mystic*, *Amblyscirtes Vialis*, *Nisoniades Icelus*.

The Colias was tied upon a plant of clover (*Trifolium pratense*) I had taken with me. It will be found a wise precaution to take with you a few plants in pots when travelling by rail to collect eggs. I have practiced this for years and have always been glad that I have done so. Half a dozen 3-inch pots will fit easily into a fruit basket with a handle, and are very little trouble. In these you can take two pots of grass (*Poa pratensis* preferred) for Satyridæ and Pamphilidæ, a plant of red clover and one of white clover for Coliads. Nearly, if not all these species will lay upon these plants, although it would appear from this year's experience they will not all eat them. One pot with a smooth-leaved violet (*V. blanda*) and one with a rough-leaved species (*V. cucullata*). These are for the Argynnidæ. If grass is abundant and in convenient tufts for caging insects upon, one of the pots of grass may be emptied and the pot used for any local plant which is thought to be the food of a local species. On Sunday, 8th, the only note of interest was the appearance of sand flies in such numbers as to almost drive out the little congregation which gathered at the station-house for service.

On Monday morning, the 9th, we got up early and made an early start. After visiting the Zoological Garden, as we now called our vivarium, we fought our way through a