

thoroughly this beautiful glade and collected several specimens, but the most important part of the afternoon's work was settling upon a spot for our cages. For ease in examining them, these were all placed near to each other.

In the glade was a great profusion of flowers and grasses, a few spruces, cedars and pines mixed with poplars, aspens (*Populus tremuloides*) and birches, all of which were dotted about in a waving sea of grasses. The most conspicuous and abundant of which were, in the low parts *Avena striata* and *Poa debilis*, together with a profusion of low Carices, *C. bromoides* being very plentiful. Upon a sandy bank towards the railway *Danthonia spicata* grew in tufts with *Carex Houghtonii* and other lower species of carex. Amongst them *Convolvulus spithameus* opened its glorious white corollas. To the western end of the glade was a dry swampy tract, or rather a dry track where were growing many plants which in the east only grow in wet bogs and swamps. The Labrador tea (*Ledum latifolium*), *Cassandra calyculata*, *Viburnum cassinoides*, *Kalmias*, *Eriophorums*, *Sphagnums* and *Drosera rotundifolia* were all here in luxuriant profusion. Willows of various species were everywhere. Through the centre of this glade runs a path which had been used during the construction of the railway, and along this as everywhere through the country where hay has been carried for horses, red and white clover and timothy grass grow abundantly. Beyond this swampy corner the ground rises again and is covered with trees and bushes. Upon this elevated knoll was the only place where we took *Lycæna Comyntas* and *L. Couperi* neither of which were abundant. Before leaving the glade for the night, we caged Pyrameis Huntera over a plant of *Anaphalis margaritacea*, this is too large a species for confining in a tomato can cage, so another kind had to be constructed. This is made by cutting two flexible twigs from a willow or any other shrub and bending them into the shape of two arches which are put one over the other at right angles with the ends pushed into the ground; over the pent-house thus formed a piece of gauze is placed, and the cage is complete. The edges of the gauze may be kept down either with pegs or earth placed upon them. This kind of cage was used for all the larger species which lay upon low plants. Besides the specimens of *Ch. Macounii* we had taken many other species of butterflies, moths, beetles and flies. Among the moths several specimens of *Nemophila Selwynii* another new species discovered by Prof. Macoun in this locality. When we got home in the evening we found that a party of American fishermen had arrived and in the hour before tea had already stocked the larder with Nepigon trout, the reputed excellent qualities of which we afterwards tested and unanimously concurred in. The evening was pleasantly spent enjoying Mrs. Flanigan's genial hospitality, and after we got home labelling, dating and packing away our specimens. This is a most important duty and must be done every day. Nothing is so easy to forget as the exact date or locality of a specimen, and when this is lost much of the value of the specimen is gone. We never allowed fatigue or any other cause to induce us to put off this part of our work till the morrow.

The delicious cool nights were a great treat to us after the exceedingly hot weather we had both experienced during June, and we appreciated all the more the cool breezes, the exhilarating air and the refreshing bathing in the icy Nepigon, when our daily letters kept telling us of the great heat which was prevailing at this time throughout the greater part of Ontario and the Northern States.

The next morning we were up early, note books were written up and preparations made for the day. We found that few insects were moving before 8.30, so we seldom started until that hour. Our daily routine was as follows:—Write up notes before breakfast, visit the cages after breakfast, then work down to the river about noon, and take a swim, call at Mr. Flanigan's to receive and post letters, dinner at one; collect in the afternoon. After tea walk a mile down the track to a delicious spring and bring back a tin pailful of water for drinking. After this one pipe, then label, discuss and put away the captures of the day, and go to bed. On the 6th we started off at once to Macoun's glade with the set purpose of getting females of *Macounii*, and, as is generally the case when one starts with a set purpose, we were at last successful. As we stepped out into the glade there sailed away from our feet a bright brown butterfly, with black stripes. So much of the size, appearance and graceful flight of *Limenitis Disippus* as almost to have escaped our notice. Something about it, however, seemed

different, and a few men of female *M. nervures* all dark black ocelli with very much. Most ocelli and the new and particularly Rocky Mountain Morley is the o feature is the to *Androconia*, which nine females, and When we left we tributed to every conspicuous objects seen to lay an egg ring half a dozen tree. This was *Limenitis* and *Gr. inside may be in place their eggs. leaves, Limenitis meis Huntera, Co flower stems. A lay indiscriminate Turnus it was ne When a bag made gauze over a bran will be sure to ge by spiders from the same cage. I ha settle on the top three they distur when they will *Colias Eurythem by his impatient the top and every crawling to the t**

By the even *Colias Eurythem scirtes Vialis, Ni*

The *Colias* w It will be found by rail to collect have done so. E and are very littl ferred) for Satyri ads. Nearly, if from this year's violet (*V. blanda* Argynnidæ. If the pots of grass be the food of a l ance of sand flies gathered at the s

On Monday ing the Zoologica