

In caterpillars that exhibit different shades of green, their external appearances are due to the characteristic colors of their blood. If this blood undergoes changes, the muscles, tissues and other parts, which are the out-growths thereof, must evidently adapt their constitution and color thereto.

To my mind this theory seems perfectly plausible. Whatever cause may be assigned to account for the phenomena, there is no getting over the fact that the two are synchronous events.

A DISSERTATION ON NORTHERN BUTTERFLIES.

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BY WILLIAM COUPER, MONTREAL.

The meeting with *Papilio turnus* on the Island of Anticosti, astonished me, as I did not expect to find this butterfly so far north in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Only two specimens were taken during the season, and old settlers say that it is always rare. Anticosti is evidently its most northerly limit, as it does not occur on the opposite shore of Labrador. It is common at Halifax, N. S., and in many localities along the south side of the St. Lawrence, until we reach the lake and rocky regions on the height of land from which the Assomption river flows north of Montreal. Plants of the family *Oleaceæ* are generally selected by *turnus* as food of the larvae. They feed on *Fraxinus trifoliata* and probably the Swamp Ash of the south. The Anticosti food plant of *turnus* is not known to me; it may be a species of *Fraxinus*; whichever it is, the Island of Anticosti, which stands between latitudes 49° and 50°, is evidently the most northern range of that class of plants tending to the existence of this butterfly.*

* NOTE.—Mr. Scudder gives the following food plants of *P. turnus*: Apple, wild-thorn, choke cherry, cultivated cherry, alder, tulip, bass-wood, oak, black ash and birch. The former eight do not grow on Anticosti, but the latter two may Mr. Saunders found them feeding on cherry—"CAN. ENT., vol. i, p. 74."