of Griswold, Manitoba, living specimens of *Cœnonympha Inornata*, which travelled to Ottawa (1,460 miles) inside a letter in a small flat tin box. Two specimens were laid on their sides with a green leaf between them, and when the box was opened at Ottawa, four days afterwards, they flew briskly across the room to the window. Unfortunately these were both males, but no doubt females would travel as well. The eggs of *Colias Interior* take exactly one week before they batch. The egg is much like that of *Colias Philodice*. The young larva is lighter in colour.

The eggs, about four dozen in number, were equally divided between Mr. W. H. Edwards, Mr. Scudder and myself. We all tried them with every kind of leguminous plant we could obtain; but all failed to get the larvæ to feed. Some eggs were left upon the clover where they were laid until they hatched; but they, like the others, refused to eat, and after wandering about for two days dried up. Some were placed in a refrigerator at once upon hatching, but they fared no better than the rest. It seems to me worth mentioning, however, that in one jar where young larvæ were confined with leaves of several plants, they all gradually congregated upon the leaves of a *Desmodium*, and three specimens spun a small crescent of silk, somewhat similar to the silken path spun by young larvæ of *Colias Eurytheme* and *C. philodice*, to the end of which they go to feed and upon which they retire to rest. These three larvæ which spun these little silken crescents also passed a tiny pellet of pink excrement. They would not feed, however. The only *Desmodium* available was *D. Canadense*, a hairy species, and it is possible they could not get at the leaf on account of the hairs. At any rate the indications are that *Desmodium* is a possible food plant. A confirmatory fact is that one of Mr. Scudder's larvæ did exactly the same as my three, and spun its little crescent upon a leaf of *Desmodium*. *Lathyrus ochroleucus*, *Astragalus*, *Vicia*, *Pisum*, *Trifolium* all were refused. Mr. Scudder tells me that in Europe a species of this genus feeds upon *Vaccinium*, and a noticeable feature of all the localities, where I have taken *Interior*, is that bushes of this genus are abundant. Should I be fortunate enough to get more larvæ I shall offer them this as food.

Chinobas Macounii.—Eggs, large, globular; rather higher than broad, flattened at top and bottom; coarsely ribbed from top to bottom with about twenty ribs, a few of which divide at the bottom; between these are zigzag furrows crossing from rib to rib. Eggs laid on 6th July hatched on 26th, the larva eating a narrow strip from the egg shell round the top and then pushing its way out leaving the egg-shell almost intact. Very few of the larvæ ate their egg shells. The young larvæ are larger ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch) than those of Ch. Jutta, and have the heads more hairy; there are also a few black spots about the head which do not occur in Jutta. Upon the head and body of both species are some curious mammiform hairs. The larvæ are very sluggish, and seem to like to perch upon dead leaves of grass during the daytime.

The first moult took place about 18th August, after which the larvæ were four lines in length. Head round, flattened in front, greenish white, punctured, bearing on each side three stripes continuous with the stripes on the body and composed of the black hollows of the roughened surface; the two upper stripes join at their tips just above the ocelli. General colour, dull, glauçous, greenish white, with brown stripes.

On segment 2, just above and anterior to the spiracles is, on each side in both this species and *Ch. Jutta*, one long thoracic bristle curved forward. Food, Carices and Grasses.

Carterocephalus Mandan.—Two eggs were laid, 12th July, upon common lawn grass (*Poa pratensis*) and one was squeezed from the abdomen of a dead female. The egg is rather small, conically hemispherical; rather higher than wide; pale green. Duration, 10 days. The young larva is white, with black head and thoracic shield. The mature larva is slender and minutely downy, pale green in colour, with a white head and six narrow white longitudinal stripes. Along the body are two complete and one incomplete series of curious epidermal organs in the shape of chitinous concave disks which are sometimes geminate on the abdominal segments.

Pamphila ———— ?—Amongst the more interesting of our captures were a few specimens of an exceedingly active skipper, which was found in greatest numbers upon the top of "The Ridge." This insect belongs to the "Comma Group" of the genus