

four on the forest road south of the Glen, and abundantly beyond Emery's.

The larvæ of *Cinclidia harrisii* were found feeding on *Diplopappus*, in the penultimate and final stages, in a dozen different localities in the Glen. They were apparently just about as forward as they were on the previous visit, only then they were found at Gorham, which, though farther to the north, is 800 feet lower than the Glen, and in a broader, more open valley, where the spring opens slightly earlier than at the Glen. The caterpillars taken this year went into chrysalis between June 7 and 13, and emerged June 21-27.

Though half a hundred plants of *Loricera* by the roadside were searched for *Euphydryas phaeton*, this species was not found as on the previous occasion, nor did any of the plants appear to have been eaten.

During the first half of our stay, *Cyaniris pseudargiolus lucia* was the most abundant butterfly, and though afterwards it did not diminish, it was supplanted by the increasing numbers of the next species. Yet when most abundant its numbers by no means equalled those at my former visit, and at no time were more than five or six seen at once. On the last day, south of Emery's only a couple of specimens were seen, so that the first brood was disappearing; all were of the form *lucia* or heavily marked *violacea*. Females were enclosed over *Amelanchier*, *Vaccinium* and *Cornus*, and laid abundantly on the first two, but not on the last. When the larvæ emerged, however, they would not touch either *Amelanchier* or *Vaccinium*.

In the last half of our visit *Lycaena americana* was the commonest butterfly. It was the first seen in the morning, the last in the afternoon, and appeared everywhere excepting in Tuckerman's Ravine and above timber on Mt. Washington, though seen once on the latter. Not a specimen was seen on my previous visit.

Three specimens of *Feniseca tarquinius* were taken, and others were seen; one of the two females taken, old and battered, was left three days enclosed over a branch of *Alnus*, on which were numerous young and fat *Coccidæ* (none with Aphides were discoverable), but no eggs were laid; the other taken the last day, died on the way home, with numerous eggs in her abdomen.

*Eurymus philodice* was tolerably common every day, and increasingly so. On my previous spring visit none were seen. Two specimens were seen in the alpine zone of Mt. Washington, and one in Tuckerman's