

That there was some strong attraction it will be readily granted. I had gone there from Ottawa (808 miles) two years running, before this season, and had now persuaded Mr. Scudder to come all the way from Boston to accompany me.

I have elsewhere mentioned that in 1885 Professor Macoun brought back with him from this locality a collection of butterflies. In this collection were some of exceptional interest and one of which was a great surprise. This was a new species of the Arctic genus *Chionobas* (or *Eneis*, Hüb.). It was a surprise not so much from being a species of that genus but from being of a distinctly western type. It resembles most nearly *Ch. Californica* of the Pacific coast and is a large species, expanding from 2 to 2½ inches. Besides this there were several specimens of *Colias Interior*, Scud, *Argynnis Electa*, Edw.; as well as many other insects, and amongst them a small *Chrysophanus*, of which Mr. Edwards says "it may be *Florus*." I am of the opinion that it certainly is not *Helioides*, Bd., but it seems to me to approach more nearly to *Dorcas*, Kirby, and *Epicanthe*, B. L. The female is the same size as *Dorcas* and the spots are almost identically the same. In the Nepigon species, however, the colour of the upper surface is deep purplish brown, and upon both primaries and secondaries, between the margin and the post-median band of black spots, is a band of orange lunules running out to the broad margin from each spot on the primaries. These are larger and longer outside the three lowest spots, corresponding with the greater distance of these three spots from the margin than the three uppermost. On the secondaries the orange spots are much smaller and the continuous band although discernible is indistinct towards its upper end. The coloration of the under side is very rich, being bright rusty orange, slightly washed with purple over the secondaries and at the apices of primaries. The spots and marks, as on the upper side, are like those of *Dorcas*, of which indeed this form is possibly a variety. I have mentioned it here at some length because it has not been taken again at Nepigon since Professor Macoun took the five specimens he brought back with him. Specimens identical with these were sent to me by Dr. W. Brodie, of Toronto, who took them at Tobermory in the same district in September.

Now, the eggs of the species I have mentioned and those of *Carterocephalus Mandan* were our particular desiderata and these were the attractions which led us to Nepigon in preference to nearer places.

The whole fauna and flora of the locality are, however, of particular interest from their northern character. The geographical position of Nepigon is about lat. 49°, lon. 88°, and apart from its northern position it has a cooling influence exercised upon it by the proximity of the large mass of cold water found in Lake Superior. The difference in the state of development of the plants here and at Ottawa was at once noticeable when we left the hotel and began to search for the treasures we had come for. In the clearing round the station and "village" wild strawberries and raspberries were still in flower, and the white stars of *Cornus Canadensis* were a conspicuous feature. In the woods the Lake Superior Nodding Trillium, *T. declinatum*, was still in flower, together with *Clintonia borealis*. A variety of *Rosa blanda* was just beginning to expand, and the bushes of *Amelanchier Canadensis* were a beautiful sight. *Streptopus roseus* and *Actæa alba* were everywhere abundant beneath the trees, and amongst the mossy stumps *Coptis trifolia* and *Mitella nuda* opened their gemlike flowers. By the river banks magnificent clumps of *Caltha palustris*, the marsh marigold, caught the eye. All these are spring flowers which at Ottawa expand their blossoms in the middle or end of May, and although there were some flowers of a later date amongst them, the character of the flora was such as we had seen at Ottawa at least a month sooner. We learnt upon enquiry that upon the 1st of June the woods had a great deal of snow in them and the ice had only lately left the river.

The collecting grounds at Nepigon may be described as follows:—Starting from the hotel near the railway and going down to the Hudson Bay post is a tract of low woodland and beyond this are the fields and meadows belonging to the Hudson Bay post. Opposite the hotel and north of the railway is a road running back into the woods, and parallel with Lake Helen. This is called "the wood road," and is used in the winter time to bring down firewood from the high lands beyond the clearing. Turning westward along the track, high rocks and banks soon come down to the railway on the right

hand side; but the entomologist-glade," the homolocality lies in the pass down through your right hand with small spruce this runs away to

Upon July the necessary apparatus for each the other for 4 inches by 3 a supply of pill making cages, and having removed by an elastics yards were passed receiving the bus at once. Passing clumps of *Mertensia* profusion of purple flowers of a real found was very few pugnacious strange. It belongs to *itoba*. What is eggs were secured turned in by a but the greatest prof except perhaps we found here. Orthoptera, Diptera and Diptera and the Nepigon as well flies, sand-flies, variety for ever vengeance. The acid and forethought. acid, applied to doors. Some put that "flies don't selves. These prevent the prevention is immunity from a to bed. The record to Macoun's glad of the place and the glade, I was spot where the and sprang out in first specimen Hurrah! well do before at exactly and had begun to the locality. It dent of getting e