Strange to say, no specimens of Lyccena Couperii or Papilio Brevicauda were seen, though possibly it was too late in the season for both species.

The variety Laurentina of Colias, found by Captain Brown, is interesting from the fact that it is the identical species from which Mr. Scudder made his descriptions and ubservations in $\mathbf{x} 876$. It has a very distinct appearance, being much rounder in the outline of its wings-whether open or closed-than any of the species of Colias with which I am familiar.

It is interesting also to find Cenonympha Inornata in Newfoundland; this species is quite different from the C. inornata, so named by Mr. W. H. Edwards, from the prairies of our North-west. The difference is so marked that I am inclined to think that the butterfly that is so common in the North-west is C. Ochracea, Edw., and that Inornata proper does not occur there. This conclusion is arrived at after consulting abundant material, over one hundred specimens having been examined.
II. At Lake Superior, in the neighborhood of the Kaministiquia River, I took the following species:
I. Grapta Progne, Cram.
2. Colias Edwardsii, Behr. đ̂.
3. " Interior, Scud.
4. " Philodice, Godt.
5. " Hagenii, Edzo.
6. "Eurytheme, Boisd. (seen in numbers, but not taken).
7. Pieris Virginiensis, $E d w$.
8. Argynnis Bellona, Fab.
9. " Chariclea, Schneid.-quite common.
io. " Atlantis, Edw.
II. " Myrina, Cram.

These lists are published for the sake of the localities, as I believe there is no authenticated report of the appearance of Colias Edwardsii so far east, or of C. Hagenii; also Argynnis Chariclea, or A. Boisduvalii, which I have fcund at a high altitude in the Rocky Mountains, but not so far. south and east as Port Arthur, on Lake Superior.
III. A small collection of butterflies was made last summer in the Hudson Bay Straits by Mr. Frank Fitz Payne, of the Toronto Observatory, who accompanied Lieut. Gordon's expedition on the "Alert" to the Arctic Regions. The specimens were kindly identified by Mr. W. H. Edwards,

