

NOTES ON A FEW BUTTERFLIES FOUND AT KASLO AND
IN NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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It has been suggested that notes on the occurrence of unusual butterflies should be published, and, as the following will show, I have been fortunate in making several interesting captures.

Chionobas gigas Butler.—A remarkable male specimen was taken at Kaslo in thick timber and near the water's edge, at an altitude of 1,800 feet, on the first of June, 1908. All previous records of this species were from the coast mountains at high altitudes. Mt. Arrowsmith, on Vancouver Island, and Mt. Cheam, on the lower mainland, were the only known localities. Wright, in his "Butterflies of the West Coast," says *gigas* is found on the bald knobs of the mountain tops, but never in the valleys or lowlands; so the occurrence of *gigas* in the valley of the Kootenays at a low altitude adds interest to the record.

The specimen on the upper side agrees with specimens from Mt. Arrowsmith, but on the under side there is a marked variation, the primaries being identical with the figure of *ivallda*, Mead., which Wright figures and reports as occurring in the Sierras at an elevation of 10,000 ft. This variation applies only to the maculation; the ground colour is like *gigas*, a rich nut-brown, and not pale straw-colour as in *ivallda*.

Everes comyntas Godart.—One male, Kaslo, B. C., May 30, 1904. Considerable doubt may be expressed as to this record, but the specimen is identical with eastern material, and has no resemblance to *amyntula*, which is a common species here. I cannot claim this as a record of farthest west, as I was shown a specimen which I identified as *comyntas*, in the collection of Mr. A. H. Bush, of Vancouver; this was taken on the Stickeen River, on the north coast of British Columbia.

Colias Kootenai.—A probable new species, May 17 to 20, and fall brood to Oct. 9. This has been confounded with *eriphyle*, Edw., but does not agree with Edwards's description. It emerges about three weeks earlier than *eriphyle* in both broods; the margins are narrower, the expanse less than that of *eriphyle*, and the colour of the secondaries on the underside is greenish and not deep orange-yellow, as stated in Edwards's description of *eriphyle*. Unfortunately the *Colias* group is in great need of revision by some one who is broad-minded enough to assign all the various named species to their proper place. I have secured a large series of *Colias* in order to compare them with this reputed new

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