

of May" (Fernald). Fresh specimens from Nova Scotia are labelled from May 15th to 22nd. The few available records from Massachusetts indicate that the species appears there as early as April 25th, and does not fly into June; specimens dated later than May 12th are pretty well worn.

Records from the west show that between the 37th and 56th parallels the imagoes are on the wing during May, twenty degrees of latitude affecting the season of emergence but little, if any. Colorado specimens are labeled as early as April 17th, and faded individuals from Graham's Park and Golden, Colo., were taken May 11th, 12th and 13th. Wright's specimen, taken May 1st at Puget Sound, seems to be somewhat the worse for wear. A ♂ and a ♀ in the U. S. National Museum, collected by Wolley Dod at Calgary, are dated June 29th, and are in very good condition, though not perfectly fresh. However, another ♀ from the same locality was captured May 29th, the individual taken by McCary some 200 miles further north is labeled May 14th, and the specimens received from Waghorn, Alberta, were captured May 3rd and 5th. Mr. Hill secured his butterflies not far from Chicago, on the 19th of May, and all but one bear evidence of having been on the wing for some time.

Haunts and Habits.—In New Jersey the butterflies inhabit the low sandy coastal plain in restricted districts where the larval food-plant occurs, and are to be looked for in sunny spots along the roads and in sheltered glades among the scattered pine growth. They ordinarily fly low, rapidly and for short distances, and delight to feed on the nectar of the early spring flowers, especially the pyxie and (later) the strawberry flowers. They are quite local, ranging over a very restricted field between emergence and death; one may observe them in numbers at one point throughout the day, and yet a few rods away might wait in vain to see one pass.

Mr. Hill took his flitting about in the open over the hot, barren sands, and Dr. Dyar found them in Colorado along a railroad track in the jaws of the gulch, at an elevation of about 7000 feet.

Oviposition.—The females apparently do not oviposit much before the middle of May, but during the latter half of the month eggs may be found without difficulty. These are laid singly at the base of the elongate leaf-buds (rarely on flower pedicels), as shown on fig. 7 on the plate.

The illustration is from a photograph ($\times 2$) of the spray upon which a confined female placed four eggs on May 18th, 1907. Three of these