

With fish very little was done but to collect some Gar Pike, *Lepidosteus osseus* and *L. platostomus* and Dog Fish, *Amia calva*. We found an adult of the latter in shallow water at the end of the drainage ditch with a school of young.

They schooled close together and occupied a space when closely massed about the size of a bushel basket, while the old one swam about near by, occasionally vanishing for a few minutes but always reappearing again shortly. The Dog fish is one of our most interesting forms, being a survival of a very ancient type with the tail formed from the ventral fin. This peculiar tail formation shows very plainly in the young, of which we collected quite a number.

Among insects a little more was done. The beautiful Olive Hair-streak, *Thecla damon*, was very common the latter end of May on the Red Cedar and a considerable series was collected. One of the most interesting occurrences, however, in this line was the comparative abundance of *Papilio ajax*. The commonly given food plant for this showy butterfly is the Pawpaw. This, however, does not occur on the Point and the nearest clump of it is more than six miles away across a wide marsh, yet we saw the species nearly every day and often from two to six. They flew swiftly and were difficult to capture. Those we managed to take were in almost unworn condition and the majority of those seen were perfect even to the ends of their long swallow tails. It hardly seems possible that all of these should be wanderers from the little clump of Pawpaw in the main land and probably the species has another food plant on the Point. *Terias lisa* was quite common. *Colias eurytheme* was seen several times and taken once. Specimens of *Libythea bochmanni* and *Junonia coene* were observed and identified as certainly as possible by eye sight, but no specimens were taken.

Among the mammals of course the work was limited, by the species remaining after many years of hunting and extermination. All the larger land forms have disappeared, even to Skunks and Raccoons, and at present the Muskrat is the largest native mammal inhabiting the Point. We trapped mice extensively, and found the rare Michigan or Baird's Deer Mouse, common on the beaches. The Common Mole is abundant everywhere in the sandy fields. The Flying Squirrels taken proved to be of the small southern form, and the rabbit is the common Cottontail of southern Ontario, and no hares are to be found.