

The flowers of *A. tuberosa* can be recognized at a long distance, and are readily singled out by Lepidoptera. Though almost devoid of perfume* it abounds in honey. This proves that both colour and fragrance of flowers draw heavily on the senses of Lepidopterous insects. Many Nymphalidæ also visit the flowers of Milk-weeds.

Even on a windy day numbers of Argynnis and other Nymphalids, Hesperids, etc., may be found on these Milk-weeds, but rarely in the open. Patches of or single plants must be searched for in sheltered, wooded regions of fen and forest. To illustrate, I will state that the day after that Jamesburg, N. J., 4th of July, entomological field meeting, I went up to Westchester County, N. Y., just north of the city line. I netted a few Argynnis cybele from isolated plants of *Purple Milk-weed*, found in a grass-covered lane of the forest. It was as windy, if not so noisy, a day as it had been in Jamesburg, and the flowers of the open field were devoid of insects. Emerging from the forest, I entered a bog well hedged in by tall shrubs and young trees, and suddenly came upon a patch of very tall *Asclepias purpurascens*. These grew in the midst of a clump of Black Alder, Bayberry, Tall Blueberry bushes and Blackberry briars. The flowers were from five to six feet above ground and partially hidden by shrubbery. In passing close by I started up a large number of frightened *A. cybele*, which kept me busy for some time afterward. To get at the flowers I had to cut away branches and briars, and before leaving took a dozen and a-half of fine *A. cybele*, one *A. idalia* and numbers of Hesperidæ. I could have obtained more, but it grew to be rather monotonous work and went home. This may seem rather "windy" for a day when the Zephyrs blew small guns. But anyone can do the same, if not better, by studying the physical geography of localities. It repays for all the trouble. In the Western Catskills one of my nephews takes *A. aphrodite*, *A. cybele* and *A. bellona* sometimes in numbers on a fragrant species of *Solidago* or Goldenrod.

In the autumn I examined many of the asclepiadaceous plants, where last summer I had secured most of my Argynnis and other diurnals visiting *Asclepias*. Those species bearing the largest number of fruit pods corresponded with the plants on which I observed the most lepidopterous insects. There were single stems of *Asclepias incarnata*, on the tops of which I counted fifty-two seed follicles, and some of its flower-heads had from six to twelve seed-pods thereon. On *Asclepias*

* The sense of smell is very acute in insects, and they are attracted to odorous flowers by a faint odour of the honey, which is imperceptible to mankind.