is. The colour, when once seen, is recognized again, even on the wing, at once. The clear brimstone yellow, and the conspicuous triple fringe, pink with a carmine streak in the centre, and the perfectly immaculate underside, make it a great favourite with all who have seen it in its native wilds. From this point, westward to Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, and eastward as far as Lake Nipissing, this beautiful species is abundant. During the afternoon we took nine specimens, all newly emerged males. To get to the ridge we struck off from the railway in a north-easterly direction, across a sphagnous bog. We found no insects of interest in the bog, although there was a profusion of flowering plants; the wild roses being very beautiful. We at last reached the ridge, and found the sides very precipitous. After a time, however, we came to the dry bed of a stream, and climbing up through the tangled growth of spiked maple, cedar, viburnum and cornel, we gained the top after a hard climb; here we found the vegetation much parched; flakes of moss slipped from the bare rocks as we trod upon them, and the leaves of trees and bushes were faded and drooping. In every shaded crevice grew mosses and bog plants—glorious Cypripediums (*C. acaule* and *C. parviflorum*), which it was impossible to pass by. Upon the bare, exposed rocks, in some places, grew patches of *Potentilla tridentata*, now in blossom, and the only flower growing out in the open sunshine. Here we took some more specimens of the little skipper, like *P. Manitoba*. They were very difficult to take, and when once disturbed, dashed off over the edge of the cliff. One specimen of *Ch. Macounii* was taken on the top of the ridge, after a most exciting chase. It rose from a wet bog some distance from the brink of the cliff, and we were sure that we had a specimen of *C. Jutta*, which species Professor Macoun had taken here at this time of the year. Nothing else of any particular interest, with the exception of some sub-arctic plants, was found on the ridge. *Lathyrus ochroleucus*, the Pale-flowered Everlasting pea was noticed in the rocky woods as we descended, and was noted as a possible food-plant of *Colias Interior*.

12th July. This was our last day, and we had a good deal to do before we left. Our cages had all to be examined, the eggs collected and packed, and the start for home to be made. In collecting butterflies for the cabinet, if good specimens are desired, it is necessary to kill them in a cyanide bottle. This is easily made, either by putting a small quantity of cyanide of potassium in a wide-mouthed bottle, or by cutting out a hole in the cork and putting a piece of the poison in the cavity. A convenient bottle I use myself, is made in this manner: the cyanide is kept in place by a piece of chamois leather, which entirely covers the cork, and is tied over the top like the mouth of a sack. I leave about an inch of the leather above the tie, and this is very convenient for holding the bottle, or extracting the cork with your teeth when both hands are occupied. But as cyanide of potassium is a deadly poison, great care must be taken not to get any of it upon the leather. By this upper portion, too, the cork is easily tied to the neck of the bottle, a precaution which will frequently save much annoyance and trouble, especially when mosquitoes are troublesome. A further precaution, which has many times been of service to me, is to tie a short piece of bright scarlet cloth to the neck of the bottle. It is a much easier matter than some would imagine to drop, lose, or even forget your cyanide bottle when stopping frequently to put away specimens, or make notes. Many times have I found a lost bottle by this means. When specimens are thoroughly dead, they should be taken from the poison bottle and dropped into envelopes. If left in the bottle they soon become rubbed and spoilt. Some specimens when dying, instead of closing their wings, open them right out until the two undersides meet. These may be left as they are, because the underside of every species must be shown in a collection. If, however, it is desired to close the wings, they should be taken out of the cyanide bottle, which makes them rigid, and left for a few hours, when the muscles will relax; or, on the other hand, they may be left in the poison bottle for 24 hours, or longer, and the same thing will take place. This last plan, however, is not a good one. The envelopes for lepidoptera are made by taking small squares of paper and folding them across, almost in the middle, so as to make a triangular form with one flap a little smaller than the other. When the insect is placed between the two flaps, the two edges of the larger one are folded over the lesser, and your insect is now ready to be labelled and packed away. Small cigar boxes are very convenient for carrying lepidoptera, or for sending them by mail.