

study of butterflies and to the preparation for publication of the results of his investigations. His first contribution to the pages of the "CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST" appeared in the third number of the first volume, October, 1868, and his one hundred and seventieth in the 30th volume, January, 1898. During this period he also wrote a number of articles, chiefly descriptive of butterflies, which appeared in the Proceedings and Transactions of the American Entomological Society and "Papilio." His first published work, "Voyage Up the Amazon," gave an account of a trip that he made up the great river in 1846, not long after he had left College; it is a delightful record of visits to a number of places where the author employed himself in collecting butterflies, birds and other interesting objects, and is full of vivid descriptions of luxuriant tropical vegetation and the strange creatures that make their abode in the forests and thickets. So true is the narrative then written that the publishers, the Murrays, of London, England, still continue to issue the book as the most reliable guide for a naturalist exploring the river. It was first printed in 1847; the edition before us is dated 1861, and there is still a steady sale of the book. This is certainly a remarkable record for a description of travels written by a young man just out of college.

His *magnum opus*, however, the work which will long continue as a monument to his memory, is "The Butterflies of North America." In April, 1868, the first part was issued and at once commended itself to Entomologists everywhere by the exquisite beauty and finish of the plates and their faithfulness to nature. In July, 1872, the first series, forming a large quarto volume with fifty plates was completed. The second series, containing fifty-one plates, was begun in May, 1874, but not finished until November, 1884; the less frequent issue of the parts being more than compensated for by the increased value of both plates and letterpress. When the work was begun, as Mr. Edwards stated in his preface, little or nothing was known of the eggs, larvæ or chrysalids of any except a few of the commonest butterflies, and accordingly his first volume illustrated only the perfect state. In 1870 he made the notable discovery that eggs could be satisfactorily obtained by confining the female butterfly of any species with the growing food-plant of its larva, and at once he began the study of the life-histories of a number of species previously known only in the imago state. The results of these studies are admirably set forth in the pages as well as on the plates of the second and third series; on these are accurately depicted eggs and larvæ in their different stages, as well as chrysalids and imagoes. Many wonderful discoveries were made during