Major Tulloch, F.E.S., in regard to *Catopsilia pomona* in Hong Kong (Ent. XLVI, 205), but it would seem that neither the shortening of the shadow nor the obtaining of warmth will explain all there is to be learned. Unless my memory serves me badly, I can recall patches of roadside where *Colias philodice* had congregated in dozens, many of them resting with their wings at a decided angle, and they were not at all agreed as to the direction of the body; some had the body at right angles to the sun's rays, others with the tail towards the sun, others again intermediate. So the shadows would be all sorts of sizes and shapes, besides which it seems to require explanation how a number of shadows on a dusty or muddy road would add to the conspicuousness of these sulphur butterflies, so bright and attractive are they when they collect in little flocks, some members of which are constantly fluttering about. Of course, we can only judge this from their appearance to the human eye; what natural enemies they fear is another matter. My own observations being confined to a robber fly (*Asilidæ*) catching one on the wing, and another being gobbled up by a big toad, this latter victim was leaning over, and many others within a few inches were erect. The idea of warmth being sought seems to fail in that some of the hottest days appear to be favourable for leaning over, and one flock will be found for the most part leaning over, while in another perhaps only a few feet away they will all be erect, while on cool days, though bright, none may be at an angle. It seems that a combination of circumstances is often involved, and that perhaps the brightness of the midsummer sun full face is too great and makes many of them prefer to turn their profile towards it. The direction of the wind, if strong, may also affect them to some extent, so also may the direction of the road, for many of the roads loved by the sulphur butterflies are full of ruts and ridges made by cart and carriage wheels, and a butterfly settling on such a ridge longitudinally must either stretch out the three legs on one side more than the other three or he would inevitably lean over. When resting on flowers, say thistle, their heads certainly point in all sorts of directions; but those that are feeding should be noted separately from those that are not, for an insect will do all sorts of gymnastics to get its dinner, and the same remark should apply to flocks about damp patches on the