

thick swampy meadow overgrown with willows, down to the river's edge, in hopes of finding *Chrysophanus Florus*. We were, however, unsuccessful in this effort. Up to this time we had not seen a single *Colias Interior*, although a hundred miles east on our journey up we had seen them in abundance along the line of railway. On this account we decided to return the way we came, instead of going, as we had arranged, down the lake by steamer. Even if the species appeared before we left it could only be the males now, as they precede the females by about a week. We had seen them abundant at Sudbury, so decided to stop over there on the way back. There also lived Mr. J. D. Evans, an enthusiastic collector, and one who was specially interested in *C. Interior*.

In the afternoon we made an expedition up the wood road. Here we secured two female *Carterocephalus Mandan* and numerous examples of *Phyciodes Nycteis*, *P. Tharos* and *Lycena Lucia*. *C. Mandan* was one of our special desiderata. We had taken several males, but these two females and another were the only ones we caught. They were at once, in deference to Mr. Scudder's wish, caged over *Poa pratensis*. This species was of particular interest to me, and after having bred the larva from the egg past the fourth moult to hibernation, I still find it one of the most interesting butterflies I know. It is rare but widely distributed. I caught my first specimen on Vancouver Island in 1885. The same year Professor Macoun took it in the Rocky Mountains, and Mr. J. M. Macoun took it at Lake Mistassini, and I have seen it in woods near Bobcaygeon, Ont. From the positive statement in European works that the larva of the very similar *C. Paniscus* feeds upon *Plantago*, I had tied specimens taken at Nepigon last year upon that plant, but got no eggs. I should have made the same mistake this year but for Mr. Scudder's knowledge. It illustrated well the value of experience.

Before we caged our two specimens he maintained that he did not believe *Plantago* was the food plant of our species, but said that if the egg proved to be ribbed, he would alter his opinion; if, however, it should be smooth and hemispherical, like those of the Pamphilidae, he was positive that grass was its food plant. As this was an important question, we decided that if another specimen were taken we would dissect it, and discover the nature of the eggs. Later in the afternoon this opportunity occurred, and the eggs were then discovered to be smooth, as he had anticipated. The correctness of his views as to the food, were also afterwards corroborated by the females laying on the grass and the young larvæ eating it readily, and refusing plantain leaves. The same day we caged *Amblyscirtes Vialis*, *Pamphila Cernes* and *Lycena Lucia*. The first two on grass, the last on a flower-bearing twig of *Cornus stolonifera*, the Red-osier Dogwood. As we passed through the heavy herbaceous undergrowth, a sharp eye was kept on the stems of the *Epilobium angustifolium* for the larvæ of the rare *Alypia McCullochii*. In 1887 I discovered this to be the food-plant without recognizing the larvæ. Unfortunately no notes were taken of their appearance; all I can remember is that they were smooth and black, with yellow markings—more like the larvæ of *Eudryas*, I should say, than of *Alypia octomaculata*. I collected two larvæ and placed them in a jar with some of their food. The next morning they had buried, and not thinking they were of any special interest I did not unearth them. This spring I discovered, with chagrin, what they were, and that I had no description of the larva. The pupa was very similar to that of *Eudryas grata*, both in shape and colour.

This day marked an era in the records of our trip. I find it underlined in my diary. "To-day Chrysops first appeared in numbers." There seemed to be a plague of them. Directly we entered the woods we were set upon, and at last were compelled to put nets over our heads and wear handkerchiefs over the backs of our necks. Amongst the new captures of the day were one specimen each of *Lycena Couperi* and *Argynnis Aphrodite*, the latter fresh from the chrysalis.

On Tuesday morning, 10th, *Argynnis Bellona* and *A. Myrina* were both tied over plants of *Viola renifolia*, and eggs were laid within a few hours. Upon clover flowers in a small meadow near the Hudson Bay Post, and, curiously, nowhere else, a few specimens of *Colias Philodice* were taken. In the woods the *Eurytheme* and *Keewaydin* forms of *Colias Eurytheme* were caught and tied on clover. After dinner we had decided that we would take a trip to "the Ridge." Soon after passing the railway bridge over the Nepigon, our first specimen of *Colias Interior* was bagged. What a lovely species it

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