

of any of them have been held during the last two years. At Guelph, on the other hand, there is a large and active list of members. During the first and second years of the College course attendance at lectures on Entomology is compulsory, and during the third and fourth years some of the students specialize in the subject, and make it a serious and scientific study—these naturally become active members of the Society, and continue their connection with it after they leave college and scatter over the country. There will also be at Guelph a continuity of work and interest through the permanent staff of a Professor, Lecturer and Demonstrator of Entomology. The books and specimens will be much more largely consulted and the usefulness of the Society greatly extended. It is therefore believed that the contemplated removal will be in the best interests of the Society.

STUDIES IN THE GENUS INCISALIA.

BY JOHN H. COOK, ALBANY, N. Y.

II.—*Incisalia angustus*.

Time of flight.—Species single brooded; butterflies to be found during late April and early May. I have taken the male as early as the 11th of April, but usually the first imagoes appear about the 20th. They become abundant by the first of May, after which time the females may be observed ovipositing, and the males rapidly disappear. After May 10th worn individuals only are seen, some of which may endure even to the end of the first week in June.

Oviposition.—Eggs are laid during the first two weeks in May (and probably later) on *Vaccinium vacillans* and *Kalmia angustifolia*. Since the caterpillars will eat *V. corymbosum* and *V. pennsylvanicum* quite as readily as *V. vacillans*, it is probable that these plants also are oviposited upon. I have been unsuccessful in attempts to induce the larvæ to feed upon any other of the indigenous *Ericaceæ* or *Rosaceæ*.

When placed upon *Kalmia* the egg is tucked in between the individual buds of the fascicle, often so deeply that the buds must be broken apart to find it. When placed upon *Vaccinium* its position depends upon how far open is the flower bud selected by the female. If she finds it possible to thrust her ovipositors between the green bud and the brown shelly scales, or between the outer and inner series of the latter, she does so, and the scale, springing back to its former position, completely covers