

near the sea; but generally met with in the woodland and mountain regions in the interior. The specimens collected were destroyed, and the only one brought home was sent to Mr. Strecker, who writes as follows:—“I have strong doubt about the genuineness of this species. I compared the female you sent me with five females of *Pelidne* (from above Rupert's House, B. A., and Labrador), and the only difference I can detect is the color of the upper surface of the wings. The one you sent me is yellow, while my examples of *Pelidne* are white, which is no distinction at all in the *Coliades*, as most of them are blessed with two kinds of females, one the color of the *male, and the other albino.”

ARGYNNIS CHARICLEA *Esp.*—One of the earliest and most common butterflies in Labrador. In my opinion, distinct from *Boisduvalii*, which appears at least a month later in the north. I took fresh specimens of the latter at Mingan, six years ago, on the 22nd of July, when *chariclea* had terminated its season. Mr. Morrison pronounces the above as a variety of *Boisduvalii*, stating that he possesses specimens from the Alps.

ARGYNNIS ATLANTIS *Edws.*—When on my way home, about the end of July, I took a specimen of the above at Sawbill River. It agrees in every particular with specimens taken by my friend, Mr. Strecker, in Luzerne County, Pa. He states that the Pennsylvania specimens are darker and more reddish than those in his collection from Lake Superior.

PHYCORIDES THAROS *Cram.*—I took a few specimens of this butterfly at Sawbill River, Labrador, which I regarded as a *Melitaea*, but, being in doubt regarding the species, I sent an equal share to those who were entitled to them. Mr. Morrison named it as above, stating that it occurs from Labrador to Texas, and the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. The

* I have noticed this curious connection with *Pieris Rapae*, which have extremely yellow males, occurring here in the fall. On my return from the North, I captured near this city, last September, a yellow male in *coitu* with a white female. I sent the former to Mr. Morrison, of Boston, who states that it is “the var. *Novanglia* Scudder, and that it is not uncommon in the spring around Boston.” I am of opinion that white and sulphur yellow varieties of *rapae* may be found constantly wherever they occur. The food plants of *rapae* are cabbage, mignonette, nasturtium, and various cruciferae, therefore it may be that the American specimens exhibited by Mr. Scudder in Europe, were what the late Mr. Walsh termed *phytophagic*. There is no doubt, in my mind, that the food of caterpillars produces the varieties which lead to so much confusion in the determination of butterflies. My friend, Mr. F. B. Caulfield, of this city, informs me that he has reared caterpillars of *rapae*, found on mignonette, which produced imagoes of a deep sulphur yellow.