

the same form has been discovered in Colorado, the fact remains that butterflies exceedingly like it, though registered by us under different specific names, live in Labrador and Colorado.

Whether the White Mountain Butterfly be, as suspected by Lederer, a local modification of some one of the Labradorian forms or not, the geographical distribution which its genus enjoys cannot be meaningless. The question comes up, with regard to the White Mountain Butterfly, as to the manner in which this species of *Oeneis* attained its present restricted geographical area. How did the White Mountain Butterfly get up the White Mountains? And it is this question that I am disposed to answer by the action attendant on the decline of the Glacial Epoch.

I have before briefly outlined the phenomena attendant on the advance of the Ice-sheet, and I now dwell for a moment on those which must equally be presumed to have accompanied its retirement. Many of the features of its advance were repeated in reverse order on the subsidence of the main Ice-sheet or Glacial sea. The local glaciers appeared again separate from the main body and filled the valleys and mountains and ravines, running thus at variance with the main body of the Glacier, being determined by local topography. A reversal of the temperature shortened the winters and lengthened the summers. Ice-loving kinds of insects, such as our White Mountain Butterfly, hung on the outskirts of the main Ice-sheet, where they found their fitting conditions of temperature and food. The main Ice-sheet had pushed them insensibly before it, and, during the continuance of the Glacial Epoch, the geographical distribution of the genus *Oeneis* had been changed from a high northern region to one which may well have included portions of the Southern States. And, on its decline, the Ice-sheet drew them back again after itself by easy stages; yet not all of them. Some of these butterflies strayed by the way, delayed by the physical nature of the country and destined to plant colonies forever separate from their companions. When the main Ice-sheet left the foot of the White Mountains, on its long march back to the pole where it now seems to rest, some of these wayward, flitting, *Oeneis* butterflies were left behind. These had strayed up behind the local glaciers on Mount Washington, and so became separate from the main body of their companions which journeyed northward, following the retirement of the main Ice-sheet. They found in elevation their