

The CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST has comments upon this butterfly in several of its volumes:—

Vol. 1, p. 19.—*P. thoas* captured at Amherstburg, Ontario, in 1868; said to be quite common there.

Vol. 6, p. 140 (1874).—" *Papilio thoas*—several taken. This insect was quite common in almost every clover field in that neighborhood"—a locality in the county of Essex, Ontario. . . . "Mr. Lowe took two specimens of *thoas* last season on the River St. Clair, near Port Lambton."

Vol. 7, p. 181 (1875).—"Mr. Cook said that *thoas* had been found this year at Lansing," Michigan—"that it occurred there to his knowledge some three years ago, and that last season it was quite common, the larva feeding on prickly ash."

In Vol. 9, p. 160 (1877),¹ Mr. J. M. Denton records capture of *eleven P. thoas* on 1st and 2nd of August, in a field near Amherstburg, Ontario.

In *Proceedings Davenport Academy Nat. Sci.*, vol. 1, Mr. J. D. Putnam cites occurrence of *cresphontes* at Davenport, Iowa, and at Aledo, Illinois, 30 miles south of Davenport.

The insect is known to have occurred in West Virginia, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Connecticut (as above), Michigan and Ontario.

The fullest note I have found is by Prof. F. H. Snow, in *Trans. Kansas Acad. of Sci.*, vol. 4, p. 30: "Common in 1873 and 1874; rare in 1871, 1872 and 1875; feeds upon the prickly ash and the hop-tree in this region—upon the orange tree in the Southern States."

For this locality (Galena, Illinois) I have only a meagre record:—1872, ♀, August 15, new; 1873, a worn specimen, Sept. 8; 1874, several seen toward end of August.

The record of *cresphontes* in Ontario seems to indicate two broods. Mr. Lowe's captures in Essex County in 1874 were made between 10th and 20th June, and again in 1875 he observed the butterfly in the same locality between 6th and 30th June (CAN. ENT., vol. 7, p. 139-40). But Mr. Denton—as above cited—took eleven specimens early in August, near Amherstburg.

The foregoing references will serve to show that *cresphontes* is in some degree habituated in the North, as regards both climate and food plants, and that no special theory is required to account for the disclosure of an imago in New England.