been sown in the field several years ago. This assumption, of course, adds the problem as to where the grass and clover seed received the contamination. Possibly other records of its occurrence in Canada may be forthcoming.

From an agricultural point of view, Thymus Serpyllum is not welcome. Its habit of growth here would indicate that it might prove sturdily aggressive. But from the artistic point of view it is very beautiful; and to a Canadian amateur botanist gives meaning, for the first time, to the poet's line, "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows."

NOTES ON THE LEPIDOPTERA OF LAKE ROSSEAU DISTRICT, MUSKOKA, ONTARIO.

By ARTHUR GIBSON, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

At the head of one of the many small bays of the above charming lake, the delightfully quiet summer resort of Rostrevor is situated. Surrounded with rich, varied and even virgin woods, it offers many interesting studies to the naturalist. During a three weeks' stay at Rostrevor in September, 1907, the writer spent some time in making collections of the insects of the immediate vicinity. It was late in the season, however, to get any fair idea of the insect fauna of the district, and the weather too, most of the time, was unfavourable. The lepidoptera were given special attention and the following list of species taken is merely presented as a contribution towards a better knowledge of that order of insects occurring in that portion of northern Ontario. It will be noticed that many of the species are common or of widespread distribution, but a few are interesting on account of their rarity or owing to the fact that they are the first Canadian captures of which we have record. The majority of the specimens were collected "at light." Besides the moths which were attracted to the bright acetylene lights on the verandah of the boarding-house, two other kinds of insects were very abundant, viz.: the common and widespread *Polystæchotes punctatus*, and the "lamellicorn" beetle, *Ligyrus relictus*. The former has the habit of flying quietly and lazily, but the latter appeared suddenly from out of the darkness, circling around the lights and making a loud buzzing noise, much to the consternation of the guests.

RHOPALOCERA.

Pontia rapae L. Single specimens of this the well-known Small White Cabbage Butterfly were observed from time to time during our stay.

Eurymus philodice Godt. Several examples flying in a pasture field.

Argynnis cybele Fab.
Argynnis aphrodite Fab.
Argynnis atlantis Edw.
Brenthis myrina Cramer.
These are all common species in Ontario. In the Muskoka district, *atlantis* is probably the most abundant.

Polygonia progne Cramer. A few specimens along a roadside.

Euvanessa antiopa L. The Morning Cloak Butterfly was seen occasionally.

Basilarchia archippus Cram. One taken on Sept. 8th.

Anosia plexippus L. This usually common butterfly was noticeably scarce during 1907. At Ottawa very few specimens were seen, and only one at Rostrevor.

Heodes hypophleas Bdv. A single example on Sept. 16th.

HETEROCERA.

Sphinx kalmiæ S. & A. A nearly full grown larva of this hawk-moth was found on Sept. 15th. It was heavily parasitized by a small hymenopterous fly belonging to the sub-family Microgasterinæ.

Telea polyphemus Cramer. One cocoon found Sept 10th.

Automeris io Fab. A mature larva was beaten from basswood on Sept. 12th.

Lycomorpha pholus Dru. One specimen, Sept. 8th. The larva feeds on lichen.

Crambidia casta Sanborn. Several examples of this widespread species were taken on Sept. 4th.

Hypoprepia miniata Kirby. A few, Sept. 5th.

Hyphantria textor Harr. The work of this, the Fall Webworm, was seen Sept. 1st.

Diacrisia virginica Fab. Mature larvæ of this common arctian, were occasionally seen.

Apantesis parthenice Kirby. Specimens taken almost every evening during our stay. This is doubtless the most abundant tiger moth in Canada. The larva is described by the writer, in all its stages, in the Canadian Entomologist, October, 1905.

Halisidota tessellaris S. & A. A few mature larvæ seen. These caterpillars are general feeders.

Halisidota maculata Harr. Larvæ commonly found on alder.

Halisidota caryæ Harr. Larvæ very abundant in the rich woods of maple, birch, etc., wandering about in search of suitable places to make their cocoons. The caterpillar of this species, known as the Hickory Halisidota, and that of *H. maculata*, known as the Spotted Halisidota, were extremely abundant in Canada and northern United States in August and September. Much anxiety was felt by fruit growers and others in districts where the caterpillars appeared in great numbers. The writer published an account of this outbreak in the Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, for 1907.

Apatela americana Harr. One parasitized larva was collected, the parasite *Rhogas intermedius* Cress. emerging at Ottawa, Sept. 25th.

Caradrina multifera Wlk. A single specimen taken Sept. 12th.

Hadena modica Gn. Sept. 16th.

Hadena dubitans Wlk. Sept. 3rd.

Hadena devastatrix Brace. Sept. 2nd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th.

Hadena arctica Bdv. Sept. 3rd.

Hyppa xylinoides Gn. Sept. 16th.

Rhynchagrotis placida Grt. One specimen, Sept. 15th.

Rhynchagrotis alternata Grt. Two specimens, Sept. 15th, 16th.

Peridroma occulta L. Sept. 3rd.

Noctua smithii Snel. Sept. 4th.

Noctua normaniana Grt. Sept. 7th.

Noctua c-nigrum L. Sept. 2nd.

Noctua rubifera Grt. Sept. 12th.

Noctua collaris G. & R. Sept. 8th.

Noctua clandestina. Sept. 10th.

Feltia subgothica Haw. Sept. 9th.

Feltia jaculifera Gn. var. *herilis* Grt. Sept. 9th.

Feltia venerabilis Wlk. Sept. 5th, 15th, 16th.

Porosagrotis mimallonis Grt. Sept. 5th.

Paragrotis fumalis Grt. Sept. 3rd. This species is uncommon in Ontario. The only other record we have is of a specimen taken at Ottawa by Mr. C. H. Young.

Paragrotis messoria Harr. Sept. 16th.

Paragrotis insulsa Wlk. Sept. 8th.

Paragrotis albipennis Grt. Sept. 5th, 8th, 15th.

Paragrotis ochrogaster Gn. Sept. 15th.

Mamestra meditata Grt. Sept. 9th, 16th.

Mamestra picta Harr. Sept. 5th.

Mamestra renigera Steph. Sept. 2nd, 5th, 12th.

Nephelodes minians Gn. This noctuid was the most commonly occurring species and some beautiful clean specimens were taken.

Heliophila unipuncta Haw. Sept. 11th.

Xylina fletcheri Sm. Sept. 8th.

Cucullia convexipennis G. & R. Sept. 2nd.

Gortyna nictitans Bork. var. *americana*, Speyer. Sept. 15th.

Gortyna immanis Gn. Sept. 8th. This is the most northern record we have for this species.

Xanthia flavago Fab. Sept. 16th.

Eucirrædia pampina Gn. Sept. 4th.

Orthosia bicolorago Gn., var. *ferrugineoides* Gn. Sept. 2nd, 15th.

Orthosia euroa G. & R. Sept. 8th.

Drasteria crassiuscula Haw. Sept. 5th.

Catocala ultronia Hbn. Sept. 8th.

Epizeuxis americalis Gn. Sept. 15th.

Epizeuxis lubricalis Geyer. Sept. 2nd.

Zanclognatha ochreipennis Grt. Sept. 5th.

Palthis angulalis Hbn. Sept. 15th.

Datana ministra Dru. Mature larva Sept. 15th.

Gynæphora rossii Curtis. A single larva of what we take to be this species was found, and fed sparingly on dandelion and plantain after my return to Ottawa. The specimen unfortunately died during hibernation, but it resembled very much the larva of *rossii*, which had been received by Dr. Fletcher from Messrs. Percy B. Gregson and Dalton Tipping, of Blackfalds, Alta., and also other examples of the larva which had been brought back from Hudson Bay by Mr. Andrew Halkett, of the Fisheries Museum.

Tolype velleda Stoll. Sept. 9th.

Eupithecia quebecata Taylor MS. Sept. 16th; a recently described new species. This is the first Ontario record.

Percnoptilota fluviata Hbn. Sept. 15th.

Hydriomena contractata Pack. Sept. 15th.

Hydriomena latirupta Walk. Sept. 8th, 16th.

Gypsochroa designata Hufn. Sept. 15th.

Petrophora ferrugata Clerck. Sept. 8th.

Deilinia variolaria Gn. Sept. 2nd.

Haematopsis grataria Fab. Sept. 8th, 9th.

Lycia cognataria Gn. Full grown larva on Striped Maple, Sept. 15th.

Ennomos magnarius Gn. Sept. 15th.

Sabulodes lorata Grt. Sept. 3rd.

Subulodes transversata Dru. Sept. 8th.

Nomophila noctuella D. & S. Sept. 4th, 15th.

Pyrausta fumalis Gn. Sept. 3rd.

Scoparia basalis Wlk. Very abundant; observed at light every evening.

Crambus leachellus Zincken. Sept. 2nd, 5th, 15th.

Crambus præfectellus Zincken. Sept. 4th, 5th, 15th, 16th.

Crambus vulgivagellus Clem. Sept. 8th.

Crambus trisectus Walk. Sept. 2nd, 8th.

Thaumatopsis gibsonella Kearf. MS. Sept. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 15th. This pyralid was very abundant and specimens could have been taken at light almost every evening. The species was submitted to Mr. Kearfott, who pronounced it new, and it has been described under the above name. Co-types are in the collection of the Division of Entomology at the Central Experimental Farm.

Eucosma confluana Kearf. Sept. 8th, 16th. Mr. Kearfott says the species is common throughout the Eastern States, and that in Ontario it has been taken at Trenton (Aug. 24) by Mr. J. D. Evans.

Acleris nivisellana Walsm. Sept. 7th. According to Mr. Kearfott, this is a common northern species, ranging from Eastern Canada to the Pacific slope, and down to the Rocky Mountains into Nevada.

Aristotelia roseosuffusella Clemens. Sept. 8th.

Machimia tentoriferella Clemens. Sept. 8th. An eastern species some years abundant in autumn. It has been taken at Toronto in September by Mr. H. S. Saunders. Mr. Kearfott tells us that the larvæ make a web on the underside of the leaves of mostly all of our hardwood trees.

Depressaria lythrella Walsm. Sept. 7th. Mr. Kearfott reporting on this specimen says: "Walsingham bred this from larvæ on *Lythrum alatum*, in Illinois. Nothing but the type specimens were known until Beutenmuller sent me larvæ from the Black Mountains of North Carolina several years ago, on a plant which I believe to be the above species. Your specimen matches those bred from Beutenmuller's material, making the third locality so far known. If the above plant occurs in the neighborhood of Rostrevor, I have no doubt my determination is correct." Dr. Fletcher tells me that *Lythrum alatum* is not recorded from so far north in Ontario, but that *Lythrum salicaria* might be there and the closely allied *Nesæa verticillata* almost certainly is.

Collecting in the above locality in June or July, would, I feel sure, be most satisfactory. Mr. Dinsmore, the proprietor, told me that earlier in the season great numbers of insects are attracted to the acetylene lights on the verandah.