

della was taken at Kellyland July 25. At Augusta the first *Plutella porrectella* was seen June 16.

QUEBEC

P. H. H. GRAY had a successful season at Baie d'Urfé, and submitted detailed collecting data for about 250 species. His list is on file with the Society.

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8. FAR NORTH

by T. N. FREEMAN

The collections of Lepidoptera made in the Far North during 1952 were so few, and so far removed from previously investigated localities, that comparisons with other years cannot be made. However, to complete the sequence of this report, as it has appeared for other years, the Northern Insect Survey localities will be mentioned, and a few notes on the type and richness of fauna, will be included.

In 1952, parties were established at the following places: Naknek, Alaska; Holman, Victoria Island, Northwest Territories; Mould Bay, Prince Patrick Island, Northwest Territories; Coral Harbour, Southampton Island, Northwest Territories; Ogoki River, northern Ontario; and Sonde Stromfiord, Greenland.

Lepidoptera, particularly butterflies, were scarce at Naknek, those captured were essentially boreal forest species. The Holman collection was fairly rich for an Arctic locality with the usual arctic species being represented. Mould Bay is situated so far north that Lepidoptera are represented only by a few individuals of a few arctic species. Coral Harbour is another arctic locality, that supports a fairly rich lepidopterous fauna. Ogoki River approximates Sir Francis Walker's type locality, Albany River. This region lies well within the boreal forest and supports a rich fauna of boreal Lepidoptera. Sonde Stromfiord, on the west coast of Greenland, at approximately Lat. 68° contained a very limited representation of essentially palaearctic, boreal Lepidoptera. The absence of trees in southern Greenland, and the presence of boreal types of insects, differs remarkably from the situation in northern Canada.

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