

food-plant is in water; watch temperature and especially condensation of moisture when larva is in the first instars; do not handle when molting; and keep using bigger containers as the larva grows larger. In most cases the breeder must use his own judgment and have some inventive ideas.

The biggest challenge to the collector is getting hibernating larvæ through the winter and keeping them going in spring, or feeding larvæ of which the foodplant is not known and rearing them to the adult stage.

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MITOURA JOHNSONI IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA

The rare hair-streak *Mitoura johnsoni* was described by SKINNER (1904) from specimens taken in British Columbia and the Seattle area. To the writer's knowledge there are no published records of its occurrence south of this region. LEIGHTON's checklist of the butterflies of Washington (1946) quotes only the original Seattle locus. DON B. FRECHIN, reporting for the 1951 and 1952 season summaries in the *Lepid. News*, states (1951) that this form was in evidence, but scarce, in the Olympic Mountains, and (1952) that it made a showing in the Puget Sound area.

It is therefore of interest to report the capture of *M. johnsoni* in the Cascades of Oregon and northern California. The writer collected two freshly emerged females on May 23, 1959, at Lost Prairie, Linn Co., Oregon, a mountain meadow (alt. 3400 ft.) along the South Santiam Highway, 14 miles west of the Cascade summit. On June 2 another female and a male were taken at the same location. On July 4, 1959, a male and female were collected at Tombstone Prairie (alt. 4200 ft.), just three miles west of Lost Prairie, by R. E. WOODLEY. A California record was provided by Dr. M. DOUDOROFF, who sent the writer a female of *M. johnsoni* taken at Silver Lake in Lassen County (18 miles east of Mt. Lassen), July 2, 1955.

In the interest of recognizing this butterfly when found, it should be pointed out that HOLLAND (*Butterfly Book*, 2nd ed.) erroneously describes it as "bluish black on the upper side." It is, of course, reddish brown above (*vide* SKINNER's original description, *Ent. News* 15: 298). HOLLAND's black-and-white figures are of little help, since the markings closely resemble those of *M. spinetorum*. COMSTOCK's colored figure (*Butterflies of California*) shows only the under side, which could pass for *spinetorum*. The crucial difference lies in the color of the upper surface.

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