

Missouri, it was raining all the time. My last week in Washington for the Evaluation Period was a contrast to my first week in September; cold wind, rain and snow, all the time. In New York from the 27th Feb. to the 2nd March, the temperature was always below the freezing point.

Thus ended my trip to the States, which after all, now, after a year away, I do consider as a real dream; but the contacts I made, the experience I gained, and the warm hospitality I received wherever I have been, made my stay with my fellow members and with the Americans in general an unforgettable event in the best part of my life. Everytime the postman calls he brings with him sweet recollections. As a lepidopterist, I consider this small but sincere contribution incomplete without giving the names of all the moths I collected; perhaps, one day, I shall find someone who would be kind enough to determine them for me and a complete list will be published.

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THE OCCURRENCE OF TWO *EUCHLOE* SPECIES IN ONTARIO (PIERIDÆ)

Species of the genus *Euchloe* Hbn. had not been recorded from Ontario until 1959. KLOTS (1951) omits Ontario from the range of *Euchloe olympia* Edw., and makes no mention of *Euchloe ausonides* Bdv. at all. RIOTTE (1959) records *E. ausonides mayi* Cherm. for the first time. The following is a detailed account of the known *Euchloe* specimens from the province to date.

On June 1, 1958, Mr. D. M. WOOD and the author collected a series of *E. ausonides mayi* along the roadside, 3 to 15 miles east of Beardmore, Thunder Bay Dist., Ont. These butterflies were very fresh; the only female collected had not flown. A specimen was sent to Dr. T. N. FREEMAN, Ottawa, who kindly determined it. At the same time, he informed me of four specimens of *E. olympia rosa* Edw. in the Canadian National Collection. These were taken on Strawberry Island, in the north channel of Georgian Bay, Ont., on May 10, 1942.

Another Ontario specimen of *E. ausonides mayi* was found in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. It was taken at Malachi, Kenora Dist., Ont. (near the Manitoba border), July 5, 1947. A third record was submitted by Mr. U. PAIM, Toronto, who collected a series of the insect on June 1, 1956, at Basswood Lake, Rainy River Dist., Ont., near the Minnesota border.

Rev. J. C. E. RIOTTE, who has done extensive collecting in the Beardmore area, reports he has never seen the insect on the wing. It was a conspicuous butterfly when we collected our series from three places east of Beardmore.

References

- Klots, A. B., 1951. *A field guide to the butterflies*. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.
 Riotte, J. C. E., 1959. Revision of C. J. S. Bethune's list of the butterflies of the eastern provinces of Canada as far as northern Ontario is concerned. *Ontario field biologist* 13: 1-18.

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MORE BUTTERFLY RECORDS FROM BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, INCLUDING A FOODPLANT OF *PHOCIDES POLYBIUS* (HESP.)

A small pierid was collected while in flight on November 24, 1960. Dr. A. B. KLOTS confirmed that it was *Eurema daira lydia* Felder, and said that this is certainly one of the few authentic records of this subspecies from Texas. This specimen was contributed to the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

I have this to report on *Phocides polybius lilea* Reakirt (syn. *sanguinea* Scud.): A ragged *P. lilea* adult female was collected by me in Brownsville on August 28, 1958. In the spring of 1959, several more specimens were captured in flight. Since that time *P. lilea* could be found during the summer and fall months frequenting the blossoms of male Papaya trees.

A gravid female was taken on August 15, 1960, and an attempt was made to get her to oviposit on the following series of plants: Papaya, Bougainvillea, Hibiscus, and Banana leaves. All to no avail, and all of these plants are native to Brownsville.

On February 2, 1961, six late instar hesperiid larvæ were discovered feeding on *Psidium guayava* (native to this part of Texas). These larvæ were observed feeding only at night on the leaves. Five of the larvæ pupated within seven to ten days. The sixth larva was preserved in 70% alcohol after boiling in water and sent to the U. S. National Museum.

On February 28th, the first adult, a female *Phocides polybius lilea*, emerged. The remaining four, 2 males and 2 females, emerged in rapid succession, the last one on March 8th. As far as I can ascertain, this is the first published record for the food plant of *P. polybius lilea* in Texas. Dr. KLOTS remarked that this information was interesting and should be published.

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