

association with the California Academy of Science ended. In 1875 he moved to Hayward and continued to practice medicine there until his death in 1902. He continued his studies in Natural History during this time and The Cooper Ornithological Club, named in his honor, was organized in 1893.

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A RECENT RECORD OF *SPEYERIA IDALIA* (NYMPHALIDAE) FROM MANITOBA

On 20 July 1977, Brook Nero (546 Coventry Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba) captured a specimen of *Speyeria idalia* (Drury) in a prairie field, beside Assiniboine Forest, Charleswood, Manitoba. The specimen is a male with a wingspan of 8.7 cm, and it is not too worn. Assiniboine Forest is a 700 acre tract set aside as a natural park by the city of Winnipeg. It is primarily an area of second growth aspen and oak. The collecting site lies within the Park on the west edge, and has been identified as a potential reclamation area to the original prairie. At present, however, it is largely bluegrass with only a dozen or so surviving prairie forbs.

This is the only recent record for *S. idalia* in Manitoba. G. S. Brooks (1942, *Canad. Entomol.* 74: 31–36) recorded a previous record from "Winnipeg" with the comment that it was a stray that "almost certainly does not breed in the province." It is unlikely, however, that either of these Manitoba records represent strays. More likely they are evidence of small colonies of the species still persisting on tiny remnants of virgin prairie. The larval foodplant of *S. idalia*, the birds-foot violet (*Viola pedatifida*) is an obligate species of mesic prairies, and adult butterflies seldom stray far from areas where it grows.

The two Manitoba records represent the most northerly known records for *S. idalia*. However, the species may have been widespread in occurrence on virgin prairie all across southern Manitoba before these prairies were plowed and converted to wheat fields.

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ABERRANT SPECIMEN OF *LYCAEIDES MELISSA MELISSA* (LYCAENIDAE)

The accompanying photo (Fig. 1) shows the ventral view of two fresh specimens I caught while collecting along the road to Deer Creek Campground, west of Heber City (Wasatch Co.), Utah 23 June 1976. The specimen on the right is a normal female *Lycaeides melissa melissa* (W. H. Edwards); the one on the left represents an aberration in which the postbasal spots are lacking and the postmedian spots are almost lacking. The extremely well developed marginal band of crescents indicates that the specimen is referable to *Lycaeides melissa melissa* rather than to *L. melissa annetta* (W. H. Edwards).