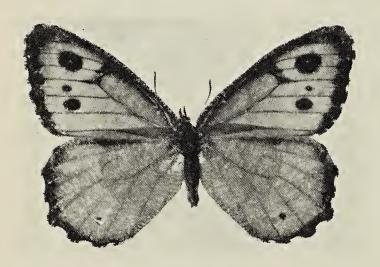
MACOUN'S ARCTIC

In Central Manitoba

by WALTER V. KRIVDA*

Recently in sorting and arranging the Satyrid butterflies in my collection a considerable range extension northward in Manitoba for Macoun's Arctic (Oeneis macouni Edwards) was located.

This is based on two specimens. The first was taken in The Pas on June 19, 1947. This was collected by Edward Melnyk 1/2 mile west of the Roman Catholic Cemetery along the Saskatchewan River. Today, this is approximately the site of the Lutheran Church. The specimen is somewhat torn and lacks the abdomen. It was identified by J. B. Wallis in 1948 and is a female. The area is low and is about a mile from any jack pine. The Red-disked Alpine (*Erebia discoidalis*) and the Ringlet (*Coenonympha inornata*) fly in this same area.



Macoun's Arctic**

Another specimen from The Pas is also on hand. It was netted on June 13, 1953, near Grace Lake in a stand of jack pine bordering sphagnum bogs. No other specimens have been seen in this area in over 20 years of collecting.

* Box 864, The Pas, Manitoba. The following additional Manitob specimens are in the writer's collection:

Sandilands, June 6, 1952: I female, males, coll: C. S. Quelch.

Sandilands, June 17, 1956: 7 females, males, coll: John Polusny.

Agassiz, June 25, 1968: 3 females, male, coll: ?

Brokenhead, July 4, 1954: 1 male, col

Dan Mosquin.

Riding Mountain National Park, June 2 1963: 4 females, 4 males, coll: W. Krivd and July 3, 1963: 2 females, 1 male, co. W. Krivda.

It has been known for some year that different colonies produce adult in alternate years. Some product adults in odd years; others in every years. It takes approximately 2 year for the adult to develop from the eg

It has, therefore, proved of paticular interest to discover that in Manitoba both kinds of colonies exist This, in effect, allows two independentials of evolutionary development take place in relatively flat country that there could be no inbreeding be tween the odd and even year forms.

Too little collecting has been dor in Manitoba and too little material available for study or for drawit satisfactory conclusions. From the present few records available it wou seem that the form that flies in even years occurs in eastern Manitoba ar that the form flying in odd years established in central Manito (Riding Mountain Natl. Park) at ranges some 300 miles northward The Pas, on the edge of the Hudsoni Life Zone or Transition Forest. Mc extensive collecting will likely loca additional colonies in the interveni area. New evidence, just come to har establishes that Macoun's Arctic curs some 35 to 40 miles north of T Pas on the Flin Flon Highway. This over Devonian limestone at Roc



ked-disked Alpine**

Lake. It may reach Flin Flon or just all short of this area as the Pre-Cambrian Shield outcrops here with a corresponding change in soils and grass species. A local grass or sedge is he likely food plant of the caterpillar of this fine butterfly.



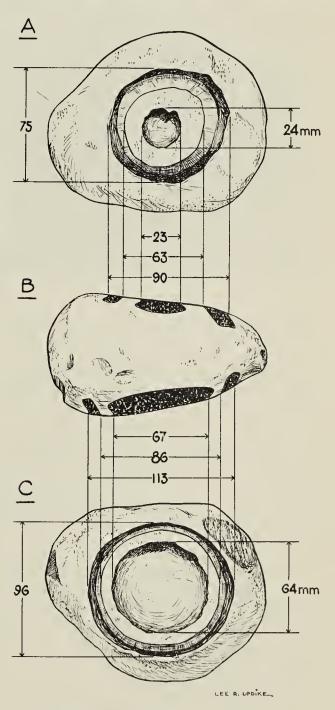
inglet**

From the early and restricted ollections in Manitoba, one would uspect that Macoun's Arctic is a carce Manitoban butterfly. It may be nore frequent than is at present uspected. Its short flight period may ontribute to this conclusion; its ocurrence in alternate years only in each area would tend to reduce data on the species as well as specimens in tollections. More research is needed.

CONCRETION FOUND AT TISDALE, SASKATCHEWAN

by STAN D. RIOME*

The experience of a disc striking a stone while working newly broken land was not unusual for Mr. Howard G. Whenham on his farm 7 miles north and 3 miles west of Tisdale in 1955. One particularly spine shattering lurch made him think some unkind thoughts, so much so, that when he hit the same rock on the next round, he climbed off and picked it up. To his astonishment he



H. G. Wenham's concretion.

^{*} Illustrations from Butterflies of Saskathewan, by Ronald R. Hooper. Saskathewan Department of Natural Resources, Legina, Sask. 1973.

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