

texture of wing, quite opaque. On the underside, the forewing is not distinguishable in colour or marking from *Semidea*; the hind wing is dark—a dusky gray, the band within its bordering lines darker, or brown. It closely resembles *Semidea* of Labrador, as determined by Moschler.

I have under view eleven of the Colorado form in question, 5 ♂, 6 ♀, and have seen several others. All are or were gray-brown above, of slight texture of wing, so transparent that the white labels on the pins are distinctly seen through the wings when viewed vertically. All have the band beneath the hind wings gray-white within, and there is a considerable space outside of and next to the band on either side of pure white, forming a conspicuous feature; the rest of the wing, at base and over extra-discal area, is gray-white. The band has similar outline and breadth to that of *Crambis* of Labrador, with variations in both species, and the band of the Labrador *Semidea* is similar to the other two.

As to the forewing beneath, except that in the Colorado form the colours are paler, that form is closely like *Crambis* and also *Semidea*, both of Labrador and White Mountains, of New Hampshire.

I have eight *Taygete* Hübn. from Labrador and Alaska, and the band is of the same character as in all the other species mentioned, varying in outline, but the veins are white in all the eight, as Dr. Staudinger says *Taygete* should have the veins. Also this species is usually yellow-brown; one Alaskan example is dark brown.

In Dr. Staudinger's view the Colorado form is a permanent variety. It certainly is completely isolated, and for untold ages must have been as much so as to-day. A permanent variety in such case is a species. If it originally branched from the Labrador *Crambis*, and of this we are absolutely ignorant, it has lost all connection; breeds true, and fulfills every requirement of a species. And as a species I regard it. Considering that we owe all our knowledge of it to Mr. David Bruce, who, during the last three years, has taken great pains to investigate its localities and habits, and has obtained eggs whereby I have been able to rear the species to adult larval stage, I cannot do otherwise than name it *Chionobas Brucei*.

Mr. Bean, at Laggan, Alberta, has taken a single specimen of this *Brucei*. Mr. Bruce has taken more than 300, and he tells me the peculiar characteristics which I have enumerated have been found in the whole of them.