(Corylus rostrata) and the red raspberry. It occurs in both dry and fairly moist situations. The specimens from Tobermory were taken under similar circumstances, while at De Grassi Pt. they seem to be confined to swampy ground where the vegetation is of a boreal character. In such places I have taken them on bushes, chiefly raspberry, but have often found them on the branches and trunk of the Arbor-vitæ, sometimes 8 or 10 ft. from the ground. I have never observed this habit in the north, although the species is far more abundant there, but Mr. J. A. G. Rehn says, in an interesting article on "The Habits and Distribution of *Podisma variegata*" (Ent. News, XI., 630), that in Pennsylvania they occur on the branches of hemlock, and that when removed they will quickly return.

From these various facts it may be inferred that *P. glacialis* is the more primitive form, especially as the genus is typically an alpine one, and that it once inhabited a much larger area, but after the retreat of the ice-sheet it disappeared from this area, except in the northern part and on the mountains farther south. *Variegata*, on the other hand, may be regarded as an incipient species, the product of an effort on the part of the parent species to survive amid the altered conditions of its environment. These conditions, as we go southward, diverge more and more from those to which the insect was originally adapted, and hence it is not surprising to find slight modifications of structure and colour-pattern corresponding in degree with these changes.

Its occurrence in swampy stations southward is what would be expected from the fact that wet soil is a poor conductor of heat, and such places are cooler than the more open, dry country, but its fondness for hemlock in Pennsylvania seems to indicate a distinct specialization in the insect's habits in this locality. Further observation, however, is desirable on this point.

As many of my Canadian specimens can be classed equally well with *glacialis* or *variegata*, it will be necessary to give a new racial name to these forms, and I have accordingly subdivided the species as follows, though it will be understood that these different geographical races cannot be sharply separated from one another:

A. Antennæ distinctly shorter than hind femora (♂), nearly three-fourths as long (♀). Eyes not very prominent. Hind femora nearly uniform green externally, obscurely bifasciate with darker green. Furcula crossing basal fourth or fifth of supra-anal plate. Cerci of