

nature of *Heracleum* in circumscribed areas permit broods to continue and inter-breed for a great many consecutive years. Hence the more apparent reason for environmental forms. And it is not the moth alone which shows variability, the larva exhibits a feature of individual instability with a tubercle plate which has not been observed with others. As only the mature larva has been described, attention may be drawn to the rest of the life-cycle which follows the normal routine. Ova deposited in September winter over and emerge during the last week of May. The early stages of the larva show the characteristic markings; colour light brownish-maroon, which becomes very dull in the penultimate stage, with longitudinal lines white. The dorsal line is continuous, the subdorsal is broken on joints four to eight. This feature places the larva in the grouping to which *nebris* and *marginidens* belong, and holds with each stage except the last. The tubercles are as usual, well marked and normal for the genus, excepting the accessory IVa, on joint ten. This is small, never as large as IV on the preceding joints, as holds with *cerussata* for instance. Its uncertain accession is marked in that some specimens have it and some do not, and, further, that an individual may have IVa on one side and not on the other. The thoracic and anal shields are of the usual prominence, and at maturity the colours fade to a soiled, whitish translucence. Crochets of prolegs in single row of equal length, hooking out from a broadly U-shaped setting, colour brown, number twenty; as contrasted to *cerussata*, where the number is twenty-two, colour black and the hooks slightly larger. Larvæ leave plant for pupation; July 25-31; moths emerge in four weeks.

A familiarity with the type form, the extreme of variation where the stigmata are black and the primaries darkly suffused, designated by Hampson as aberration No. 1, Vol. IX, Catalogue of Phalænæ, together with the usual intermediate variations, following a three-years' study of Buffalo material, has given the writer a fuller knowledge of *harrisii*, which seemed necessary before passing finally on two apparently allied forms. One is from California, a species discovered by Mr. F. X. Williams, of San Francisco, bred by him from larvæ boring *Cirsium occidentale*. He kindly forwarded a number of the pupæ within their borings where they had changed. One larva had died of a fungous disease, drying into a satisfactory specimen, and was seen to be of the common type, as shown by *harrisii* and *arctivorens*, but altogether seemed within the scope of a geographical race of the former. Satisfactory evidence to the contrary is now at hand, and the following name is proposed: