

who will never admit making a mistake, I reluctantly accepted Dr. Smith's reference, which, through the discovery by Mr. Bird of the true *nitela*, has been shown to have been erroneous.

Mr. Bird calls my statement that the usual longitudinal lines in the larva of *ærata* are all continuous "meagre," and suggests that as Burdock, from which I bred it, is very generally bored by *cataphracta*, the question may be open to possible error. Had I only found a larva which I supposed to be that of *ærata*, Mr. Bird's suggestion would be warranted, but seeing that I have bred the moth repeatedly from these larvæ, there is no peradventure in the matter. I have bred this form in four different years, and have secured thirteen moths, of which my six types and three other specimens are still in my collections, and the others have been presented by me to Mr. Bird, Dr. Fletcher, the British Museum and the National Museum at Washington, and I have an inflate of the larva kindly made for me by Mr. Gibson. My statement was merely made to show that it could be separated at a glance from the larva of *rutila* with which it was associated.

Mr. Bird refers to Burdock being frequently bored by *cataphracta*, and that is the case at Ottawa where *rutila* has not yet been found, but *cataphracta* has never been found boring in Burdock here, and was not known to occur here until I bred it from *Eupatorium purpureum*. When I found the larva in that plant, I thought I had discovered another new species, being misled by Mr. Bird's erroneous statement* that the larva is almost identical in markings with that of *nitela*, which he described as having the subdorsal lines absent from the first four abdominal segments, but on obtaining larvæ of *cataphracta* in Burdock from Ottawa from Mr. Gibson, I found that they were identical with mine from the *Eupatorium*.

Ærata I have only found in one limited locality in Westmount, a suburb of Montreal, and its existence there is threatened every year through the abominable practice of the municipal authorities of having the Burdocks along the edge of the street cut down, and its existence so far is probably due to its habit of boring in the lower part of the stalk, as I have sometimes found *rutila* boring in the upper part of the stalk and *ærata* in the lower part.

The following description of the larva of *ærata* was made on the 14th July, 1907, from a larva found boring in Burdock, near the root, on that date, the larva being apparently about half-grown.

*Can. Ent., XXX., 129.