

13, 1911, and Sept. 20th, 1914, G. O. Day, and in his collection; 1 female, Sluggett, V. I., Sept. 24th, 1916, W. Downes, and in his collection.

The last-named is somewhat damaged, being broken on inner margin of primaries.

The females vary in depth of colouring on primaries, one of the Quamichan Lake females being very dark, giving the insect a rather slaty-grey appearance.

I take much pleasure in naming this species after my friend Mr. G. O. Day, who has done much good work in describing the life-histories of many of our western species.

The following notes, given to me by Mr. Day, on the egg and cocoon of this species are of interest.

Egg.—"A female found at rest on Sept. 3rd, 1915, extruded 5 eggs when in the killing tin. The eggs were of a dark olive green, joined together end to end, and thinly covered with hairs from the tail of the parent moth. The hairs appeared to be fastened on by the sticky surface of the egg itself—sideways and irregularly. The surface of the eggs were pitted all over. The eggs were evidently infertile as they became concave on one side after a few days."

Cocoon.—"On a former occasion a cocoon was found on an old fence post, a small cavity having been made by the larva and covered by a tough web composed of silk and fragments of excavated wood. The cocoon resembled a blister on the post."

GEOMETRIDÆ.

Eustroma nubilata Pack. form *macdunnoughi*, form. nov.

This form differs from typical *nubilata* in having the ante- and post-median bands and the terminal area on the primaries wholly suffused with dark brown, which is only a degree lighter than the very dark median band. The extra-discal line is faintly shown as a narrow, white line which is more pronounced costally, while the crenulate s. t. line is also picked out in white.

The secondaries in the male have the basal area whitish, shading into dark fuscous from the extra-discal line outwardly, becoming deeper towards the margin, while in the female they are wholly suffused with brown, the suffusion being somewhat paler basally. It flies with typical *nubilata* and although not common, it occurs regularly every season. Named in honour of Dr. J. H. McDunnough, to whom I am deeply indebted for his kindly help and advice in my efforts to straighten out our British Columbia Lepidoptera.

Altar expanse.—Male 30–32 mm. Female 33–36 mm.

Described from 12 specimens, 8 males and 4 females, taken on Vancouver Island and the Lower Fraser Valley.

Holotype.—♂, Rosedale, B. C., June 19th, 1917, taken by the author and in his collection.

Allotype.—♀, Rosedale, B. C., June 23rd, 1917, taken by the author and in his collection.

Paratypes.—4 ♂'s, Goldstream, B. C., May 18th, 1915; Vancouver, B. C., June 18th, 1917; Rosedale, B. C., June 23rd, 27th, 1917, taken by the author and in his collection; 1 ♂, Vancouver, B. C., May 7th, 1905, R. V. Harvey, and now in the author's collection; 1 ♂, Chilliwack, B. C., June 26th, 1918, W. B. Anderson, and in his collection; 1 ♂, Fraser Mills, B. C., July 20th, 1920,