

the other hibernated half-grown, and is at the time of writing commencing to feed again. It is evident that at least a certain proportion of the larvæ hibernated twice; in the case before us this took place in a slight web uniting two or three pine needles to form more or less of a protective covering; whether this is the natural method or whether the larva descends to the ground ordinarily is unknown to us.

*Plagiata* larva is gray with a decided yellowish tinge; the dorsal tufts on abdominal segments 1-4 and 8 are deeper mouse gray, intermingled with plumed white hairs; there are also lateral black hair pencils anteriorly and posteriorly as well as a single dorsal pencil arising out of the tuft on the 8th abdominal segment; the dorsal tubercles on the remaining segments show a rosette of short plumed white hairs and a number of longer slightly barbed yellowish hairs; the supra- and subspiracular rows of tubercles are very similar but contain in addition a single (occasionally two) long black plumed hair. Subventrally there is a fairly heavy clothing of long whitish, bipectinate hairs; the eversible dorsal glands are coral red.

Judging by the description given by Dr. Dyar of the larva of *pini* (1911 Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., XIII, p. 19) the two must be very closely allied and may even be identical; however, as we have had no opportunity for a careful examination of either the larvæ or the adults of Dr. Dyar's species the two names may stand for the present as given in our Check List.

#### KIRBY'S INSECTA: VOL. IV FAUNA BOREALI-AMERICANA. RESTRICTION OF AN INDEFINITE LOCALITY.

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Anyone who has occasion to consult this volume about Canadian Insects can hardly fail to notice the oft-recurring words "Taken in Canada by Dr. Bigsby," and will probably lay the book down wishing that the author had been more definite in quoting localities. While Canada in 1837 was of a very limited area compared with our country at the present day, it was of large extent.

Some months ago, having an enquiry as to what part of Canada, in my opinion, the types of a species of butterfly described in this volume probably came from, I tried to get a little light on the subject. The introduction to the work conveys nothing further than acknowledgement and thanks to Dr. Bigsby, of Newark, and Capt. Shepherd, of the Royal Artillery, for records for Canada, and to Dr. McCulloch and Capt. Hull for those of Nova Scotia.

In the Redpath Library of McGill University, however, there are three books by Dr. Bigsby. In one of these, entitled, "The Shoe and Canoe," by John (Jeremiah) Bigsby, D.D., late Secretary to the Boundary Commission, published in London 1831, I find the following: "Both my duty and my pleasure took me out of the common track——— to Lakes Simcoe, Huron, Superior, etc., into a portion of Hudson's Bay and up the River Ottawa into Lake Nipissing as well as to the rarely visited Highlands of the St. Lawrence below Quebec."

It would seem safe to limit the locality "Canada" to the districts above mentioned, and wide though they still are, all are within the present boundaries of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

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