

the series there is but little variation, the greatest degree of prominence being seen in the Pennsylvania specimens (typical *variegata*) and the Lake Simcoe specimens. The eyes of some of the ♂♂ from North Bay approach pretty closely those of the ♂♂ from Speckled Mt., and the ♀♀ from the latter locality are quite like those from North Bay in this respect. There is, however, very little range of variation among the Canadian specimens. An idea of the total amount of variation in the prominence of this organ can be obtained from the accompanying plate.

2. Antennæ.—The variation in the length of this structure can be seen by a glance at the table of measurements. The specimens from Mt. Washington have relatively the shortest antennæ, and it is plain from the measurements of the New England specimens that they average distinctly shorter than the Canadian specimens. From Algonquin Park southward to Pennsylvania, except at high altitudes, we find a gradual but steady increase in the length of the antennæ, the longest ones belonging to Pennsylvania specimens. In typical *variegata* the antennæ of the ♂ are distinctly longer than the hind femora, in *glacialis* slightly shorter. In most of the Canadian specimens they are about equal in length, being faintly shorter in the North Bay specimens, faintly longer in those from Lake Simcoe.

3. The hind femora are relatively shortest in the N. E. specimens, but are practically constant in length throughout the remainder of the series. Some of the Algonquin Park series, however, are inseparable from the N. E. specimens on this score. A more important feature is the colour and distinctness of the bands of the hind femora. In specimens from Algonquin Park and North Bay, like those from N. E., they are uniform green, with the faintest traces of bands, but in the majority from this locality they are more or less distinctly though feebly banded, the lighter areas being yellowish green. A number of ♂♂, however, have the superior sulcus as conspicuously banded as in the Pennsylvania specimens. The hind femora of the latter are in the ♂ strongly fasciate with pale yellowish and dark brown or blackish, the contrast being much greater in the main than in the specimens from Lake Simcoe, which most resemble them. Every gradation is present in the series.

4. The furcula shows great diversity of size and form. As with the other characters, the most northern of the Ontario specimens are most like typical *glacialis* in the form of this structure, and it is longest in some of the North Bay and Algonquin Park specimens, shortest in the Pennsyl.