

From the fact that these female moths have such remarkably long ovipositors, it would seem strange that they should deposit their eggs openly, as indicated on the plate herewith. One would naturally expect that the eggs would be laid in crevices, or other recesses. Further observations on the egg-laying habits of the species are most desirable.

The captured females which we have vary in size from 11 mm. in length, by 4 mm. in width (at widest part) to 16 mm. in length by 6 mm. in width. Scales on outer half of rudimentary wings mostly reddish ochreous, remaining scales black. A sprinkling of reddish-ochreous scales also occurs on sides of thorax and abdomen and a conspicuous cluster on summit of head. A distinct dorsal band of these scales is present on thorax and abdomen. Balance of body, black, clothed with long, grey hairs. Antennæ filiform, black, hairy. Legs hairy, tarsal claw brown.

Food Plants.—The larvæ were fed on aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*). At Aweme, Man., the larvæ have frequently been collected by Mr. Criddle from aspen and also from several species of willow; on one occasion he found a larva about two-thirds grown on elm.

Distribution in Canada.—In Alberta males have been collected at Head of Pine Creek, April and early May (F. H. Wolley-Dod), Millarville, May 9 (A. F. Hudson); High River, March 12 (T. Baird) and at Edmonton, May 12, 1896 (F. C. Clare); in Saskatchewan; Saskatoon, April, 1913, and Regina, April 23 (T. N. Willing); in Manitoba; Rounthwaite, April 15, 25 (L. E. Marmont), Aweme, April 18-27 (N. Criddle); Winnipeg, April 29 (Hanham).

The photograph from which the plate was made was taken by my colleague, Mr. F. W. L. Sladen. Figs. 12 and 13 in the text were drawn by Mr. A. E. Kellet, artist assistant in the Division.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIV.

Apocheima rachelæ Hulst.

(All figures natural size).

1. Egg cluster on poplar.
2. Larva, Stage IV.
3. Larva, Stage V, mature.
4. Pupæ.