

One of my *elaborata* I have compared with the type, a Colorado female in the Henry Edwards collection. The main features in which it differs from what I take to be the true *nexilis* is that the head, thorax and primaries are strongly overlaid with yellowish, giving the impression, against the black ground, almost of bronzy green. In my three specimens, in addition to the yellowish or whitish band on primaries, there is a small yellowish mark in the cell before the orbicular. There is a trace of this in one only out of my ten mountain *nexilis*, and I notice it exists in Hampson's wood-cut of *nexilis*. After describing *nexilis*, Sir George Hampson gives "Ab. 1. *elaborata*, fore wing without the white spot in cell before the reniform." This is not in accordance with my notes on the type in the New York Museum, but I may possibly have overlooked this difference, which my specimens do not have. Several of my mountain *nexilis* lack this spot. In the British Museum collection an *elaborata* label is placed beside a Washington Forest Reserve specimen, which I should have called typical *nexilis*.

For a long time I was inclined to consider *elaborata* distinct, as I found it hard to believe that a species should occur here on the plains, and in the mountains, in so far as I had observed, at the timber line only. All the B.C. records I can find appear to be from mountains, elevation not given. So closely does *elaborata* resemble *persimilis* that I suspected the existence of tibial spines in the former. But I recently removed, bleached and mounted all the legs of my whole series of *nexilis* and *elaborata* without succeeding in finding a single spine on any tibia. I must admit that the differences between these two latter, such as they are, are very slight, and the observed variation suggests that with more material the forms may be found to overlap. What has made the matter still more interesting is that Mr. A. F. Winn and others have recently discovered *nexilis* at St. Hilaire, which is close to sea level in Quebec. I am indebted to Mr. Winn for a specimen, and except that it has rather less pink on secondaries beneath, it is practically a dead mate for one of my Mt. St. Piran timber line specimens. In Quebec, Mr. Winn says that the species flies in the middle of May. That is two months earlier than the mountain dates, but is probably easily explained by the altitude.