

loosely scaled; abdomen with dorsal tufts on second, third and fourth segments, the tuft on segment three being the most conspicuous; hind tibiae of ♂ slightly swollen, with all spurs; fore wings with 12 veins, 5 weak, 10 and 11 from cell; hind wings with all veins separate, 5 undeveloped, 8 separate from cell.

Type: G. Dyari.

*Gabriola Dyari*, n. sp.—Male expands 25 mm. Front, thorax and abdomen gray, with numerous black scales. Thoracic and abdominal tufts tipped with black, a black band on front of thorax and the posterior margins of the abdominal segments are also marked with black scales. Fore wings a warm shade of brown with two very distinct black lines— intra and extra discal. The intra discal line is regularly curved, commencing on the costa at about one-fourth the distance from base to apex, and terminating on inner margin at a little greater distance from base. Extra discal line also very distinct, leaving costa at about two-thirds distance from base to apex, running in a straight line towards central point of hind margin. At vein 5 it turns at right angles and runs in an almost straight line to juncture of veins 3 and 4, thence in a bold inward curve to vein 1, and thence curving in the opposite direction to inner margin. There is an indistinct gray cloud in the middle of the basal area with some scattered black scales. The central area is uniformly brown, peppered with darker scales; no discal dots apparent; outer area brown, with a blackish cloud bordering the extra discal line and becoming a decided blotch on the inner margin. This black cloud is bounded outwardly by a white line, distinct on the costa, then almost obsolete, but reappearing very distinctly below vein 4 and widening, in some specimens, into a large and conspicuous white spot at the inner angle; a marginal row of intervenular black dots. Hind wings paler, with a broad subterminal black shade and an irregular black line across the centre of the wing.

Beneath: the markings of the fore wings are faintly reproduced, but the intra discal line is almost obsolete, and the extra discal, instead of having the double curve as on the upper side, runs in an almost straight line from vein 5 to the inner margin. The lines on the hind wings are also reproduced, the median line being much more distinct than on the upper side, and the subterminal line is broken up into 3 or 4 blotches.

Described from 4 ♂ specimens in my own collection, which were taken in August, 1903. I have seen numerous other specimens, all males, in British Columbian collections, and there are specimens also in the United States National Museum. I have not seen the ♀. The species seems to be not uncommon on Vancouver Island.