

secondaries, very similar to the underside of the British Columbian *P. agricola*. The mesial band is dull yellow, inconspicuous, angled and irregular, composed of the same squarish spots as in *manitoba*. These are perhaps normally 8 in number as in *manitoba* when all are present, but this is seldom the case in this species. I have only eight specimens before me at the present time: in one of these there are seven spots and a trace of the eighth; in one specimen there are seven, in five six, and in one five. The spots of the lower portion of the band, when present and of full size, confluent or nearly so, the two spots at the angle of the band usually smaller than the others. The large V-shaped spot, so conspicuous in the cell of *manitoba*, is inconspicuous and frequently absent. The spot at the base of the submedian interspace seldom present or very small. In the males the light colour of the spots has a tendency to run out along the veins, both towards the margin and to the base of the wings, in the same way as in *P. uncas*.

Alar expanse, males 28-31 mm., females 30-32 mm.

Locality: Up to the present time I have only taken this species at Nepigon, Ont., and Sudbury, Ont. Specimens sent to Mr. Henry Edwards many years ago were at first named by him *Pamphila sylvanoides*, but he subsequently wrote to me: "Your northern Ontario *Pamphila* is not *sylvanoides*, but must come nearer to one of the forms of *comma*, such as *manitoba* or *colorado*; but the underside shows that it is quite distinct from either of these."

*P. manitoboides* occurs at Nepigon, as stated above, from the third week in June until the middle of July. A month or six weeks later than this the true *P. manitoba* appears, which is a rather larger insect, with a greenish tinge on the underside and distinct silvery white markings. The eggs of *P. manitoboides* hatch about a fortnight after they are laid, but, as has been shown by the Rev. T. W. Fyles [Canadian Entomologist XXVII (1895), p. 346], the eggs of *manitoba* laid in August do not hatch until the following spring. The larva of *manitoboides*, as described by me in the Report of the Entomological Society for 1888, does not quite agree with Dr. Fyles's description of *P. manitoba*. I have no idea that this species is very closely related to *P. manitoba*, and the name was only given to indicate a somewhat close resemblance on the upper side to that species. I did not intend, when publishing the description of the larva, that the name *manitoboides* should stand, and particularly mentioned in the article referred to, that, as I did not wish to cause confusion by naming what might prove to be a described species in a difficult genus which I had not specially studied, I refrained from further describing the perfect insect. Unfortunately, this precaution seems to have been unavailing, for several have written to me for further information on