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VOL. XXVII. LONDON, APRIL, i895. No. 4.<br>VARIATION IN NEMEOPHILA PETROSA AT LAGGAN IN WESTERN ALBERTA.

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At 5,000 feet altitude, in the vicinity of Laggan, Nemeophila petrosa tlies during July. This is one of our commoner moths, and appears to be the only boabycid of common occurrence in the district. Although occasionally found near timber line, it is rare at that elevation. Under natural conditions only one flight occurs in the season, and larvae from eggs of that flight hibernate principally at an early stage. In the house, with a varmer night temperature, larve resultant from the July flight will go $t o$ imago late in October instead of hibernating. In the wild environment, a second flight is prevented by the low night temperature. Petrosa frequents moist banks, ditches, margins of old roads, and open ground well supplied with plants. A great majority of the individuals seen in thight are males, the disparity in relative number of males and females observed resulting from the quieter disposition of the females. The males are very restless and readily take flight, thereby attracting observation. The females, less demonstrative, fly but little and are seldom noticed. Males, the physiologists kindly inform us, are katabolic, and females anabolic; we may discover, maided, that the terminology is diabolic. Results obtained by bringing to imago a large number of wild larvat and pupee indicate that the females of Pctrosa somewhat outnumber the males. The larva is a general feeder, thriving on aster, strawberry, or grass, and extremely partial to the newly formed pupa of Nemeophilia petrosa.

The plate which this notice is intended to explain and supplement has been prepared under the skillful supervision of Mr. H. H. Lyman. Selection of specimens for the purpose proved a difficult matter, on account of the necessary limitation to a single plate of twenty figures. Complete illumination of the subject would require at least five plates. Were such ample resources of illustration available, three of the plates would serve to present effectively the principal sequence of pattern

