

above the further edge of the gully and quite out of reach of my net. Gradually one swung lower and lower, till by making an upward spring I was able to secure it. It was a male in perfect condition. After that the others mounted over the tops of the trees in the gully, where it would have needed a fifty-foot pole to reach them, and I could only stand and watch them till, as the dusk deepened, they gradually disappeared, but where I could not see. I could only see that gradually there were fewer in the group, till at last all had vanished. Mr. Winn saw none where he went. I went out again a night or two afterwards with a long bamboo fishing-pole, to the end of which I could attach a net, but, though the evening appeared favourable, not a single moth appeared. My cousin having kindly offered to look for these moths for me, I left the net and killing-bottle with him, and he went out every fine evening as long as there was any chance of finding them, but none were seen. The next year, 1903, I again went out on the 13th of July, and my cousin again hunted for me, but none were seen.

In this year Mr. Charles Stevenson's family spent some time at Montreal South, between Longueuil and St. Lambert, and Mrs. Stevenson discovered a locality for *Thule* not far from the house where she was staying, and ten specimens were taken. Learning the whereabouts of the locality, I went over on the evening of July 18th, in company with Mr. Winn, but none were flying. In 1904, I believe, I again tried to find them, but again without success, but this year my cousin's perseverance was rewarded by securing one specimen. In 1905 they were very plentiful at Montreal South, and many were taken on different evenings by the members of the Montreal Branch, the evenings on which I took them being the 8th, 12th and the 15th, on which latter date they were becoming ragged. The locality is a tract of land used as a pasture, but a large part of it is covered by a young growth of various trees and bushes, among which willow scrub is prominent. From the fact that many of the moths were taken among or near the willows, it seemed probable that the larvæ bored in the roots of that tree, but the credit for the actual discovery belongs jointly to Mr. Charles Stevenson and Mr. A. E. Norris, who went over by an early boat on a Saturday afternoon and searched carefully among the willows, and were each rewarded by finding a cast pupa-skin on the ground among the willow roots.

The same year Mr. Arthur Gibson discovered the species at Ottawa, as he has interestingly told in the *Ottawa Naturalist* (Vol. XIX, 117),