

line (greyish white); the middle area of the wing is bright reddish liver brown (dark brown), and contains a central ovate white spot (triangular); this bright colored area is separated from the costa by a moderately wide longitudinal greyish stripe.

Secondaries, with a large white spot at the shoulder (small, dirty white); the central area, bright reddish liver brown (dark brown), having a central white spot, which varies from kidney form to curved pear form, and varying much in size, but always larger than the corresponding spot on the primaries; but no sexual difference could be observed, either in the size or in the form, of these central white spots.

The primaries beneath have the space from the shoulder to the median white cross band of a maroon brown (black), and generally the under side of the wings of *columbia nokomis* is brighter colored than that of *columbia*.

As I have not seen but one specimen of the *columbia winonah* type, little need be said about it. My specimen may have been representative of an extreme northern group, or it may have been only a strongly marked specimen of *columbia nokomis*.

THE BEE-EATING HABIT OF *PHYMOTA EROSA*.

BY W. M. METCALFE.

This fall at Grimsby, Ont., *P. erosa* was very abundant. I first noted it July 24th, on which date a specimen of the larvæ was taken while in the act of feeding on the juices of *tachina* sp. From August 1st till towards the end of September it was exceedingly plentiful on various species of *Solidago*. Its destructiveness to the honey bee, *Apis mellifica* must be a menace to apiarists. I generally had a half day's collecting each week, and on these occasions the number of dead bees hanging on the flowers and lying on the ground was startling. Along a ditch about one hundred and fifty yards in length, fringed with