

one side of a mating cage, in which were two males and two females of *naïs*.

3. *MICHABO*.—This species must be very rare in Canada, as we have records of only four specimens having been taken. A coloured figure of the moth is given on plate XLVIII. of Hampson's recent "Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenæ in the British Museum." Not having seen a good series of this species, I take the liberty of quoting from Dr. Dyar (Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. VIII., p. 36, as follows: "*Michabo* is a peculiar form, in markings close to *virgo*, but in colour so near *arge* that the two are liable to be confused, and have been so in some collections. It is a simpler form than *arge*, the bands retaining their usual shape, only the inner one being occasionally somewhat tooth-like" "The larva doubtless hibernates full-grown. No description is extant, but fortunately I have a blown larva before me from the Riley collection, as well as cast skins from the Department of Agriculture, and some notes (Dept. Agr. No. 2588). The larva is grayish black, head black, the body rather grayish brown, with a broad, distinct, straight, cream-coloured dorsal stripe. Hair rather long and, though coarse, somewhat soft and brownish. Spiracles white. The notes add a more or less interrupted white subdorsal line, but it does not show in the blown or alcoholic specimens nor in the cast skins. The larva is a close ally of *arge*, but differs in the absence (or reduction) of the subdorsal lines. The full life-history is needed."

Distribution.—Grand Forks, B. C., June (H. Brainerd). This specimen is in the collection of Mr. A. F. Winn, of Montreal, who kindly gave me the particulars. Calgary, Alta., June 9 (Wolley-Dod); Aweme, Man. (Criddle).

MICHABO, var. *MINEA*.—A single specimen of the variety, which has been so identified by Dr. Dyar, was sent from Osoyoos, B. C., to Dr. Fletcher by Mr. C. deBlois Green.

4. *PARTHENICE* is by no means uncommon. The moths appear usually in late July and August, generally about the middle of the latter month. Small specimens of *virgo* are often confused with *parthenice*, but the former species can readily be distinguished by the broad lining of the median vein, and the two, or more, discal spots of the secondaries. *Parthenice* has but one discoidal spot. I have never seen the larva of this moth. Saunders describes it as black, with a flesh-coloured dorsal stripe, tubercles yellowish, bearing tufts of stiff hairs which are black on the dorsum and brown on the sides, and feet and prolegs yellowish, tipped with black