

"Scotia, at least as far west as Lake Superior, while in the North it is found as high as the Great Slave Lake in the Hudson Bay Company's territory, and even, according to Kirby, to Latitude 65° N. on the McKenzie River."

I have now the mortification of finding that my Anticosti specimen of what I claim to be a *Pieris* is now *Ganoris oleracea*; but a var. to be called *borcalis*. Mr. Grote says that the species resembles *frigida*, but that the peculiar elongated wings of *frigida* are wanting.

With a knowledge of the history of the Anticosti *Pieris* or *Ganoris*, whichever it may be, I am prepared to state that the former does not agree with the habits of *Pieris oleracea*, which is double brooded in Canada and quadrupled in the south, while that of Anticosti has but one brood during the season.

The egg of *oleracea* is pear-shaped or oval, of a yellow green color, and ribbed longitudinally with about fifteen sharp edged lines. The eggs are deposited singly, rarely more than one on a leaf, on the underside. The egg of the Anticosti *Pieris* is not pear-shaped, but oblong, pointed at each end, flesh colored, smooth and without ribs. The insect never deposits eggs underneath the leaves, but on the upper surface of its food plant (*Turritis stricta*), and I have counted six on a single leaf. The caterpillar of the Anticosti *Pieris* is also different from that of *oleracea*. It approaches the color of that of *P. rapæ*, but without dorsal or lateral stripe, and is pubescent. In fact, it is as different from *oleracea* as the caterpillar of the latter is from *rapæ*. It occurs to me that the argument I have advanced regarding the *Papilio* of the Island applies also to this Anticosti *Pieris*. I find that after examining a number, with few exceptions, the colors are constant; and I cannot agree with Mr. Scudder that the upper surface is "supplied with obsolete spots similarly situated to those on the upper surface of *P. rapæ* of Europe."

It is possible that the *Pieris oleracea* of the south and west may be but races of this northern form. Mr. Scudder says that "No possible step in the gradation from one extreme to the other is wanting, and both extremes are found equally among numerous examples from as widely distant places as Massachusetts and the Great Slave Lake; although the suite of specimens with which I have made my comparisons seems to indicate that the paler forms are more commonly met with in the more southern localities, and that more heavily marked ones are the characteristic forms of the north."