

Figure 5, the Nepigon Forester, *Parasemia plantaginis*, L., b. *Scudderi*, Pack. The form here shown is the extremely constant and invariable one which may be taken in hundreds at Nepigon, north of Lake Superior. This was described by Henry Edwards as *Nemeophila Selwynii*; but, as Mr. H. H. Lyman has pointed out, it is most probably the same insect as was described by Packard under the name of *N. Scudderi*. The stem-species *P. plantaginis* is remarkable for its extreme variability, as may be seen in a large series of specimens taken at any place in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains; but the Nepigon form is remarkably constant in all its markings; and, although an occasional specimen taken in the West may resemble the Nepigon form very much, there is always one small but seemingly good character by which the specimens may be separated, viz.: a short orange stripe at the base and extending about one-fifth of the length up the edge of the costa. This has always been entirely wanting on all specimens which I have taken at Nepigon (some hundreds) or have bred from the egg.

Figure 6 and 6a, the "White Pine Butterfly" (of British Columbia), *Neophasia menapia*, Felder. Periodically the Douglas Spruces in the coast regions of British Columbia, and the Bull Pines, *Pinus ponderosa*, of the interior of that province, are severely injured by the white-striped, dark green caterpillars of the beautiful Pierid here illustrated (female, upper and lower side). The male butterfly is much whiter and does not show the rich markings on the veins. The eggs are most beautiful objects, resembling minute emerald green Florence flasks, vertically lined with delicate lines and with a beaded rim of porcelain-white knobs. The eggs are laid in rows of from five to fifteen along the leaves, at an angle pointing to the tip of the leaf, and cemented together. Eggs laid in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia at the end of July remained as eggs all through the winter and hatched from the 5th to the 12th April the following spring at Ottawa and in West Virginia. In some seasons, as last year, this butterfly is enormously abundant in British Columbia during August, and the dead insects may be seen in myriads, floating on the sea around Vancouver Island. The females are always remarkably less abundant than the males.

Figure 7 represents the common noctuid, *Noctua bicarnea*, Gn. This figure is not so successful as the others on the plate, the markings being less distinct than might have been expected from the specimen.