

in which he gives several food-plants, a description of the egg, of the larvæ in the several stages of development, and some valuable general information. Up to this time very little had been published as to the geographical range of the species.

"In the spring of 1882 I received a parcel of *columbia* cocoons, collected by W. G. A. Brodie near Carberry, Manitoba. They were attached to twigs of the *Elaagnus argentea*, and I was informed the larvæ must have fed on the leaves of this shrub. When the imagoes emerged, they differed so much from Muskoka specimens that I fancied there must be a specific difference, and so I sent specimens of the moth and of the cocoons to the late Hy. Edwards. He did not know *E. argentea* as a food-plant of *P. columbia*. He remarked the difference between the northern form sent by me and the usual form, and thought, if permanent, it was at least sub-specific; and he suggested that it should be described and named.

"Early in 1883 I received a package of cocoons of *P. columbia* and of *T. polyphemus*, collected by W. G. A. Brodie near Pelly, N.-W. T. Only one imago emerged from this lot, from a *P. columbia* cocoon, and it differed so very much from the Manitoba form that I considered it a well-marked variety, being much less in size and of much brighter colours, and the boundaries of the colours much more distinct. All these facts and descriptions of the two forms were embodied in a paper which I read before a meeting of the Natural History Society of Toronto, and I also submitted type specimens of the two forms. For the Carberry form I proposed the name *P. columbia nokomis*, and for the Pelly form *P. columbia winonah*.

"It would appear that the *nokomis* type is generally distributed over the Province of Manitoba, and that the common food-plant is *Elaagnus argentea*, and that probably *Shepherdia argentea* (Wolf Willow) may also be a food-plant. I do not know the northern nor the western limit of *E. argentea*, but Mr. Jas. M. Milne, who was on the Government survey, has informed me that he has found the shrub on the eighth base line, which lies to the north of the South Saskatchewan, and as far west as the cactus hills, and there can be little doubt that the range of *P. columbia nokomis* is co-terminous with the range of this food-plant, *E. argentea*.

"The food-plants of the southern form (*P. Columbia*) in Ontario, Quebec and in the State of Maine, so far fairly well identified, are *Prunus virginiana*, *Prunus pennsylvanica*, *Nemopanthes canadensis*, *Kalmia angustifolia*, *Rhodora canadensis*, *Salix* sp., *Abies nigra*, *Larix americana*.