

part of the day to collecting lepidoptera. Among other things I collected a good series of males of a *Pamphila* of the Manitoba group which was new to me, but only succeeded in securing one female, it apparently being a little early for that sex. During October of that year I paid a flying visit to New York and Boston taking a few specimens with me for comparison, among them a specimen of this skipper which I showed to Mr. Henry Edwards, who said that he did not know it and thought it must be new. Mr. Scudder said it might be new, but one needed a very full series in that group. I afterwards showed it to Mr. Fletcher and asked him if he had ever seen that form and he immediately said "Yes, at Regina." He added that he had sent a specimen to Dr. Henry Skinner who had pronounced it to be only Manitoba, but Mr. Fletcher expressed to me the opinion that it was at least a very distinct variety. The point in which this form chiefly differs from Manitoba of the Lower St. Lawrence is that those parts on the underside which are brown in the latter are of a very pale greenish yellow or yellowish green in the Regina form, but it also differs somewhat above in that the males are usually of a yellower tone while the brown of the female is decidedly darker and the spots of the fore wing decidedly lighter, some of them being almost white, than in the eastern specimens.

Wishing to get further light upon the probable relationship of these forms, I this year took a number of specimens of each with me on a trip to Boston and New York before returning home from a short holiday on the Atlantic coast, and through the kindness of Mr. Scudder was enabled to examine his original types of Manitoba. One of these agreed exactly with my specimens from the Lower St. Lawrence, while the ones from British Columbia and Colorado were greener, but none agreed with, or even approached the average of the Regina specimens. Mr. Scudder, however, on account of the close similarity of the markings seemed to be of opinion that the Regina form must be a variety of Manitoba. At New York Mr. Neumoegen kindly allowed me to compare my specimens carefully with the *Pamphilas* in his magnificent collection, but no specimen was found which at all agreed with the Regina form, and Mr. Neumoegen expressed the opinion that I would be safe in describing it. But in order to guard against all danger of being accused of rashness I took the specimens out to New Brunswick, N. J., to Prof. J. B. Smith, who very kindly at my request dissected the male abdominal appendages of one of the Regina specimens, which upon examination were seen to be practically identical with the illustrations of those of Manitoba drawn by the late Mr. Edward Burgess and published by Mr. Scudder. The form would therefore seem to be only a variety of Manitoba, but Prof. Smith expressed the opinion that it might very properly receive a varietal name as a distinct geographical race. Mr. Scudder, however, in his "*Butterflies of New England*" would seem to have adopted this form as a basis of his description of Manitoba, as he describes the underside of the hind wings as being, except for the markings, "almost uniformly greenish yellow," although he has no specimens of the Regina form in his collection.

I am, however, strongly of opinion that the difference between the eastern specimens and these from Regina is sufficiently great to be worthy of being indicated by varietal names, and if the name Manitoba is to be restricted to the dark brown or greenish brown specimens, as I believe it was originally applied, I would suggest the name, var. *Assiniboia*, for the light greenish-yellow Regina form. If, however it is preferred to call the latter Manitoba I should suggest the name, var. *Laurentina*, for the dark brown form of the Lower St. Lawrence.

NEMATUS ERICHSONII: A RETROSPECT.

BY REV. THOMAS W. FYLES, SOUTH QUEBEC.

The fecundity and voracity of this species must have arrested the attention of foresters and entomologists at a very early date after its introduction to America. It is believed to have been brought over on *Larix Europea*, and its operations were first noticed in 1880, by Professor C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum at Brook-

line, Massachusetts State of Maine Bury and Lingv logical Society witnessed a flig flies from the d year the tamarac was impossible where around ; undergrowth wa had been traced

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Of the Town is of such swamp to be five miles sq that in Bury.

The tamarack for the reason that

*Dr. Lintner, 5th

†18th Ann. Rep.

‡Ibid.

§18th Ann. Rep.

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