

feet altitude, Nos. 34,822, 34,823; abundant at 5,000 feet altitude on one mountain near the second summit west of Skagit River, B.C., No. 69,949. Not seen elsewhere in the Skagit Valley. (*J. M. Macoun.*)

SPIRÆA DOUGLASII, Hook.

Abundant at Chilliwack, B.C., No. 34,819, and Sumas Lake, B.C., No. 34,820. (*J. M. Macoun.*) Not before recorded from the B. C. mainland.

PETASITES DENTATA, Blankinship, Mon. Agr. Coll. Sci. Stu. I: 64.

P. sagittata, Macoun, Cat. Can. Pl. I: 260 in part.

Long separated from *P. sagittata* in our herbarium but without a name. The shape of the leaf is intermediate between those of *P. palmata* and *P. sagittata*. Pursh described the radical leaves of *P. sagittata* as being "oblongis acutis sagittatis integerimus, lobis obtusis." The specimens he saw were from Hudson Bay. Gray in order to include western specimens changed the description of the leaves to "deltoid-oblong to reniform-hastate, from acute to rounded-obtuse, repand-dentate." A common species throughout the prairie region extending west at least to the Rocky Mountains. In British Columbia it is replaced by *P. speciosa*. Dr. Greene, (*Leaflets* p. 180), described a plant collected by Prof. Macoun at Emerson, Man., in 1880, (Herb. No. 72375), calling it *P. vitifolia*. The configuration of the leaf is quite unlike that of any of the specimens referred to *P. dentata*.

VERNONIA CORYMBOSA, Schweinitz.

Damp prairies, near Morris, Man., Aug. 8th, 1906, No. 23,104. (*John Macoun.*) Not before recorded from Canada. Vernonnias are abundant in southwestern Ontario and from that region we have specimens which have been referred to *V. gigantea*, *V. fasciculata* and *V. Drummondii* and what appear to be typical plants of all three are in our herbarium, but other specimens cannot certainly be determined so that they cannot yet be recorded.

DISCOURSES UPON THE LEPIDOPTERA.
I. VARIATION.

BY. F H. WOLLEY-DOD, MILLARVILLE, ALTA.

In Europe, more particularly in the British Isles, species of lepidoptera are less frequently confused, and variation far better understood, than on the North American continent. Many of