

The pale orange-coloured scales on the primaries of the above specimens of *boothi* are in general similar in shade to Elwes' figures, 1, 4 and 5, already referred to and in Ridgway's Color Standards and Nomenclature (1912) come nearest to light orange-yellow or deep chrome, whereas in all of the specimens which we have determined as *hecla glacialis*, the colour of the wings is not yellow but in most examples is nearest to orange as figured by Ridgway in the work referred to. In these latter specimens too (41 examined) there is an absence of the greenish-yellow scales which in the specimens of *boothi* are present along the marginal band and also for the most part over the entire secondaries. In the three specimens referred to above, recorded erroneously as *boothi* the colour of the secondaries is similar to the colour of the primaries, as is the case in the series of specimens of *glacialis* examined. The discal spot on the secondaries in the latter butterfly is also much larger and redder in colour than in the specimens of *boothi*. The colour of the figures of *boothi* in Ross' Second Voyage referred to above is very close to bright chalcedony yellow (Ridgway, 1912). Verity¹ figures a coloured male (type) of *boothi*, plate XLIII, 37. Two of our specimens resemble this figure very closely.

Examining the six specimens more closely the following differences are apparent:—

Three of the specimens from Bernard harbour, have the marginal band well defined. The band on the primaries in these specimens varies in width at vein 3 from about 1 mm. to about 2 mm. On the secondaries there is the same variation in width. The marginal band on the latter wings in two of the examples ends abruptly at about midway between veins 2 and 3. In the other of these three specimens the band on the secondaries is only clearly defined to vein 4. The other three males have, also, narrow marginal bands but these are not so well defined and are preceded on the primaries by yellowish-green spot-like areas which give them a female-like appearance. In none of the specimens are the veins in the marginal band brightly coloured as in *hecla glacialis*, all are colourous with the band itself, but there are, however, in the marginal band on the primaries a series of transverse, short, greenish-yellow dashes midway between the veins. One specimen in fairly good condition has only a slight tinge of yellow in the discal area, all the wings in general being of a greenish-yellow colour. The discal spot on the primaries varies in size; in two examples it is rounded, in the others more like a short dash.

The underside of the secondaries is of a dull yellowish-green, the submarginal area being paler and showing up as a band. In the better preserved specimens there is a distinct pale yellowish-green streak near the centre. The discal spot on the hind wings is rounded, white in colour, bordered with rosy-red which colour in two examples runs outwardly to a point. In the basal area near the body there is also a conspicuous rosy-red dash similar to that which occurs on *hecla glacialis*. The primaries underneath are in general similar, the yellowish flush in the discal area varying in intensity. In one specimen nearly the whole underside of the primaries is yellowish. In this latter specimen there is a conspicuous row of black submarginal spots. The discal spot is conspicuous, whitish in the centre and margined with black.

The specimens vary in expanse of wings from 36 mm. to 43 mm. Two examples, both from Bernard harbour are shown on Plate IV, figs. 1 and 2.

In the Entomological Record for 1910², I recorded a specimen of *C. boothi* from Dawson, Yukon Territory, 1908 (A. Day). This record should undoubtedly refer to *hecla glacialis*.

¹ Rhopalocera Palearctica.

² Rep. Ent. Soc. Ont., 1910.