

PAMPHILA MANITOBA, SCUD., AND ITS VARIETIES.

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In 1874 Mr. Scudder published his paper on "The Species of the Lepidopterous Genus Pamphila" in the Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, in which the following species were described as new:—Nevada, Colorado and Manitoba, and Sassacus; Ottoe, Juba, Comma of Europe, and Sylvanoides were also treated of.

None of the descriptions are detailed, but are altogether comparative, pointing out the differences between the closely allied forms, and in the case of Manitoba the comparisons instituted are exclusively with the European Comma. The four specimens, 2 ♂s and 2 ♀s, illustrated, are all from the west of the continent, or rather, I should say, from the west and centre. One specimen was from Lake Winnipeg, one from Colorado, and two from British Columbia. The figures show specimens of which the underside of secondaries is dark greenish or greenish-brown, and with considerable variation in the prominence or restriction of the markings.

Though no figure of any eastern specimen is given it is stated in the text that the species had been taken at Riviere du Loup by Mr. Couper.

Since then it has been repeatedly taken on the Lower St. Lawrence by other collectors at Cacouna and Rivière du Loup, Metis, and even as far as Gaspé by myself in 1888.

The form found on the Lower St. Lawrence is very uniform in colour and has the outer third of the underside of the forewings and the whole of the underside of the hindwings, with the exception of the inner margin and hind angle, of a dark brown colour, though occasionally with a slightly greenish tinge.

In 1890, on returning east from a trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway, I stopped for a day at Regina, the date of my visit being August 5th, and as usual devoted a good 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